

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 178.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1898

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS

Los Angeles Theater. 3 Nights, Beginning Thurs. March 31, Mat. Satur'y. Mysterious Mr. Bugle. As Given at the N. Y. Lyceum Theater.

Los Angeles Theater. TWO NIGHTS ONLY—Tuesday and Wednesday—MARCH 29 and 30. Rice's "1492".

Opheum. Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater. Week Commencing Monday, March 28.

R. J. Jose Quintette. Composed of the following notables: FRED RYCROFT, First Tenor; W. R. MAXWELL, Baritone.

THE HUMAN MUSIC SHEET. A Novel, Ingenious Combination of Fun, Music and Surprise, with Josephine Sabel.

Webb and Hassan. The World's Greatest Hand Acrobats and Head to Head Balancers.

Will H. Fox. The Original Comedian Pianist in his Novel Musical Comedy, "PADDY WALKY".

Smart & Williams. America's Most Talented Colored Comedians.

The American Biograph. A New Series of Views.

Matinee Today. Any Seat, 25c; Children, 10c; Gallery, 5c.

Urban Theater. JOHN C. FISHER, Manager. Auspicious Reopening Monday Evs., March 28.

The Belasco-Thall-Stock Co. The Star Permanent Organization of the Pacific Coast.

The Girl I Left Behind Me. AN UNEXCELLED CAST. ALL NEW SCENERY. HANDSOME STAGE EFFECTS.

Impson Auditorium. HOPE STREET Between 7th and 8th streets.

Two Nights Only. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. April 1st and 2d. F. Marion Crawford.

DOCKS AND SHIPS

ARE NEEDED TO STRENGTHEN THE NAVY

CHEERS FROM GALLERY

GREET ORATORS WHO SPEAK AGAINST SPAIN

CANNON'S CRY FOR ECONOMY

Fails to Prevent Proposed Appropriations for Dry Docks—The Ship Section Not Reached

Associated Press Special Wire. WASHINGTON, March 26.—During the debate on the naval appropriation bill today in the house every utterance in favor of aggressive action against Spain was applauded to the echo by the crowded galleries.

The main contest of the day was over a proposition to decrease the number of timber dry docks provided for by the bill from four to three. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, made the motion an excuse to discuss the question of war preparations and to inveigh against undue extravagance.

A special notice was sent to all the Republican members of the house this morning to be in their seats at noon today. The leaders had decided to bring in a special rule to bring the naval appropriation bill to a vote if the filibustering of yesterday was to be resumed, but as the Democrats gave assurance that the obstructive tactics would not be continued the plan of bringing in a rule was abandoned.

Before the journal was approved Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, called attention to what he thought was an abuse of privilege to print a personal explanation given to Pearson of North Carolina.

Pearson, Republican, of North Carolina, had, he said, been accused of abusing the franking privilege of the house, and under leave to print had made the very matter frankable which he had been accused of franking.

Henry, Democrat, of Delaware, denounced Pearson's action as a flagrant violation of the privilege of the house. Bailey said he would not have pressed this matter except to emphasize the rigid manner in which the majority in times past had held Democrats to words literally spoken in debate.

Pearson then took the floor and made his explanation. It involved, he said, "questions of propriety and delicacy." In conclusion Pearson said he would rather sit in the house with a Democrat than a Populist traitor. At his request Bailey then withdrew his motion and by unanimous consent the article to which objection was made was stricken from the record and consideration of the naval bill was then resumed under the five minute rule.



THE 'WAR FEVER AND THE QUACK'

M'KINLEY OUTLINES HIS PLANS

FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTIONS CONCERNING CUBA

The President Still Clings to the Hope That the Insurgents Will Consent to Pay Tribute to Spain--They Never Will, Nor Will the American People Make a Move to Force Acceptance of Such Terms

WASHINGTON, March 26.—(By the Associated Press.) President McKinley talked freely with his congressional visitors today, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His program, as thus outlined, is as follows:

To send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to congress on Monday without recommendation and without explanation on his part, further than to say that he has acquainted Spain with the findings of the court, to follow this Tuesday or Wednesday with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba and asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for their immediate relief; to present anew this condition to Spain, asking that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people and to come to some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war.

This failing, to forcibly intervene on humanitarian grounds. The president indicated to his callers an abiding faith that peace may be preserved and a determination on his part to accomplish that if it may be done with honor to our own country and without disregarding the demands of humanity.

Indeed, the latter purpose appeared to be the topic uppermost in the president's mind. He dwelt upon the fact that the recognition of belligerent rights or of independence would be of no material service to these unfortunates. He admitted that such action might be of assistance to the men at arms, the insurgent army, but they, he said, have shown a capacity to take care of themselves and do not stand in pressing need of our kind offices.

The president believes Spain will interpose no obstacles to our sending succor to her indigent people and he will ask congress to act promptly, that the aid to be given may not arrive too late to relieve the pressing necessities. This done, the president is hopeful that congress will remain quiet while the executive branch of the government continues its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

He thinks it not too late to do this, and he made the assertion today that Spain was willing to meet the United States half-way in adjusting the entanglement without coming to blows. He referred only casually to the sailing of Spain's torpedo fleet, leaving the impression on the minds of his visitors that he considered that so far in this matter Spain is acting within the bounds of her own rights and that just complaint cannot yet be made by this country in regard to this course.

He did not enter into details regarding propositions he may make, or may have made to Spain, for undoubtedly some are pending, but he left the impression that he would be satisfied with no settlement that would not give the Cubans a very liberal form of government. He admitted frankly that autonomy had proved a failure, and expressed the opinion that it would be as difficult to satisfy the Americans with any settlement that might be made as it would be to satisfy the Cubans themselves.

He reasserted the possibility of securing an agreement on the part of Spain to allow Cuba to conduct her own affairs with absolute freedom, except that the island should be required to pay the mother country a specified sum in the way of tribute every year out of her revenues, seeming to think this would form a basis upon which both Spain and the Cubans could agree without the sacrifice of too much pride on either side.

WHAT WAR MEANS

Mr. McKinley reverted often in his conversations to his desire to maintain peace and dwell upon the fact that war meant not only the loss of life and property, but that it also would injure our commerce, disturb business conditions generally, increase our public debt, add to our pension roll and result in many ways to our disadvantage and distress. He made it clear also that whatever course he might pursue in the future he would not at present demand indemnity at the hands of Spain for the loss of the Maine, preferring to leave that matter to the adjustment of a more quiet period. The president also spoke of possible complications with other nations, but did not manifest any uneasiness on this score.

Senators who have visited the president have without exception, so far as can be learned, assured him that the senate appreciates his efforts to preserve peace under proper conditions and have told him that there is no danger of precipitate action in that body. They got the impression that if the worst comes and it shall be absolutely determined that no other course will avail, the president will be found ready for armed intervention.

On the score of politics he assures them that he would rather see the Republican party fail of future success than to wage an unjust war; but, if war must come, it must be for humanity and that this fact must be made so evident that he will have the entire nation behind him in a conflict at arms.

Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, moved to reduce the number of timber dry docks to be authorized to three, and to be located at such navy yards as the secretary of the navy might direct. The findings of the Bunce board and the recommendations of the secretary of the navy with regard to dry docks were discussed at great length. Mr. Dockery (Democrat) of Missouri, said he was willing to vote for all the docks deemed "urgently necessary," but Portsmouth was not one of them. Mr. Cannon discussed in a general way the proposed increases in the navy, dry docks and battleships. He said he was willing, as he thought every other member of the house was, to be liberal in voting all the money necessary for the naval estab-

WORST IS KNOWN

INTENSE ANXIETY IS MUCH RELIEVED

SPANISH GOVERNMENT

NOTIFIED OF FINDINGS OF THE MAINE COURT

NO RESPONSE HAS BEEN MADE

Delay Explained by Interest in Today's Election for the Cortes. The Day at Washington

Associated Press Special Wire. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The intense anxiety which marked yesterday's developments in the Spanish situation was noticeably relieved today, as the worst, for the present at least, had become known in the publication of the material points of the court of inquiry's report, and little remained but to await calmly the submission of the full report and the president's message to congress early next week.

Such cable communications as may have passed between Washington and Madrid in regard to the report were closely guarded by officials. It was known, however, that Minister Woodford had called to notify the Spanish government as to the results found by the American court, particularly that the explosion was external and that the responsibility for the external explosion had not been definitely fixed. This cablegram, it can now be stated, was sent from Washington Thursday night. The fact that it was dispatched before the arrival of Commander Marx bearing the full text of the report and the evidence appears on its face to involve contradiction. It can be stated only that the cablegram was sent to Minister Woodford directing him to give this notification to the Spanish government on Thursday night. It is believed that the dispatch went no further than directing the results to be made known to the Spanish government with a view of leaving the responsibility with Spain of making such response as seems appropriate on such an occasion. Up to tonight no action on the part of the Spanish government had been officially communicated to Washington. It is not doubted that the Spanish ministry and Minister Woodford had conferred on the subject, but that any formal or final action had been determined on is not probable.

Besides the Maine event, the Spanish cabinet is today on the eve of a fierce political conflict, which terminates tomorrow in elections for the Cortes, so that the cause some slight delay.

A QUIET DAY. President McKinley had a comparatively quiet day after the excitement of yesterday. There were rumors of special cabinet meetings, but these did not occur. The cabinet officers discussed the situation solely to departmental affairs. Secretary Long left his office at 3:30 p. m., remarking that he had not seen the president in twenty-four hours and that his entire day had been given to detail. As he left the department, however, he went to the White House and joined the president, Judge

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TO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Gladstone's condition grows worse, and it is generally believed that the end is near. For the ninth time in succession Oxford wins from Cambridge in the boat race from Putney to Mortlake. A party of seal hunters caught in a storm off the coast of Alaska, 10 men dead and fifty more will lose one or more limbs. The German naval bill now certain of adoption. Ambassador White declines remarks attributed to Emperor William expressing sympathy with Spain. Ernest Roeber meets Yousoff, "the Terrible Turk," in a Greco-Roman wrestling bout and wins on a foul, to the disgust of 15,000 people in attendance. The house debates the naval bill, and every utterance favoring aggressive action against Spain is wildly applauded by the galleries; nevertheless the bill advances but slowly. When the Maine court's report reaches the senate it will be sent at once to the foreign relations committee; more conservative members hope to avoid debate on the matter. The English public expected the Maine verdict; experts express the opinion that Spain is in for a hammering, but expect the Don to do a little striking himself before he is whipped. No protest of any kind has been made concerning the advance of the Spanish torpedo fleet, but men all over the country are working day and night to prepare for the reception of the flotilla when it arrives. Spain has been, or soon will be, notified that Cuban conditions are intolerable to the American people, and that the war must cease; Spain declines herself with the hope that European nations will interfere in her behalf. Yesterday at Washington was comparatively quiet; Spain has been notified of the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, but as yet has made no response; army and navy preparations are being continued without cessation. President McKinley outlines his plans for dealing with the Cuban question, showing that he still clings to the hope that the insurgents will consent to nominal sovereignty of Spain, and also to pay annual tribute—which they will not do, nor will any American make one move to force the acceptance of such terms. Spain's only means of avoiding war with the United States is to stop the war in Cuba and return the concentrated forces to the lands from which they have been driven, within forty-eight hours after receipt of notification given yesterday; orders are issued to Commodore Schley to intercept the torpedo flotilla and request it to stop at Porto Rico, and in case of refusal to destroy it.

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