

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star in Washington is more than double that of any other paper, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.  
As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequalled and unapproachable.

### THE HOUSE'S ACTION

#### Recognition Stricken From the Senate's Resolution.

#### MOTION CARRIED BY 179 TO 156

#### Fourteen Republicans Broke From Party Lines.

#### BAILEY AND THE SPEAKER

The House of Representatives voted 178 to 156 to concur in the Senate resolution with an amendment striking out the recognition clause.

Fourteen republicans voted in opposition with the democrats and populists.

Secretary Gage issued a circular stating that the places of treasury clerks who enlisted would be kept for them.

All available retired officers of the navy will be summoned to service at the department in case of war.

The Spanish consuls in various parts of the country are arranging for the departure of the Spaniards in their localities.

No notice has been received of a renewed effort of the European powers to influence this government.

Secretary Alger has decided to give out no more information regarding the movements of troops or any facts that might be of advantage to the enemy.

Bids for transporting 16,500 troops to the points of mobilization were opened at the headquarters of the various departments today.

It is thought that not all of the troops will have arrived in their quarters by the end of the week.

Secretary Long has revoked the sick leave of Rear Admiral Seward and ordered him to duty at the Navy Department.

The Senate Cuban resolution, as amended by the House, was returned to the Senate shortly before 3 o'clock.

The House of Representatives adjourned to noon immediately after meeting this morning, holding that no message could be received from the Senate until that body was in session.

General Cox, secretary of the Senate, was on his way to the House at five minutes past 10 o'clock with the Senate resolutions, when he received the information that the House had adjourned. He walked on, surveyed the situation for himself, and then quietly folded the resolutions, stored them away in his inside pocket, strolling back to his quarters in the Senate wing as nonchalantly as if nothing unusual had happened.

Prior to this hour there had been an effort made to convince Mr. Cox that the resolutions should not be sent over. He was visited by some of the supporters of the House measure and informed that it would be out of order to present the resolutions when both houses were in session. The fact of this presentation of the parliamentary situation was soon revived about the Senate, and it had the effect of calling a number of senators to the secretary's office, among them being Senators Davis and Jones of Arkansas, who are understood to have advised the secretary in positive terms that it was his duty to present the Cuban resolutions to the House as soon as it should convene, just as he had been in the habit of doing with other measures. This advice according with the secretary's own inclinations, he determined to make the effort to advise the House of the adjournment of the House was interpreted as a play for delay, with the hope of making converts to the plan for non-concurrence.

After adjournment the republican leaders who had mapped out the program of rejecting the clause of the Senate resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of the present republic continued laboring with these of their colleagues who still obstinately refused to acquiesce. The opposition on the republican side, though small, was resolute. The juncture of this band of "insurgents," as they were called, with the democrats for the acceptance of the Senate resolutions might defeat the program. The republican leaders, however, confidently claimed that the defection would not be strong enough to succeed. Still both sides realized that the result was in doubt, and the two hours' breathing spell obtained by the fortunate parliamentary situation which compelled an adjournment till the Senate met were utilized in hard work on both sides.

The Speaker summoned his lieutenants to his room in the lobby in the rear of the hall and the situation was earnestly discussed. Every republican who was likely to break over the traces was surrounded by a crowd of his colleagues and besieged with arguments and reasons why he could not be justified in joining the opposition at this critical juncture. But, headed by Messrs. Lorimer and Mann of Illinois, and Bromwell of Ohio, most of them refused to be persuaded. The democrats and populists were a unit for the adoption of the Senate resolutions, and Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, held several consultations with the "insurgent" chiefs. Everything at 10:30 o'clock portended an exciting session.

The republicans of several state delegations, among others those of the Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations, concurred. In both these delegations the sentiment of concurrence in the Senate amendments was strong. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania joined Messrs. Robbins and Acheson, and the last named, it is said, won over Mr. Young of Philadelphia.

In the Illinois delegation Messrs. Lorimer and Mann were the leaders. Several senators were on the floor among them Senator Burrows of Michigan, appealing to their colleagues of the House to stand by the President.

The scene on the floor resembled a political convention more than the House of Representatives. Members were scurrying about, caucusing in groups and discussing the situation. The uncertainty of the issue was admitted on all hands, although the advantage possessed by the republican leaders in deciding to present a motion to concur with an amendment to strike out the provision for the recognition of the existing government in Cuba was conceded. This strategic advantage in compelling the first vote to be taken upon their own prop-

osition measurably strengthened their position.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Senator Hanna appeared on the floor of the House and had a consultation with Representative Grosvernor (Ohio). The latter informed the Ohio senator that he considered the action of the House very doubtful.

As the hands of the clock pointed at noon the Speaker ascended the rostrum, and, with one resounding wack of his gavel, silenced the hum of conversation in the crowded galleries. It was an impressive scene as the members listened with bowed heads to the solemn invocation of the blind chaplain.

No sooner had the chaplain ceased, however, before the confusion was redoubled as the members were required to labor during the last few precious moments.

The reading of the bill had not been concluded before the clerk of the Senate announced the passage of the House Cuban resolution with Senate amendments. Instantly the galleries were all attention, and members leaned forward in their seats. The leaders watched each other with intent, alert features. The first move was important.

As the resolution was read, the declaration with regard to the recognition of the independence of Cuba was vociferously cheered by the democrats. This demonstration was repeated when the reading was concluded.

Both Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, and Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, were on their feet.

Mr. Dingley's Motion.  
Mr. Dingley was recognized by the Speaker, and immediately moved concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment striking out the clause in the first resolution which recognized the independence of the existing republic. The actual form of the motion, which was reduced to writing, was as follows:

"I move to concur in the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution with an amendment striking out, in the first paragraph, the words 'and also the words' and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the government of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the island, so that the first paragraph of the Senate amendment will read as follows: 'First, That the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent.'"

Upon his motion, Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question, which served to cut off debate.

Mr. Bailey, who was still upon his feet, asked if the motion to concur with an amendment precluded a motion to concur with an amendment by the Speaker. It would not if the motion was voted down. The disadvantage of those who desired concurrence was manifest. It was a moment of intense excitement.

Mr. Johnson (Ind.) and Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) were on their feet, both demanding recognition to state parliamentary inquiries. The former wanted to ask unanimous consent to address the House in answer to the motion, but he was bowed down. But when Mr. Bromwell a moment later, declared that he wished to offer a motion to concur, the democratic side sent up cheer after cheer.

### A FIERCE STRUGGLE

#### Exciting Scenes in the House in the Early Hours.

#### DESPERATE CONTENTION FOR CONTROL

#### Pressure Brought to Bear Upon Recalcitrant Republicans.

#### DEMOCRATIC CONFUSION

A desperate contention for control of the House was in progress during the time between the meeting and adjournment at 10 o'clock and the reassembling at 12. It was the struggle of two mighty wrestlers, first one bending beneath the force and then the other. Reed was never known before to work so hard and so openly for any cause. Lacking confidence of the strength on his own side, or unwilling to take any chances, he even extended his efforts to the democratic side. Every republican in the House who is a follower of the administration was enlisted in the cause of non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. The most terrific pressure that can be brought to bear on party men was put upon those republicans who insisted on voting for concurrence. Lorimer of Chicago and Bromwell of Ohio were subjected to the most severe pressures. Openly, in the presence of the whole assemblage, large groups of administration followers pressed around them, arguing and gesticulating. Every other recalcitrant was surrounded by a group of protesting and insistent members. Every argument that could appeal to a party man was made, after attempts at logical reasoning and special representation had failed.

The speech made by Mr. Elkins in the Senate in defense of the resolution, though suppressed and but imperfectly understood, had the effect of stiffening those who insist on concurrence, as it excited their suspicion; and the fact that the Foraker resolution was supported by such strong republican partisans in the Senate as Thurston, Quay, Penrose, Chandler, Mason, Foraker and others was advanced as an answer to the partisan appeals.

Senators Also at Work.  
It was understood that these senators were active in trying to secure concurrence. Mr. Quay was understood to be particularly persistent in urging the Pennsylvania delegation to stand by the Senate resolution. Mr. Dalzell was working on the other side, and there was a sharp contest between them for control of the delegation. It was understood that this delegation was seriously divided, and they went into conference to try to settle their differences. In the Illinois delegation the same sort of contest was waged to the last, headed by Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Mann, who were supported strongly by Senator Mason and Governor Tanner of Illinois, who sent dispatches to all the Illinois delegation to support the Senate resolution if they felt that they could consistently do so.

In the Ohio delegation also there was a fierce struggle. Mr. Bromwell and the Foraker people fighting with all their might for the Senate resolution. In other delegations a similar condition of affairs existed, and the struggle was determined and bitter. Meanwhile Mr. Reed moved slowly about among the members or held whispered conferences with his lieutenants.

Confusion Among Democrats.  
On the democratic side of the House there was almost as much confusion. A few were insisting that the proposition to concur with an amendment striking out the recognition of the republic should be supported by democrats, but the main body insisted on simple concurrence in the Senate amendment. A caucus was suggested, and on the point of being asked for, but was abandoned as being calculated to give a partisan character to their action.

The forces of the radical pro-Cuban republicans—the "recalcitrants"—which a few days ago numbered over a hundred, slowly melted away under the heat of friction and party pressure. Just before the House met at 12 o'clock the leaders of the recalcitrants claimed but about eighteen on whom they could certainly rely, but said they would have more than that on the vote.

Plan of Procedure.  
The plan of procedure adopted was for the administration and the "conservative" forces to all vote to concur in the resolution with an amendment striking out the recognition of the republic of Cuba. The opposition motion was to concur without further amendment, this latter motion to be supported by such members of the House who agree with the Senate.

A question arose as to who should make the motion to concur. The democrats were to make it, but it was said by republicans on that side of the question that the motion would have more supporters on the republican side if made by a republican. Mr. Bromwell was selected to make the motion, and it was understood that the democrats would stand aside and let him make it. At the hour of the assembling of the House the little band of recalcitrants, reduced below the necessary number to carry their point, were standing firm, with hope that their attitude would force others whose constituents demand vigorous action to join them.

It seemed then almost a toss-up which side would win, but the administration faction seemed to have the advantage of the toss.

The Conservative Argument.  
The strong argument on the conservative side was that if the House accepted the Senate resolutions as reported by the foreign relations committee of that body the Senate could afford to yield on the question of immediate recognition of the republic. They insisted that the Senate could afford to do this since war was rendered inevitable by the resolutions, even without the recognition clause, and that the early recognition of independence was also assured without that clause.

All the Pennsylvania delegation were present at the conference of that delegation except Bingham, Harmer, Olmstead, Broast and Coddling, and but three of them. It was said, stood by Quay's position. These three, who declared that they would vote to concur in the Senate resolution, were W. A. Stone, Davenport and Young. Culp did not commit himself.

Up to the hour of voting many members did not know how they would vote. Some of them seemed to change position every few minutes. A most extraordinary condition bewildered the situation.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the resolutions coming over from the Senate were laid before the House and

### CARLISTS ARE ALERT

#### Earl of Ashburnham Leader of the English Faction.

#### RIOTOUS BARCELONA STUDENTS

#### Ex-Governor Sprague Explains Why France is Against Us.

#### HATE THE ANGLO-SAXON

LONDON, April 18.—The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for emergency. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local Carlists are convinced that the present Spanish dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

A dispatch from Madrid says that General Marcello Azorizar, the former minister of war and prime minister, has arrived at the Spanish capital to attend the meeting of the cortes. He is quoted as declaring that war is inevitable.

The dispatch adds that many Swedish, Brazilian and other foreign officers are offering their services to Spain.

The next meeting of the Spanish cabinet, the dispatch further says, will discuss the question of rivalry.

Leaflets, treating a popular demonstration, have been seized at Madrid.

Plain Talk by Madrid Paper.  
MADRID, April 11.—The Liberal this morning reproduces verbatim the United States Senate's Cuban resolution. Commenting upon the resolution, the Liberal says that it is not frightened by its reality, though it does not support the rumors in official circles that the proceedings at Washington are a cloak to gain time for further negotiations between the pope and the powers.

The Liberal adds: "Such rumors are dangerous, as they lead to popular discontent. The truth is a conflict between war and a deliberate plan, and the powers are too jealous of one another to interfere, though they may be driven to suppress hostilities, should their self-interests be endangered. Spain has no allies, and must protect her honor. Let the government see to it."

Back from Paris.  
Assistant Secretary Cridler Resumes His Duties.  
Third Assistant Secretary Cridler has returned to Washington from Paris and resumed his duties at the State Department this morning. He was accompanied by Lieutenant C. S. Baker, U. S. N. Mr. Cridler has been in Paris for several weeks in connection with the work accomplished at the exposition and does not expect that it will be necessary to devote further attention to the subject until next fall. He says that he was accorded every courtesy by the French officials. Mr. Cridler is firmly convinced that there is absolutely no prospect of the present Cuban insurgent government, but that there is a possibility of an active interference by the French government to prevent the execution of the plans of the United States respecting Cuba.

Presidential Nominations.  
The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:  
Leander M. Shubert of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs at Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
Chas. H. Norris of California, receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal.  
R. H. Robinson of Ohio to be an assistant naval constructor in the navy.  
F. C. Brown of Massachusetts, to be a chaplain in the navy.

Transfer of Army Headquarters.  
No date has yet been fixed for the transfer of army headquarters from Washington to the south. In fact, there is as yet considerable doubt as to whether this transfer will be made at all at present. The matter has been brought before the President for decision, and strong representations have been made to him that the vast work of organizing, arming and equipping the considerable army that will undoubtedly be required in case of hostilities, should be better discharged at Washington, at the seat of government, and close to the source of executive power, than at another distant point in the south.

An army retiring board, of which Paymaster General Stanton is president, has recommended the retirement of Gen. Sam'l L. Cushing, contrary general of subsistence, on account of disabilities incurred to the service. Gen. Cushing has only been in office a few months. His health was not of the best at the time of his appointment, and, it is said, gave no promise of improvement.

Dredging Contract Annulled.  
Col. Chas. J. Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the Potomac river improvement, has annulled the contract of Mr. A. M. Clegg for dredging the Virginia channel of the Potomac, because of his failure to perform the work to the satisfaction of the department. Consequently dredging operations in the channel until other arrangements can be made. Col. Allen reports that the contractor for repairing pier 4 of the Aqueduct bridge has begun the work of repair and will push it as fast as possible.

The Cable From St. Thomas.  
The State Department has not yet been able to secure the permission of the Danish government to use the French cable line running from St. Thomas, West Indies, to this country. It has been felt of late that the need of this cable would be vital in case of naval hostilities, as it is the only line not subject to Spanish censorship. It is hoped, however, that the Danish government may yet be induced to grant the permit.

Personal Mention.  
Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, Lieutenant Baker, D. C., of Washington, the well-known traveler, arrived in New York on the St. Paul from Southampton, after an extended tour, visiting various Christian missions in Europe, Asia and the Nile country.

Consuls Recognized.  
The President has recognized Severin S. Johnson as Swedish vice consul at Salt Lake City; Guillermo McClusock, Argentine consul at Boston; P. Ruysschaert, Belgian consul at Omaha; Vladimir Teplov, Russian consul general at New York; R. Childcott, consul of Greater Republic of Central America at Seattle; B. J. Gautier, consul of Greater Republic of Central America at Galveston.

Crespo Reported Killed.  
NEW YORK, April 18.—A special copy-righted cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World says that President Joaquin Crespo of Venezuela was killed in battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday.

### STARVE WHILE THEY WAIT

#### Relief For Cuban Reconcentrados is About Exhausted.

#### Food for Ten Days Only Was Left

#### When the Consuls Were Recalled.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.  
KEY WEST, Fla., April 18.—Cuban refugees in Key West are now receiving food from supplies which had been consigned to Havana, and of which shipment was stopped at this port. Much of the food is already spoiled.

When General Lee and other American consuls were withdrawn from Cuba it was calculated that enough food was in warehouses and had been distributed to feed the starving people for twenty days, but it was not expected that after the relief agents left an equitable distribution of it would be made.

Supplies in warehouses have unquestionably been seized by the Spanish authorities. Under the most favorable circumstances they could not be relied upon to get food out among the people.

The relief agents thought that ten days was the limit of the period during which the food actually distributed could maintain the population. Those ten days are up, and if they had any means of knowing what is happening the starving people in Cuba would not be able to fill their stomachs with the knowledge that the United States government is halting between war and diplomacy in seeking to succor them.

There seems to be a fatality attending every step of the effort to relieve the victims of Spain's policy in Cuba, for the only result is to make inevitable the death to which they were condemned by Weyler.

Gun cotton and regular troops divide attention at Key West, where the whole fleet is awaiting developments in Washington and Madrid. Ammunition brought by the Fern from Tampa has been placed on board the vessel of the fleet.

Two companies of the 10th Infantry, which arrived from Montana Sunday, have been quartered at Fort Taylor. Stories about trouble between these colored troops and the people of Key West and sailors are willful inventions. The two companies were well received and their behavior has been excellent.

In case there is military occupation of Cuba they are a good type of the forces which could be utilized effectively.

Among all the Spanish troops on the island I have not seen anything like the discipline and bearing of their regular soldiers. The presence of a few regiments of them would be a revelation to the Spanish army in Cuba, and the mere effect would go a long way toward insuring a short and decisive military campaign.

A private cablegram which was received here from Havana this morning, and which was permitted to pass censorship, says that the city is quiet, but that the patriots are not without some activity. The significance of the statement lies in the hint that the authorities are encouraging the war feeling, in order to prepare the populace for the possible appearance of our fleet.

PEPPER.

### FIGHTING AT PINAR DEL RIO.

#### Force of Insurgents Capture a Fort at Espujar.

HAVANA, April 18.—The inhabitants of this city are enjoying a bright summer morning. All is quiet here and the bark last night was crowded with pedestrians who enjoyed the music of the military band.

An important piece of work was successfully completed this morning, the capture of the Vento water to Casa Blanca, opposite Havana bay, and to the Cabana fort. There was some delay in getting the water through, and, as no explanation of the fact was forthcoming, it was believed something serious had happened. Captain Maldonado, who has constructed the works, accomplished his task in twelve days.

The steamer City of Washington arrived here yesterday, the steamer Santo Domingo reached this port today from Vera Cruz, and the steamer Martona has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba.

News has been received from the town of Alfonso XII, province of Havana, that a dynamite bomb was exploded near the church there at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, killing two people and wounding one man.

Senator Steegers has distributed 300 dresses from his residence at Guanabacoa among the children of the reconcentrados of that vicinity.

News of further fighting between the insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio reached here today. It appears that a force of insurgents, under Lorez Aguilar Rizo, made an attack two days ago upon the Spanish fort at Espujar, Pinar del Rio, and had the best of the fighting, even according to the Spanish account of the affair. The official report of the fight says the fort was a small one, garrisoned by volunteers, who made a heroic defense lasting three hours.

In the meantime, however, it is officially admitted, the insurgents entered the town and plundered and burned a tobacco warehouse. The Spanish report adds that the garrison of the fort lost four men killed and had nine men wounded.

It is alleged that the Spanish and foreign merchants here are claiming that the Planters' league should be fined "for not complying with the special treaty."

Giving Out Information.  
Secretary Alger, now that we are on the verge of war, has decided not to make public movements of troops or any news that might be of advantage to an enemy, but all information that is proper to be given out will be made public at the War Department. He is laboring continuously, although his health is not fully restored. He requests, in order that he may conserve his strength for the arduous work that probably is ahead for the army branch of the service, that newspaper correspondents and others do not disturb him at his residence. No information as to military matters will be given there, but anything that is proper will be obtainable at the department.

### ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN

#### The President Has Mapped Out a Tentative Program.

#### NO ADVICES CAME FROM MADRID

#### Few Official Visitors at the White House.

#### DELEGATIONS OF CALLERS

President McKinley has not given a great deal of consideration to the nature of the ultimatum to be addressed to Spain on the adoption of resolutions by Congress. He has, it is said, mapped out something like a program, the chief feature of which is a quick notification to Spain of the demands of this country. The words and the tone of the ultimatum remain to be settled, depending entirely on the resolution agreed upon by Congress.

The presence at the White House today of Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and Secretary Long gave rise to a belief that an ultimatum conference was under way, but this was denied by some of those engaged. The officials had not been sent for by the President, and their reaching the White House together was accidental.

No advices from Madrid were received by the President during the day. Altogether the day was uneventful at the White House.

Large Parties of Visitors.  
The President had few official callers, and there was time enough at his disposal to receive two large delegations of visitors who wanted to shake hands with him. Senator Frye and Representative Hull represented the congressional contingent. Senator Frye expressed the opinion that the White House accept the Senate resolution with the recognition of Cuban independence stricken out. It is also represented that this would be satisfactory to the President.

Close friends of the President insisted that he would probably veto any resolution taken to him containing a recognition of the independence of Cuba. He does not object to forms of expression, "That the Cuban people ought to be free," etc.

The regular meeting of the cabinet is not to be held tomorrow if Congress has not acted by that time no extra session of the cabinet will be called. The President will deal with the situation alone, although he will confer separately with cabinet members as to the course he will pursue.

Wires to the White House.  
A large force of workmen was engaged this morning in digging a trench in the White House grounds between the executive mansion and the State, War and Navy Departments. Colonel Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, was asked many questions about the work during the day. He said that he was about mysteries being indulged in. Colonel Bingham explained that telephone and telegraph wires connecting the several departments, and over which he has charge, have been strung over the top of the White House, causing inconvenience when repairs or additions were to be made. He had decided, he said, to place the wires in conduits, and that was why the trench was being dug.

It is understood that extra wires for telegraph and telephone instruments are to be laid between the White House and War and Navy Departments to facilitate the increased work that will be necessary in case of war with Spain. Every arrangement will be made for quick communication between all executive departments.

Some others have private telephones were put in between the White House and the offices of Secretaries Long and Alger. By this the President will have instant connection with the cabinet officials who will have to be conferred with most frequently in the event of hostilities.

In a few minutes after the vote in the House a bulletin giving the result was sent to the President. It was taken to him by Secretary Sherman. It is believed to have been satisfactory.

Thoughtful Senator Would Concur.  
Senator Wilson went to the White House shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. He drove up to the Executive Mansion in haste and left in the same way, exciting general comment as to his mission. He had a short talk with the President. While getting into his carriage he said he thought the Senate would concur in the action of the House.

Representatives Henderson and Dalzell, House leaders, had a conference with President McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.  
The Reindeer Expedition Destined to Relieve the Klondike Region.  
The complete failure of the Alaskan reindeer expedition was announced to the War Department this morning in a telegram from Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the military department of the Columbia. This telegram summarizes a report from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, at Dyea, to the effect that reindeer are a failure in Alaska for want of proper forage, and that all the exploring expeditions in that country; that many of the animals are already dead, but most has been found by which part of the herd may be saved; that the time lost will compel the reorganization of exploring expedition No. 1. If it is to go on, out on the advice of Capt. Jackson, the reindeer expedition, Dr. Jackson recommends the recall of the expedition, remarking that Capt. Eay has full information of the region. It was expected to explore, and that the services of Capt. Brainard are no longer required in that connection.

Dr. Jackson's report was to have proceeded to Dawson from Dyea over what is known as the Dawson trail, and was in command of Capt. Eussars for all the exploring expeditions in that country. Acting on the recommendation of Gen. Merriam an order was issued at the War Department today relieving Capt. Brainard and from further duty with the expedition in Alaska and directing him to report in person to the commissary general of subsistence at Washington.

GERMANY STILL OUR FRIEND.  
Semi-Official Denial of Combined Hostility of the Powers.  
BERLIN, April 18.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon publishes a note to the effect that the reports that the ambassadors of the powers at Washington have assumed a hostile attitude toward the United States are incorrect, so far as Germany is concerned.

Local Pensioners.  
Pensions were today granted to the following residents of the District of Columbia: Chas. E. Garrett, Wm. O. Huntington and Laura V. Norton.

### TO BE PRINTED.

#### The Article in The Star About the Pension Bureau Work.

In the Senate today Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, asked permission to have printed as a public document an article from The Evening Star printed on April 15, regarding the work done in the pension office. Mr. Gallinger said he was in receipt of a great many letters from all parts of the country complaining of the administration of the pension bureau under the present commissioner, the complaint being that old soldiers are being discriminated against and very badly treated.

"My own knowledge," said Mr. Gallinger, "leads me to a different conclusion, and as this article in The Evening Star gives a great many facts I ask that it be printed as a document so that it may be sent to soldiers making complaint. It shows how much work is being done by the bureau and how many cases have been and are being adjudicated."

The Senate adopted Mr. Gallinger's suggestion.

#### BACK FROM PARIS.

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