SPAIN IS NOTIFIED

THAT CUBAN CONDITIONS ARE INTOLERABLE

WAR MUST BE ENDED

IN JUSTICE TO THE STARVING PEOPLE

FORCAST OF SPAIN'S ANSWER

Indicates That the Optimists Will Be Disappointed—Spain's Deluded Hopes of Europe Interfering

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It can be stated on positive information that this government will, if, indeed, it has not already done so, inform Spain that the conditions now existing in Cuba have become intolerable to the people of this country, and that hostilities on the island must cease. This policy is in direct line with the views of the President as expressed in his last message to Congress on December 6.

In that message he said: "The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the conflict, the wide-spread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injuries resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things.

"No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government."

After reading the substance of Spain's reply, received on October 23d last, the President says:

"The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion of any change of attitude on the part of the United States."

Since the delivery of this message evidence has accumulated showing beyond question that the promise made in behalf of the new administration, to relieve the conditions in Cuba, have not been fulfilled.

On the contrary, the evidence which has reached the President shows conclusively that the situation is daily becoming more serious.

In view of these facts this government has decided to take, if it has not already taken, definite action by informing Spain, that while disowning any other object than that dictated by a sense of honor and justice to a stricken and starving people, it must insist, first, that hostilities be brought to a speedy termination.

So far as known no specific date has been fixed within which the war must be terminated, but it is believed that it is the purpose of the administration not to permit of any unnecessary or extended delay.

It is known in high official circles that many of the people highest in authority in Spain, including members of the Ministry, are extremely weary of the conflict in Cuba and would willingly accede to any reasonable terms for a settlement of the whole question by granting to Cuba her independence on an indemnity basis. The opposition to the plan comes from the factions opposed to the present administration, who demand extreme measures, if necessary, to control the islands. In view of these conditions what will be the answer to our demands cannot be foretold.

THE SPANISH ANSWER

NEW YORK, March 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: At a late hour your correspondent finds that the Spanish reply to the United States will not be anything like what the sanguine optimists expected, and the outlook, consequently, is decidedly serious.

SAGASTA HOPES FOR PEACE

MADRID, March 26.—The Premier, Senor Sagasta, in an interview today, declared the situation was not changed. He added:

"Private advices from the United States are contradictory, but my personal opinion, unofficially, is that means still exist for preventing a rupture."

A STRANGE DELUSION

Spaniards Relying on Interference by European Powers

NEW YORK, March 26.—European interference between Spain and the United States is a growing delusion of the Spanish classes in Cuba, says the Havana correspondent of the Tribune. Apparently it is fostered from Madrid through government channels. The belief of these two classes that the nations of Europe would side with Spain in case of war has always prevailed. It finds utterance in many pamphlets which have been published since the beginning of the revolution, and the newspapers have encouraged the idea. The way they put it was that the United States was responsible for keeping the insurgents alive, because filibustering was not stopped; that Europe cannot interfere in that matter, and the minute hostilities arise she would be arrayed, with the possible exception of Great Britain, against the United States. At a distance this feeling is hard to understand. Nevertheless it is widespread, not merely among the ignorant people, but some officials and business men. The case is one on which the government cannot always rely when its own purposes call for a war sentiment or for the strengthening of the popular belief that nothing need be yielded to the United States. At present this delusion is invoked to quiet the anxiety which is felt over the report on the Maine disaster. The masses of the Spaniards have an understanding that the American Court of Inquiry will report against the theory of accident. They have their own reasons for thinking that the Maine was blown up through foul play, and the attempt of the Spanish board to make out an accident will not deceive their confidence. They are somewhat concerned over the outcome of the American findings. It is understood that the government seeks to reassure them with the promise that Europe is back of Spain; they have already been prepared with the knowledge that the Sagasta Ministry will seek to arbitrate the question of fact, and they are duped with the belief that if that is rejected the countries of the Continent will uphold Spain forcibly in resisting the demands of the United States when it becomes positively known that the administration at Washington will treat the incident as its own affair. There is a possibility that the delusion of European aid will impel the ultra Spanish classes to acts which will cause a collision with the United States. Either this will happen or the confidence in Spain securing the support of other countries will be shattered forever, and the settlement of the Cuban question will become much more simple.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE

NEW YORK, March 26.—Jas. K. Eustis, former American Embassador to France, said last night in reference to an interview published in the Paris Figaro with M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the attitude of the French government with regard to the Spanish-Cuban question, in which the Frenchman was quoted as saying that "There must be no conflict" between this country and Spain:

"Since the Spanish-Cuban question has become serious the attitude of the French government has become one of extreme delicacy. Having frequently discussed this question with M. Hanotaux, I have always found that his attitude as regards the Spanish and United States governments was exceedingly correct.

"M. Hanotaux does not sympathize with either of those parties, and they have not the slightest influencewith him.

"The affinities of race and community of religion between France and Spain are not sufficiently strong to destroy the traditional friendship between the French and American republics. It is true that the French capitalists have great interests in Spain, but it would be difficult to discover how their interests could be subserved by entangling France in any conflict with the United States."

BRITISH INTERESTS

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 26.—The British warship Cordelia left for Savannah last night. Admiral Fisher's flagship Renown, with seven other armored cruisers of the North American fleet, has been ordered to New York direct. The movements of the British warships of the North American and West Indies fleets ordered to New York with torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats, was learned by a correspondent from an officer of the British warship which left this port for Savannah. He gave the information unintentionally. The Talbot and Terror are with the flagship Renown and three of the armored cruisers. The information is without doubt authoritative.

ROEBER WINS ON A FOUL

IN A MATCH WITH YOUSOUFF, THE TERRIBLE TURK

Fifteen Thousand Lovers of Greco-Roman Wrestling Go Away in Very Great Disgust

NEW YORK, March 26.—Fifteen thousand people crowded into Madison Square Garden tonight to witness the Graeco-Roman wrestling match between Yousouff, the Turk, and Ernest Roeber, the world's champion.

Bob Fitzsimmons was warmly received when he walked into the building.

At 9:30 oclock Yousouff got on the platform and had a rousing reception. A few minutes later Roeber climbed upon the stage. His welcome was deafening. Yousouff was the favorite in the betting.

Hugh Leonard was chosen referee.

Bob Fitzsimmons held the watch for Roeber and "Honest John" Kelly for Yousouff.

When the men stepped into the ring it was seen that the Turk was at least five inches taller than his adversary and fully fifty pounds heavier. When time was called both men stepped to the center of the mat. Yousouff was the first to get his hands on. Roeber kept springing away from the big fellow and finally took up a position near the edge of the platform. Yousouff reached and pushed his opponent clear off the stage.

Martin Julian sprang upon the platform and claimed the match for Roeber on a foul, which Leonard allowed. Time, 1 minute, 50 seconds.

One of Yousouff's friends then made the announcement that Yousouff desired to give the fall to Roeber and to go on again in an hour, also taking the loser's end of the money whether he won or not. At five minutes after ten the announcer said that the referee had gone with two physicians to determine whether or not Roeber would be able to continue.

After a few minutes the announcer said that the doctors who examined Roeber had declared him to be in unfit condition to go back on the mat and the referee had decided finally to award the match to Roeber, as it was evident that the Turk had deliberately fouled his opponent. This announcement was received with mingled hisses and cheers, but the former predominated.

W. A. Brady then announced that Yousouff would give an exhibition with Tom Cannon, one of his trainers. Chief McCullough, who was at the side of the stage, refused to allow the Turk to appear again, and 15,000 men filed out of the garden very much disgusted.

IN THE ORIENT

Symptoms of Movement on the Part of England

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says orders were issued yesterday to the naval establishment there to make urgent preparations to place itself on a war-footing. The staff, it was added, was augmented and mobilization was ordered.

The dispatch further announces that twenty-nine French cruisers have gone north, avoiding Hongkong.

The British battleship Barfleur has gone to Nagasaki, Japan.

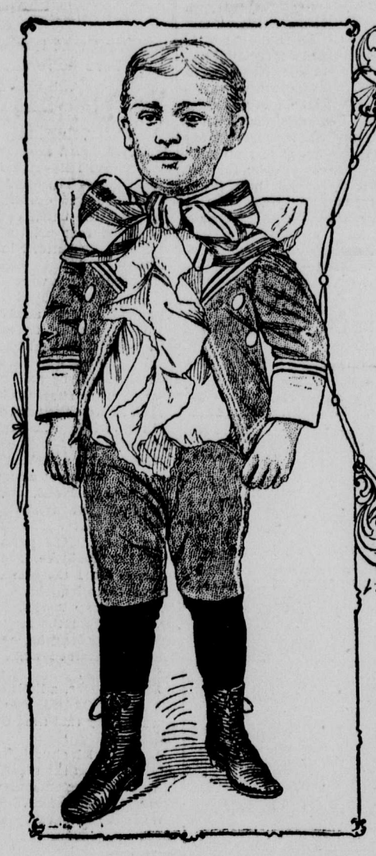
Mystery is still the chief stock in trade of the foreign office, but its big words and apparently craven actions no longer satisfy the public, and Conservatives and Liberals are equally alarmed at the apparent failure of British diplomacy in China, where Great Britain's "open door" has been slammed in her face. Unless the govrnment early in the week clearly outlines its position, it probably will be compelled to take the country into its confidence by a motion for the adjourment of the house of commons, which many Unionists will support.

$3 $3 a month for all diseases, medicines free, to all that apply before APRIL 1 $3 Only Four Days Remain $3 $3 a month for all diseases, medicines free, to all that apply before APRIL 1 $3

In Which to Take Advantage of Drs. Shores' Offer to Treat All Diseases Until Cured for $3 a Month, Medicines Furnished Free

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are the Last Days of This Low Rate. Thursday Night at Eight O'clock This Low Rate Will Be Withdrawn and Under No Circumstances Will It Be Renewed or Extended

Therefore, let it be understood that any sufferer from Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma, Lung Trouble or any complication of Chronic Diseases applying at Drs. Shores' parlors any day before April 1 will be treated until cured for $3 a Month, all medicines furnished free. If you have a dozen ailments, $3 pays the bill for one month. There is absolutely no other charge or expense to all who apply before April 1.



MRS. MARY GRAY, who resides at 901 East First street, and her little son, Earl Gray, five years old, have both received the benefit of Drs. Shores' skillful treatment.

Mrs. Gray, in speaking of their troubles, says: "My little son had catarrh of the head, throat and stomach nearly all his life. He was nervous, did not sleep well, his nose was stopped up with mucus and discharged freely. I found that he was losing his hearing. I brought him to Drs. Shores for treatment January 3. Since then he has rapidly gained flesh, sleeps well, is no longer nervous, and his hearing is entirely restored. I have also been treating with Drs. Shores for catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, and there has been a remarkable improvement in my case, as well as my son's. I was constantly troubled with hoarseness and sore throat from the catarrh poison, and these symptoms have passed away and I am rapidly gaining flesh. I gratefully add my testimonial to Drs. Shores' skill."

WHAT A PREACHER SAYS

Thirty-eight Years a Minister and Sixty Years a Sufferer from Catarrh, Until Rev. A. Gockley Consulted Drs. Shores

REV. A. GOCKLEY, who resides at 755 North Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena, offers grateful testimony to Drs. Shores' skill. Rev. Mr. Gockley is a minister of the United Evangelical church and has been preaching the Gospel for 38 years. He was pastor of the Evangelical church at Harrison and Hoyne avenue, at Sedgwick and Wisconsin streets, Twelfth and Union avenue, Chicago, for very many years. Mr. Gockley says: "I have had Catarrh of the head and have suffered from Catarrhal deafness and a discharge of the ear for 62 years, resulting from an attack of scarlet fever when two years of age. Since that time I have been quite hard of hearing. I began treatment with Drs. Shores three months ago, and as a result of his remarkable treatment my catarrh trouble has gone and the discharge from the ears, which has troubled me since childhood, is about stopped. There has been such a marked improvement in my hearing that everybody who knows me has noticed it. I desire to thoroughly indorse Drs. Shores' treatment, and have recommended it to many friends. Drs. Shores have kept their word with me."

Come Before Thursday Night

All applying for treatment, all renewing treatment before Thursday evening at 8 oclock will be treated until cured at the uniform rate of $3 a month, medicines included. This, however, is positively the last opportunity that will ever be given under this rate.

What Drs. Shores $3 Rate Means

If you have Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Disease, Kidney Disease, Bladder Disease, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption in first stage, Liver Disease, Disease of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Disease, Varicocele, Rupture, Stricture and all Chronic and Private Diseases, or any complication of chronic diseases, come to Drs. Shores any day before APRIL 1 and Drs. Shores will cure you for the one fee of $3 A MONTH, all medicines furnished free. There will be no other charge or expense. IF YOU HAVE A DOZEN AILMENTS, $3 PAYS THE BILL FOR ONE MONTH.

This offer applies to all old patients wishing to renew their treatment, as well as to new ones beginning treatment.

Home Treatment Cures

No one deprived of the benefits of the Drs. Shores' treatment because of living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their HOME TREATMENT of patients BY MAIL. By the use of a symptom blank they are able to diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by their reports they keep a close watch upon them. Write for symptom blanks and have your case diagnosed free.

Drs. Shores & Shores

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IS SIMPLY A CERTAINTY

THAT WILLIAM'S NAVAL BILL WILL GO

POSSIBLE WAR WITH BRITAIN

Arguments Advanced—The Kaiser Is Not Friendly to the Spanish

Associated Press Special Wire

BERLIN, March 26.—(Copyright, 1898.) The debate in the reichsrath on the second reading of the naval bill was only a sham fight, and its acceptance is a foregone conclusion. The only reason for the long drawn out discussion was to enable the members of the reichstag to explain their positions to their constituents. The discussion was chiefly interesting to the outsiders from the fact that it threw light upon the ideas underlying the scheme in the minds of the promoters of the measure. Herr Benningsen, the leader of the National Liberals, was so impressed with the importance of the occasion that he departed from his invariable practice and spoke from the tribune, instead of from his seat. He confirmed the views expressed in these dispatches several months ago, that the increase in the strength of the navy was partly based on the possibility of war between Germany and Great Britain, and partly to enable Genmany to maintain neutrality in the event of war between Great Britain and Russia. He said that naval experts expressed the opinion that, after the realization of the present scheme, a battle in the north sea might be successfully risked against even the strongest sea power. Alluding to neutrality, Herr Benningsen said that in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict in the Baltic sea, Great Britain might be tempted to force Germany to take sides.

Herr Benningsen further remarked that the progress made by Germany had excited the envy of others, her exports and imports having increased three milliards of marks from 1880 to 1896, while Great Britain's had increased only one milliard.

This vast scheme, he continued, must be protected. He then referred to the damage, amounting to $15,000,000, suffered by Hamburg through privateering during the Franco-British war.

Herr Richter delivered a scathing criticism of the bill, which, he declared, will increase the imperial debt by 90,000,000 marks during the next seven years.

Continuing, Herr Richter declared the establishment of the septennate principle was the first step in the introduction of absolutism in all military questions.

The emperor and empress attended the funeral of the Duke of Talleyrand-Saganon on Thursday.

His majesty's physicians have advised him to take an early course at Homburg, and their majesties, therefore, will go there on Tuesday.

The sixtieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's entrance into the army was celebrated with great enthusiasm in various parts of the country. Prince Bismarck is in good health, although his foot still compels him to use his wheel chair. The prince is highly amused at the almost daily cable messages received from America, mostly with prepayment for answer, requesting his views on the loss of the Maine or on the Cuban question. He says he pays no heed to these requests.

The weakening of the marines by the dispatch of large detachments to Kiao Chau will be rectified on April 1st, when necessary additions will be made to the force.

Mr. White, United States ambassador, says: "Very earnest assurances have been given in the highest quarters that the emperor did not make the remarks attributed to him relative to showing friendship for Spain in case of a conflict with America, nor anything similar to that. As a matter of fact, he does not hold the sentiments attributed to him on that subject."

The government will not admit American fruit waste into the Rhine district, as it is said to be gravely injuring the jelly industry.

The Cologne Gazette and other newspapers severely blame the government for exceeding the authority given it by the bundesrath in the fruit decree.

The Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Lexten, has issued an official report on the San Jose scale, setting forth that recently numbers have been found in all stages of development on apples. He adds that it must be presumed that German orchards and nurseries are already infected, and he calls for immediate and general investigation of the reports and the results.

A Mexican Railway

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Railway communication is to be established between the City of Mexico and Manzanillo on the Pacific ocean. At present a branch of the Mexican Central extends to Ameca, and then abruptly ends. On the Pacific a narrow-gauge line runs from Manzanillo to Colenia. The country intermediate from Colenia to Guadalajara possesses no means of railroad communication. This gap is, however, to be filled in, and the central section of the republic united by rail with the Pacific ocean. A concession for the new line has been granted to Ignacio Borea of Mexico, who expects to interest American capitalists in the work.

The presence of a neighbor's hog in your garden is the root of evil.—Chicago News.

DOCKS AND SHIPS

(Continued from Page One.)

begged gentlemen to remember that a dry dock necessarily meant a naval yard, and because he believed this was no time to establish new naval stations, he gave notice that he would make a point of order against the proposed steel dry docks at Algiers, La., and also the investigation of desirability of locating a dry dock at Galveston. He was opposed, he declared, to any attempt to foist upon the house, under the cry of urgency, new work which could not stand on its merits. When he touched the increases of the navy he suggested that the battleships could not be placed in commission in thirty-six months. The small torpedo boats might, on the other hand, be completed before the war, if war it was to be, was over.

Mr. Boutelle said he would vote for any increase in the number of torpedo boats that Mr. Cannon might suggest. "I suggest that you strike two of the battleships and insert the equivalent in small boats." (Applause.)

"Strike down the fighting line and increase the mosquito fleet," observed Mr. Boutelle, amid laughter.

Mr. Cannon said he realized that it was a thankless job, while the patriotic heart of the country was stirred, to criticise anything labeled "national defense," but he had a duty to perform, and he would discharge it. The utility of the modern battleship had not been demonstrated. He had been greatly interested in the discussion of the respective merits of the expensive battleship and the relatively inexpensive monitor. He would like to see these great engines of war tested before he voted to expend $15,000,000. (Applause.)

Much better at this time to build or buy small torpedo boats which would be in service in three or six months.

Mr. Boutelle interrupted to declare it was our niggardly policy with regard to the navy which today forced us to ransack Europe to find vessels with which to meet the aggressors. "If we are going to fight the world, we must meet the equipment of the world. Ferryboats and tugboats will not perform the service they did in 1861-65."

Mr. Hilborn (Republican) of California, a member of the naval committee, called attention to the fact that we had scoured the earth, but not a battleship in the world was for sale. Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Boutelle to say frankly whether he personally believed three battleships should be authorized, and the latter created a great outburst of enthusiasm in the galleries by declaring that if he could have his way he would authorize six battleships instead of three.

In conclusion, Mr. Cannon said he had little hope that his amendment would carry, but he wanted to vote every dollar necessary, but this was not the time for recklessness. He appealed to the members to meet the situation "with loyal hearts and cool heads." (Applause.)

Mr. Dayton expressed his surprise that the Republican leader who had come before the house with the emergency appropriations should now seek to thwart a policy that would make every American proud of his flag. (Applause.)

Mr. Robbins (Republican) of Pennsylvania moved to strike out the provision for a dry dock at Portsmouth. The amendment was lost, 64 to 100, as was that of Mr. Cannon, 73 to 107.

Then at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

Udelivered Telegrams

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office, corner of Spring and First streets, for the following persons: F. D. Bates, Dr. Geo. T. Hunter, Louis and Hattie Raw, Antone Bettinger, Head Waitress Clifton hotel.