

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE WILL NOT BE RECALLED.

Request of Spanish Government

That He Be Ordered Home From Havana

Brings a Courteous but Firm Reply From Washington.

He Has Filled the Post With Entire Satisfaction to the President.

Has Born Himself Throughout the Present Crisis With Judgment, Fidelity and Courage, and Will Be Re- tained at His Post.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases to-day, when it became known that the Spanish Government had formally requested the recall of Consul-General Lee at his post at Havana, to which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply, also that the Spanish Government had suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit cablegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation has been allowed to get to the public on either subject. The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reflection in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the President, Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department and Secretary Long of the Navy Department the following authorized statement was handed to the Associated Press by Judge Day as comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject:

"The President will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be most adapted for the purpose to Matanzas and Sagua."

Although the officials here are non-committal on the subject, it is believed the request for General Lee's recall was made at least two days ago, and that the Spanish Government, after receiving the reply of the State Department, has not insisted either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels.

Beyond the foregoing, those who had participated in the conference at the White House, would not discuss the subject, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised everything that would be given to anyone.

The advice from Madrid, together with the authoritative statement here, left no room for doubt as to what had occurred. The request for General Lee's recall is understood to have come within the last few days, and doubtless since the last Cabinet meeting on Friday, as no reference was made to it at that time. It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual proceeding, as the common mode of requesting the withdrawal of a Minister or a Consul is through the representative of the Government making the request, in this case Senator Dubois, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Dubois received no instructions on this subject, and was in complete ignorance of the demands made through Mr. Woodford. The other suggestion of the Spanish Government that relief supplies should not be sent in warships did not come through Minister Woodford, as the Madrid dispatches state, but was presented by Senator Dubois to the State Department last Friday.

The response in both cases went direct to Minister Woodford. There was no loss of time, however, in assembling a special session of the Cabinet, or even in any general conference between the President and his Cabinet advisers individually. In the protest against the Montgomery and Nashville, Judge Day conferred with Secretary Long, who in turn called in Captain Crownshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

There appears to be no reason why a change should be made in the plan for sending these ships on their mission, and without attaching significance to the request of the Spanish Government, the answer was made that the plans for the trip were completed, and that the stay of the ships would be brief and of the most pacific character.

In responding to the request of General Lee's recall, the President does not seem to have deemed it a subject open to such discussion as would require the views of his Cabinet associates, and after a brief exchange between the White House and the State Department a negative answer was dispatched to Minister Woodford.

One phase of the incident that tends to show the firm stand taken by the administration is the expedition with which the action was accomplished. Such a matter ordinarily is laid before the Cabinet, the views of all its members personally given and the fullest opportunity afforded for discussion. But in this case the Associated Press bulletin furnished to some members of the Cabinet the first information that General Lee's service was open to question. Before the Cabinet meeting no hint or complaint of any kind relating to General Lee had been made.

The ground on which General Lee's recall was asked is not officially disclosed. It is known, however, that the Spanish Government has charged for some time over General Lee's presence in Havana, although it had never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to assume a more serious aspect shortly after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time General Lee escorted Captain Sigbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service, and did not include Premier Galvez, and his associates of the autonomist Cabinet, who represented the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce. The matter came to the attention of Senator Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and although there was no protest, the situation doubtless reached the State Department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigbee's calling on Dr. Comogost, the civil Secretary-General, Premier Galvez and his associates.

There was like irritation over a dinner given by Consul General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests on that occasion is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included, quite conspicuously, the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents who were regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This was also brought to the attention of the officials, but was not made the basis for any action, but rather of unofficial Spanish criticism of General Lee's general mode of procedure.

Within recent days it had been understood by officials here that the feeling against General Lee has been smoothed over, and the request for his recall was for that reason in the nature of a complete surprise. There are circumstances which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of complaint. Since the Maine disaster a report has been circulated that General Lee held the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external causes. No official record of this character was ever sent to Washington so far as is known, but the mere circulation of the report at Madrid attributing such views to General Lee has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclose that General Lee is held accountable at the Spanish capital for the project of the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain, as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy toward the insurgents.

The suggestion of the "Imparcial," a leading Government organ, that the next session of the Cortes will consider the case of General Lee shows the strong influences which induced the Sagasta Cabinet to ask his recall. In this connection the fact is noted that Senator Dupuy De Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement on a demand by the United States is felt to have awakened a counter sentiment against Consul-General Lee. There is little doubt also that such advice as Senator De Lome would give to the Government or to the press and people in Madrid would not be conducive toward the retention of General Lee.

There is little doubt, however, that the main cause of Spain's action is the sympathies General Lee has shown for the Cuban sufferers. It is known that his active and open sympathy with the people who have suffered so greatly during the present insurrection, American citizens as well as native Cubans, has not been accepted by the Spanish officials in Cuba as an exhibition of disinterested officialism, such as is expected of Consular officers. There were complaints during General Lee's administration of his conduct, but never in full official form. As a matter of fact, Spain required no formal excuse for the dismissal of a Consular officer, according to international

law. These officers are not endowed usually with diplomatic privileges, and they exist entirely by the sufferance of the nations to which they are sent. In their case it is neither necessary nor usual to request their home Government to recall them. They live officially only through an exequatur granted by the Government to which they are accredited, and this may be withdrawn at any moment. So Consul-General Lee may be dismissed from his post at the pleasure of the Spanish Government, and this would not violate any section of international law.

But he is in one respect unique, in that he is endowed with semi-diplomatic powers, by the wish of our Government and by the consent of the Spanish Government. The request of the Spanish Government for his recall may, therefore, be regarded as tantamount to a demand for the recall of objectionable Ministers—such for instance, as was Senator Dupuy De Lome. There must be some substantial or satisfactory reason for such a demand in such cases, and as those presented against General Lee probably were confined to the acts he has so far performed with the full sanction and approval of President McKinley, the demand was not entertained, as is clearly shown in the formal statement given out by Assistant Secretary Day. Under such circumstances, the incident would close, unless Spain took the decisive step of insisting on General Lee's recall, and thus falling, giving him his exequatur. This radical course is not expected, however, and all the indications reaching officials here are that Spain will not proceed further with the incident.

The action regarding the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville is looked upon by officials here as much less grave than that affecting General Lee. Secretary Long said to-night he did not regard the question as to what ship should carry the relief supplies as serious in any way, or as likely to present any perplexing issues. The desire of the Navy Department, Mr. Long said, was merely to get the supplies to Cuba on the most available vessel. There were three of these now at Key West, the Montgomery, Nashville and Fern, a like available service, and one of these, Mr. Long said, would be designated for the trip. The Fern is a dispatch boat, unarmed naval vessel, and her availability for this mission has not previously been suggested. Her choice would probably remove all ground for objection, as she has none of the characteristics of a war vessel. Mr. Long said, however, that the only decision thus far reached was that one of the naval vessels—Montgomery, Nashville or Fern—should make the trip.

As this is the first time public mention has been made of the Fern in connection with carrying the supplies, it might be inferred that she will make the trip. The official orders, however, continue to stand as they were originally made, designating the Montgomery and Nashville, but these could be changed readily if the Fern was felt suited for the work. The naval officers have felt from the first that the Montgomery and Nashville were ill adapted for carrying supplies. They are essentially fighting machines, and every inch of available room is taken with their own supplies of cordage, canvas, coal, etc. This was so apparent that the plans contemplated putting the relief supplies on deck, covering them with tarpaulins and trusting to the weather and a quick trip to keep the provisions and clothing from damage.

The Fern, not being essentially a fighting machine, but more of the type of a yacht for the speedy conveyance of naval dispatches, has considerable more room for the stowing of supplies, both below and on deck.

The Cuban Relief Committee counted on sending seventy-five tons to Key West, but this has now been increased to 100 tons. It left New York on one of the Mallory line boats yesterday, and is due at Key West next Wednesday. The transfer will take a day, and the plan has been to have the Government ship start next Thursday for Cuba.

The decision of the Administration to send supplies to the reconcentrados in Cuba was arrived at early in the week. General Lee had represented that he had been unable to distribute the goods that had been received, in answer to the proclamation of the President to the American people. He reported that many tons of these supplies were stored in Havana and could not be forwarded to the eastern end of the island. The United States Consuls at Matanzas and Sagua La Grande had come in person to Havana to seek for relief, after reporting to the State Department the terrible conditions existing in their respective districts. The State Department immediately instituted inquiries, and learning that the original decree of the Spanish Government authorizing the free admission of supplies applied only to the port of Havana, secured permission for the free reception of these supplies at all ports.

The next obstacle met was the difficulty of transshipping the goods from Havana eastward, there being a semi-weekly service by steamer, and that subject to many vexatious local restrictions.

When the United States cruiser Montgomery returned from her cruise, which included the Cuban ports of Matanzas and Santiago, the officers brought harrowing tales of the distress existing there. Captain Crownshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, an officer of the soundest discretion and judgment, was on the ship, an accidental passenger. He told President McKinley directly what he had learned. The result was the immediate decision of the Navy Depart-

ment to accede to the request of the relief committee in New York to forward their supplies to the eastern ports of Cuba. One of the American lines of steamships running to New York had offered to take the bounteous contributions of the American people to Key West, and there he himself gave orders for their carriage to Eastern Cuba by any of the available ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

The announcement by the press of the purpose of the Government to send supplies to Cuba on naval vessels was made last Wednesday. Within twenty-four hours there were signs of resistance on the part of the Spanish Government. At first this took the shape of an informal inquiry by the Spanish Charge d'Affaires as to the correctness of the report, the inquiry being couched in an incredulous tone, and later, when the affirmation came, there was lodged, not a formal protest, but rather an insinuation that the movement of the naval ships would not be acceptable; that it would be construed into an act of active sympathy on the part of the Government of the United States with the insurgents. But the President had satisfied himself that the course he had chosen, that of sending the supplies in a naval vessel, was the only one that promised sufficient and prompt relief. There was no time for polite diplomatic exchange of notes, when, according to General Lee's advice, people were perishing from hunger by hundreds every day in Cuba, and the Spanish Charge d'Affaires was so informed.

Senator Dubois, when seen at the Spanish legation to-day, could add little to the fund of information on the two subjects which were attracting so much official and public attention. He had received no word from his Government concerning General Lee, and he stated positively that no suggestions concerning General Lee's retirement had been submitted to him by the State Department.

As to the sending of relief supplies by the Montgomery and Nashville, Mr. Dubois said he felt that merchant vessels were very much better equipped for such service, and their use was not open to that misconception possible in sending supplies by vessels of the navy.

The news concerning General Lee aroused the deepest interest, and no little excitement throughout Washington, and for the time being the usual quiet of Sunday evening was put aside. In hotel corridors, at the clubs and in all public places, it was the absorbing topic, and not since the Maine disaster was such widespread popular interest evinced in the Spanish situation.

The report was denied officially to-night that the Columbia had been ordered to Key West as soon as she could be made ready for the voyage. The frigate Essex, it was stated, was on her way from Norfolk with the apprentice boys to New York.

Speaking of the Madrid dispatch made public by Assistant Secretary Day, Chairman Davis said: "It is a circumstance which, added to the present strained conditions, makes things more vexatious. I approve the President's action in every particular."

Senator Pettigrew said: "I certainly approve the President's course in the matter. I should judge the request to recall our Consul General is somewhat unusual, and under other circumstances would be complied with, but the conditions precedent to this case take it out of the usual rule and justified the President's action. I think that, in view of the fact that it is conceded the Maine was blown up, the President would be justified in sending battleships loaded with combustibles as well as food and filled with armed men."

Senator Cullom said: "I regard the course pursued by the President in answer to the Spanish Government as right, justified by all the conditions, and the American people will indorse him in the position he has taken. I have believed for some time that we were nearing a crisis from day to day, and it has seemed to me that the Spanish Government was endeavoring to bring on a conflict between that Government and ourselves. Whether this Government desires it or not, on this account, it would be almost forced into war with Spain. I do not well understand, in view of the manifestation of interest this country has taken in the conflict which has been going on between Spain and the Cubans, how a withdrawal of any kind could be thought of, either from the point of view of National interest or of common humanity. Our people do not want war, neither does the President, but neither the President nor the people will submit to any humiliation at the hands of the Spaniards. I think it is another step on their part into forcing an issue between that Government and our own."

Senator Morgan said: "I heartily approve the President's action in the dispatch brought to my attention. I do not think the Spanish Government will insist upon Lee's recall, nor do I think it will refuse a bounty to these poor, starving creatures, though it may be dashed out to them with a mailed hand. We are proud of General Lee and his conduct in Cuba. The recall of General Lee, in my opinion, was in deference to the mob sentiment in Madrid. After awhile we will be sufficiently informed as to the intentions of the Spanish Government toward us to meet them half way."

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio said: "Spain has the undoubted right to make peremptory demand for the withdrawal of General Lee. Under ordinary circumstances, this Government would be bound to grant this concession upon demand, but under existing circumstances, where the withdrawal of Lee would be an implied censure of his course, the President should refuse just

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SHOOTING AFFRAY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mabel Keating, the Notorious Pickpocket, Fatally Wounded.

Receives a Bullet in the Breast Fired by Jerry Sullivan.

Wing Tung to be Hanged at San Quentin Next Friday for the Murder of His Uncle at San Francisco in September Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Mabel Keating, known from New York to San Francisco as "The Queen of Pickpockets," was shot and fatally wounded this evening by Jerry Sullivan, a City Hall janitor, in the saloon of her husband's boat. She also received a bullet from the same revolver.

Just before 7 o'clock Sullivan entered Keating's saloon, on the corner of Grant avenue and Morton street, and called for a drink. Before serving him Keating demanded payment of a bill alleged to be due. Sullivan made an insulting reply, which brought Mrs. Keating to the front. Her remarks enraged Sullivan, who drew his pistol and shot her in the left breast, inflicting a wound declared to be mortal. Then Sullivan turned his revolver on Keating and sent a bullet through the back of his neck. The wound is not considered dangerous, though it caused the janitor's victim to fall to the floor.

Sullivan was immediately arrested and locked up in the City Prison. He is said to be an opium fiend, and bears a bad reputation, having attempted to kill his sister several months ago.

Mabel Keating is stated by the police to be a notorious confidence operator, and is reported to have cleared over \$50,000 by disreputable practices at the World's Fair at Chicago.

COURSING AT INGLESIDE.

Patric and Long Boy the Victors in the Two Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The coursing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows: All ages stake—Second round—Mystic Maid beat Moondyne; Old Glory beat Gladiator; Glen Roy beat Mohawk; Patric beat Fireball; Magic beat Occident; Koo Lawn won a bye from Widow Brophy; Senorita beat Sly Boy; White Lily beat Valley Maid; Van Needa beat Sweet Lips; Johnny R. beat Diana; Swinnerton beat Crow Dog.

Third round—Old Glory beat Mystic Maid; Patric beat Glenroy; Magic beat Koo Lawn; White Lily beat Senorita; Van Needa beat Johnny R.; Swinnerton ran a bye.

Fourth round—Patric beat Old Glory; White Lily beat Magic; Van Needa beat Swinnerton.

Fifth round—Patric beat White Lily; Van Needa beat Swinnerton; Van Needa ran a bye.

Puppy stake—Second round—Bonita beat Palmer Hill; Long Boy beat Magnesia; St. Nicholas beat Obedah; Dempsey's Lass beat Rush of the Hill; Royal Oak beat Star Pointer.

Third round—Long Boy beat Bonita; St. Nicholas beat Dempsey's Lass; Royal Oak ran a bye.

Fourth round—Long Boy beat Royal Oak; St. Nicholas ran a bye.

Final—Long Boy beat St. Nicholas.

AT THE UNION PARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—At the Union Coursing Park to-day the special race, best two out of three, between Master Jack and O'Grady, was a lively affair. One of the courses was short and fluky. O'Grady won, in each of the other two, both long and fair trials of merit. Master Jack beat O'Grady pointless, the score being 10 to 0 in one and 16 to 0 in the other. The concluding rounds of the all aged stake resulted as follows:

Second round—Telron beat Miramonte; Lissak beat Arapahoe; Lord Byron beat Emin Pasha; Nellie B. beat Santa Alicia; Rosette beat Metallic; Prescription beat Chit Chat; Flying Buck beat Lightning; Sarcastic beat Wayfarer; Tod Sloan beat Silkwood; Waratah beat Chartist; Van Clote beat Blackstone; Susie beat Rusty Gold; Firm Friend beat Camilla; Move On beat Joy Bells; Douglas lost to At Last in a bye.

Third round—Lissak beat Theron; Nellie B. beat Lord Byron; Rosette beat Moore's Prescription; Flying Buck beat Sarcastic; Waratah beat Tod Sloan; Susie beat Van Clote; Firm Friend beat Douglas; Move On beat Fireball in a bye.

Fourth round—Lissak beat Nellie B.; Rosette beat Flying Buck; Susie beat Waratah; Firm Friend beat Move On.

Fifth ties—Rosette beat Lissak; Susie beat Firm Friend.

Final—Susie beat Rosette.

MOUNTED INSPECTORS.

A New Feature in Customs Districts in the North.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 6.—A feature heretofore unknown in the Puget Sound Customs District has been inaugurated. It consists of mounted inspectors, and the first man appointed to a position on horseback is Enoch F. Plummer of this place. Collector Hennessey was recently authorized by the Treasury Department to establish a mounted inspector patrol on the boundary between eastern Washington and British Columbia, with headquarters at Northport. A mounted inspector is allowed a salary of \$3 50 per day, and is expected to cover the boundary line for a distance of from twenty-five to forty miles as often as possible.

PLUMBAGO MINE.

A Nevada County Property Which Pays Handsomely.

NEVADA CITY, March 6.—Superintendent Mason W. Mather of the Plumbago mine was here yesterday on the way to San Francisco with \$16,000 worth of specimen ore he has recently taken out. One chunk, weighing ninety-seven pounds, is valued at \$10,000. This mine has produced \$200,000 in the past year. In four months' time two years ago it yielded \$100,000. It is worked through a tunnel. The ledge varies from one to four feet in thickness. The ore generally is of high grade and extra rich streaks are frequently developed. It is located on the Middle Yuba River, five miles above Moore's Flat, in Nevada County.

Los Angeles Oil Wells.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Recent heavy contracts for Los Angeles oil made by producers here with San Francisco firms have encouraged the development of the field here to considerable extent, and no less than twenty wells have been put down since the first of the present month. The wells now are in process of going down. A larger quantity of oil is stored here now, however, than ever before.

A Chinaman to be Executed.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, March 6.—Wing Tung, a Chinese, who is to be hanged next Friday, will be taken to the death chamber to-morrow morning. Tung was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his uncle at the Globe Hotel in San Francisco last September. It is not anticipated that anything will occur to delay the execution.

The Sewer Farm a Nuisance.

WOODLAND, March 6.—The jury reached a verdict in the case of Baird Brothers vs. City of Woodland yesterday afternoon. The sewer farm is declared a public nuisance, and plaintiffs were awarded \$1,000 damages. Judge Hart exonerated Editor Dungan and dismissed the contempt case against him.

Passenger Rate War.

PORTLAND, March 6.—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to-day put into effect the same rates to the East as those prevailing over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern from Puget Sound points East. The new rate to Chicago is \$31 50 first-class, and \$26 50 second-class. To New York the rate is \$40 and \$30.

Sudden Death at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, March 6.—Henry Phillips, formerly Secretary of the Commercial Savings Bank, and at one time under Sheriff of this county, died suddenly to-day of paralysis of the heart. He had been in ill health for many months, and was 65 years of age and had lived 44 years in California.

Attorney Finlayson Very Ill.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—The life of Deputy United States District Attorney James P. Finlayson, who has been lying seriously ill at his residence, 720 West Eighteenth street, for several days, is despaired of. Yesterday the disease took a turn for the worse, and his physicians are reported to have lost hope.

Condition of General Rosecrans.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—The condition of General Rosecrans, who is lying at his ranch near this city, is reported to be slightly worse to-night, though the physician attending him says there is still hope of his recovery, and that even if the present attack proves fatal he may linger for some days yet.

Suicide at Chico.

CHICO, March 6.—Wm. Wright, a stage driver, aged 47, for many years a resident of Chico, committed suicide by hanging at noon to-day. For some weeks past Wright had been despondent over domestic and financial difficulties, and last night was discharged by his employer.

General Booth at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 6.—General Wm. Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, held three crowded meetings in Portland to-day. General Booth and party will leave here for Tacoma and Seattle to-morrow.

WORK BEFORE THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Forecast of the Proceedings During the Present Week.

Appropriations Will Occupy the Time of the Upper Body in Congress.

Probable That the House Will Pass the Bill Providing for the Relief of Survivors and Victims of the Maine Disaster, and Also the Measure Creating Two Additional Regiments of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate will in all probability begin this week with the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the District of Columbia, and when this is completed will take up the conference report on the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, which has been agreed upon, and will be made to the Senate to-morrow. It is considered quite probable that the district bill will consume two or three days, or even more.

One of the questions in this bill which may arouse debate is the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in striking out the item in the bill as it came from the House, limiting telephone charges in the district. There will be an effort to restore this provision.

The census bill, the Methodist-book agent bill and Senator Pettigrew's bill donating 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands to the various States in which the lands are located will draw the attention of the Senate to-morrow. It is considered quite probable that the district bill will consume two or three days, or even more.

All of these may be antagonized by the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but the plans of the Foreign Relations Committee with reference to the treaty are so far too indefinite to permit any prediction as to what it will do.

FORECAST FOR THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is probable that both the bill for the relief of the survivors and the victims of the Maine disaster and the Senate bill creating two additional regiments of artillery with which to man the coast defenses will pass the House this week. The former bill was held up until it could be investigated, as it was said that the special bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Samoan wreck in 1888 led to some scandal. The bill was loosely drawn, and it has been asserted some advantage of its provisions were taken. The present bill has been carefully drawn, and is now satisfactory to Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Practically all opposition to the artillery bill has now disappeared from the House. The leaders were, it is said, in favor of delaying action upon it to allay public alarm, which might have been intensified had it been rushed through the House as it was through the Senate.

Beyond action on these two measures, the House programme this week, so far as is now anticipated, is entirely peaceful, and has no reference to possible foreign complications.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Friday, by special order, has been set aside for the consideration of the Bowman Act claims bill, and the Thurgood-Epps case. The latter will occupy two and possibly three days, and such time as remains will probably be consumed in the consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready by Wednesday.

STAND FOR AMERICA.

Patriotic Words of Father Malone to Irish-Americans.

DENVER, March 6.—The biggest gathering of Irish-American citizens ever assembled in this city filled the Broadway Theater this afternoon. The occasion was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Irish rebellion of 1798.

The orators were Rev. T. H. Malone, S. J. Donley, National President of the Centennial Association of America; T. M. Patterson and P. J. Sheridan. Father Malone's address was a critical and historical review of the movements of the United Irishmen, incidentally, he alluded to the recent speech of Father Weber of New York. "As Irishmen and Irish-Americans," said Father Malone, "our cordial sympathy goes out to all people struggling for freedom. As Irish Catholics we cannot too severely condemn the words of that misguided priest in New York, who said it was the duty of Catholics to support Spain in a conflict with this country. We stand for America, against every other country on earth, and the promissory disclaimer of the great Archbishop of New York for responsibility for his priest's utterance meets a hearty response from the Catholics of the West."

The sentiments were loudly cheered. St. J. Dunlevy's ringing declaration that Irish nationalism was neither Catholicism or Protestantism was loudly applauded. The speaker received an ovation as he declared for an "Irish republic, a free people, free land and a nation self-reliant on all essentials."

The address of Messrs. Patterson and Sheridan were also well received. A delegation was present from each Irish-American organization in the State.

May Lead to Serious Results.

NEW YORK, March 6.—General Daniel E. Sickles, who was Minister of the United States to Spain from 1869 to 1874, during which period occurred the strained relations between that country and the United States over the Virginia affair, said to-day that Spain's request for the recall of Consul Lee was a serious move, and likely to lead to serious results.