MADRID SEES HOPE

PESSIMISTIC FEELING OF THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS

TIMES SAYS THE INTERVENTION STAGE HAS BEEN PASSED.

News Thinks It Still Possible That Peace May Be Welcomed—Spanish Cabinet Stands Rebuked by Its Representative in America.

London, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The horizon blackens anew, and the congress is the cloud that grows more imminent. The London correspondent of the Epoca sees reason for declaring that President McKinley has not communicated with the pope, and that the Epoca is not an alarmist organ.

"The talk of armistice has done something toward inducing calmness. To-day it is being remembered that before the armistice project in Cuba can become an accomplished fact, no fewer than five parties must be consulted in one form or another. These are the United States, the autonomists of Cuba, the loyalists of the mother country, the government of the mother country and the insurgents in the field.

"It has been usual to date, perhaps unreasonably usual, to attribute every sinister impression to a jingo source. No imputation whatever of jingoism can be attached to El Liberal, which nobly stood by the government until quite recently. To-day El Liberal says it is the ray of light serves only to show the darkness, and that the guiding thread leading the way out of the labyrinth is snapped.' The effect of the Cuban cabinet's manifesto to the insurgents is regarded by many as doubtful, for similar experiments have been tried before and unsuccessful.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, noting the pessimistic feeling of the press and public of Madrid, gives an interview with a "prominent personage," who declares that there is no need for a formal armistice, as the approach of the rainy season will act quite as efficaciously as any armistice.

With reference to the prevalent belief that the United States is delaying matters in order to gain time, the "prominent personage" said:

"This is not the view of the Spanish government, which understands the difficulties and appreciates the motives of President McKinley.

"All cities, towns and provinces," says the Daily Telegraph correspondent, "are contributing largely to the patriotic funds, and the mayor of Bilbao proposes that the province of Vizcaya should subscribe 5,000,000 pesetas."

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the Hispano-American situation, says:

"Had the pope's intervention been solicited long ago and the Spanish cabinet been all along in a pacific and yielding mood, it now appears an arrangement might have been concluded, and there is abundant evidence that President McKinley would have been willing to build a golden bridge for the retreat of Spain from her extreme and impracticable pretension.

"But the controversy has gone far beyond this point. It is doubtful whether either President McKinley or Senor Sagasta, or the cabinet of either country any longer possesses a free hand. The efforts of the war party in the United States, malignant and despicable as their tactics have been in many respects, have been apparently too successful; while in Spain the omens are hardly more favorable. According to our Madrid correspondent, the country appears quite willing to face the risks of war."

The Daily News says: "As prudent men the Americans naturally shrink from the sacrifices of war for the doubtful experiment Cuban independence would involve. A very little may turn the scale in favor of peace, and perhaps the pope may succeed."

Havana, April 5.—The Imparcial (Independent) says to-day:

"It is President McKinley's duty to restrain the jingoes, and it is the duty of Senor Sagasta to avoid slacking Spain's preparations. We think neither the American telegrams nor sound opinion justifies the optimist views of yesterday."

Following the cabinet meeting of last night, a telegram was dispatched to Captain General Blanco, ordering him to adhere strictly to the instructions given him respecting the suspension of hostilities, and it is also reported that the cabinet resolved to maintain its entire answer given to the American pretensions, though rumors are afloat of a division in the cabinet.

The Globo considers that the "manifesto" of the Cuban government to the insurgents, following the one to President McKinley, decided finally the permanence on the island of the Spanish flag, and adds:

"If the American warships remove from the vicinity of the island, the last sparks of the insurrection are extinguishable with the foot."

The Liberal remarks:

"Amid the conflicting versions of the papal intervention, it is impossible to decide the real truth. One thing is certain, the necessity for ending this ambiguous situation, which, if prolonged, ruins Spain as well as loses Cuba. The nation will stand no more delay. Whatever it may be, there must be an immediate solution."

The Correo Espanol (Carlist) says there is "further proof of the pope's love for Spain in the mediation."

Continuing, that paper expresses fear that his holiness has embarked upon the hopeless task of trying to arrange peace with America while saving the honor of Spain.

The Epoca (Conservative) prints a laudatory article on the pope's action, and gently urges the government to "abandon its reserve by publishing to the world the steps leading to the crisis and the way out of it."

Continuing, the Epoca says it ignores the origin of the mediation and records its "frank acceptance by the American government, simultaneously, if not prior to the Spanish cabinet, thus proving President McKinley's and General Woodford's honest desire for peace."

The Epoca then points out the difficulties which mediation must encounter, "especially if the president's message reaches congress to-morrow," and concludes with urging the government to consider President McKinley's difficulties.

RED CROSS SOCIETY WORK.

Spain Cannot Interfere With It in Case of War, Because of a Treaty.

New York, April 5.—It is stated at the office of the Cuban central relief committee that the real reason why Miss Clara Barton left Cuba for this country three weeks ago was that she had been called to the United States by the state department for consultation regarding the mustering of the American Red Cross forces for service in this country and Cuba in case of war. The government realized that, in case of hostilities, supplies sent by the United States to the starving Cubans would be in danger of falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It was arranged that all supplies should be placed in the hands of the Red Cross Society, and in this way Spain would be bound to leave them alone, because she is a party to the international treaty respecting the Red Cross Society.

Tampa, Fla., April 5.—Miss Clara Barton left for Havana last night, accompanied by Dr. E. Winfield Egan, a member of her staff.

"If war is declared," she was asked, "will you remain in Cuba?"

"I have nothing to say about war," she answered, "but if it should come, as the American people anticipate, I presume I will have more to do than ever in taking care of so many in trouble and destitution. The American people are responding nobly to the call for assistance for the reconcentrados, and I sincerely hope they will continue sending supplies as long as they are as badly needed as they are now.

"In the event of war, I do not apprehend any trouble in continuing the work of the Red Cross, as it is recognized by international law and is seldom interfered with."

FLOTILLA STILL WAITING.

They Are at the Cape Verde Islands and Are in Good Order.

New York, April 5.—A dispatch to the World from St. Vincente, Cape Verde islands, says:

"The Spanish torpedo flotilla, under command of Commodore Villamil, is still here.

CAPTAIN VILLAMIL,
Commander of Spain's Flotilla Now at Cape Verde Islands.

Three of the torpedo vessels arrived in one day, three others later, and then the transport came. No more are expected. They are now in good order.

There are seven vessels in all—three torpedo boats, three torpedo destroyers and a merchant ship converted into an auxiliary cruiser, the Ciudad de Cadiz.

EFFORTS OF THE POPE.

It Is Said That He Never Had Any Hope of Successful Mediation.

London, April 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Both the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary, declare that they never had any illusion about mediation, knowing that the United States would reject it, and that, anyway, it would cause bad blood between Catholics and Protestants there. In fact, the vatican has received several dispatches from prominent Americans saying the intervention of the pope might seriously retard the progress of Catholicism in America. The pope's only objection now is to gain time, so that both Spain and America may reflect. I have heard also that influential prelates at the vatican consider it is well for the church and the prestige of the papacy that the undertaking of the pontiff proved abortive. They think that, if Leo had been appointed mediator, he would have found himself in a delicate position, as, because of his known affection for Spain, and being godfather of King Alfonso, he would have been open to a suspicion of sympathy with Spain, and unless the independence of Cuba had been granted, the United States would have been dissatisfied.

"He would have found a great obstacle also in having to decide for or against the Monroe doctrine. Strange to observe, while the intervention of the pope, no matter how noble and generous, is considered by outsiders a failure at to-day's weekly reception of the diplomatic body by Cardinal Rampolla, he received and accepted congratulations on the pope's proceedings at Washington.

"Cardinal Rampolla himself asserted that these proceedings had had the result of delaying President McKinley's message and he made it understood that negotiations were continuing, with a prospect of obtaining an armistice in Cuba. It is announced that the pope, to set the real truth before the world, will, in due time, publish a history of the whole affair."

TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Significant Orders From General Coppinger Received at Fort Leavenworth Yesterday.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) The city was thoroughly excited to-day over war news from the front. During the forenoon Colonel Hawkins, commander at Fort Leavenworth, received orders to get the command in shape to move at a moment's notice. These orders came from General Coppinger, at Omaha. Colonel Hawkins at once issued orders to the company commanders to prepare a suitable amount of tentage for the eight companies of infantry at the post. Ball cartridges, 200 to the man, were at once issued and two men from each company were detailed to remain at the post to look after the property belonging to the infantry arm. The order for the detail stated that they should be married men as far as possible. The company commanders were ordered to see that everything needed was ready to move without delay and to report at post headquarters when their commands were ready to take the cars.

Up to a late hour the troops were virtually under arms, but no train had been placed at their disposal. Orders for the train would emanate from Omaha, and the command here is ready to take it on its arrival.

POPE'S EFFORTS FALL FLAT.

Spain Demanded That the United States Move Its Fleet From Key West.

Washington, April 5.—The statement was made to-day by a public man in close touch with the administration that the effort to secure a settlement of the war between Spain and the insurgents through an armistice had come to a definite conclusion, and that the failure was due to the refusal of the government of the United States to remove its fleet from Key West. According to this statement, Spain made removal a condition precedent to her offering an armistice with the end in view of granting the independence of Cuba. When the proposition was brought to the attention of the administration, it was met with refusal, though not until after it had been seriously considered. The congressional opponents of a war policy who had counted upon the acceptance of this condition by the United States, admit that the outlook for peace has grown almost hopeless since this determination.

Secretary Sherman Talks.

New York, April 5.—Secretary of State John Sherman arrived in New York tonight. He said that the forthcoming message would be the most commendable document ever sent to a congress. It would, he said, immediately commend itself to the patriotism and loyalty of the American people.

Appeal for Exposition Funds.

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) The Omaha exposition commission issued an address to the people of the state to-night appealing to them for contributions for the purpose of making a creditable exhibit at Omaha. They expect boards of trade, boards of county commissioners, city councils and the people generally to contribute.

THE CHINESE GRAB.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA LIKELY TO COLLAPSE.

SECRETARY BALFOUR ADMITS INDICATIONS POINT TO IT.

England Asked Russia Not to Take Port Arthur, and, When the Request Was Refused, Proceeded to Take Possession of Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, April 5.—The house of commons was crowded to-day with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, acting secretary of state for foreign relations, on the subject of the situation in the far East.

Mr. Balfour enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely that the region of the Yang Tse Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman, and that access to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations.

A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, occurred only a day or two ago, namely the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Yochau and Chin Wang. This, according to Mr. Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations.

Relative to the German acquisition of railroads, Mr. Balfour said that, wherever they were constructed, they must be a benefit to British commerce.

He believed neither Germany nor Prussia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of her treaty rights in China. Germany had given assurances that the country acquired by her will be open to the commerce of the whole world. The interests of Germany and Great Britain in China were identical and he believed the two countries would be able to work hand in hand.

Russia had also given assurances, but he was bound to admit that the form of those assurances had changed. Touching upon Wei-Hai-Wei, Mr. Balfour said that, Russia having secured Port Arthur, on the maritime approach to Pekin, Great Britain had secured Wei-Hai-Wei to balance matters.

The speaker explained that, had Russia confined herself to obtaining an ice free commercial port as a terminus for her railroad, no complaint would have been made. But, unfortunately, Russia determined to obtain control of Port Arthur, which was not and could not be made a commercial port. As soon as Great Britain heard of the negotiations, she laid her views clearly before Russia and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:

"We offered, if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to ourselves give a corresponding pledge to take no port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. But our offer was not accepted, and so, on March 29, we informed Russia that we should hold ourselves free to take the necesary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since obtained a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur. Wei-Hai-Wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li which might balance the possession of Port Arthur. While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei-Hai-Wei is inestimably greater and by taking Wei-Hai-Wei under our protection, we prevent the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li from falling under the maritime control of one power, and thus defend our interests."

Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that China might collapse, and, with futher decay, fragments might be snapped up by the various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's policy to be governed by remote contingencies, adding:

"We desire to maintain the integrity of China so far as possible, but it must be recollected that the future will probably have strange surprises in store."

Mr. Balfour also said the government thought Russia had pursued an unfortunate course in taking Port Arthur, which, as Russia herself said, in 1895, when Japan proposed to occupy it, would, in the hands of any foreign power, constitute a menace to the capital of China.

In conclusion, he said:

"The balance of power in the far West may be very different when the disintegration of China has occurred. The time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power, and to embark upon now difficult and costly enterprises in order to ward off a remote and doubtful danger would be political folly. Her majesty's government asks the country to indorse this policy with more confidence because we know that Great Britain has the sympathy of the great commercial community throughout the world. (Cheers.)

"I believe the time may come when the great commercial powers will join in an alliance to prevent China falling a prey to any exclusive influence, and I am convinced that Great Britain, by continuing her present unselfish policy of opening to all what she secures for herself, will build up in Europe, not less than in America, a body of public international opinion which will be more powerful than any hasty action Great Britain might take at the present moment."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the house, replied to Mr. Balfour.

The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:

"China has agreed to the French demands, comprising the non-alienation of any portion of the provinces of Kwang-Tung, Kwng-Si or Yun-Nan, the construction of a railway to Yun-Nan-Fu and the lease of a coaling station, which is not named, but will probably be Kwang-Chau-Wah, together with the appointment of a Frenchman as director of the imperial post.

"I understand that the British rights regarding the extension of Kau-Lung will be respected. The Russians allege that the fortification of Ta-Lien-Wan, being necessary to complete the defense of Port Arthur, will immediately be commenced."

Pekin, April 5.—It is understood that China has conceded the demands of France. They differ, his added, somewhat from the first demands.

The reception of Prince Henry, of Prussia, has been arranged for in May. Li Hung Chang and the governor general of the province in which Pekin is situated will meet him at Tku and Prince Chang Ying Wang will receive him at the station near Pekin. The emperor of China will receive Prince Henry at the summer palace. An important point which has caused frequent negotiations is that the emperor will receive Prince Henry standing.

JAPAN MUCH CONCERNED.

Press and Public Urging the Government to Adopt an Active Chinese Policy.

Yokohama, April 5.—Great Britain's action in regard to Wei-Hai-Wei has caused a sensation here and a large section of the press and public urge the government to adopt an active policy.

At an important meeting of members of the upper and lower house of the Japanese parliament to-day, a resolution was adopted calling upon the cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Liac-Tong peninsula was demanded. It was also resolved to call upon the government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest.

London, April 6.—According to the statements made yesterday by the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council in the house of lords, and Mr. George Curzon, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the house of commons, no opposition is expected from Japan to Great Britain's action at Wei-Hai-Wei. The morning papers generally express themselves as satisfied with Mr. Balfour's statement, but they are uneasy as to the relations between England and Russia.

The Standard says also it is expected that Lord Salisbury will resume his duties at the foreign office in a few weeks.

MR. BRYAN AT DETROIT.

Chief Speaker at a Democratic Banquet—George Fred Breaks Loose Again.

Detroit, Mich., April 5.—A thousand radical advocates of bimetallism listened to their distinguished national leader in the Auditorium to-night and enjoyed a love feast of partisanship and of patriotism. As many more watched the scene from the galleries. The occasion was the second annual banquet of the Mohawk Club, and the presence of William Jennings Bryan, coupled with the intensity of public patriotism in the present war crisis, made the event of unusual interest.

Mr. Bryan's address was preceded by those of a half dozen Michigan free silver orators, all of whom referred to the war crisis, but Mr. Bryan himself made no detailed allusion to the threatened conflict, although his address was extremely patriotic in tone. His subject, "Democracy," was handled rather from the broad standpoint of free and equal rights than from the line of a more narrow partisanship.

A letter was read from George Fred Williams, of Boston, who wrote: "The capitalistic forces of the Republican party have permitted more than 200,000 innocent women and children to be starved to death in Cuba, when the American people have almost unanimously demanded their rescue. This horror could not have been continued a month under the administration of William J. Bryan."

TEXAS ELECTION TRAGEDY.

Two Killings and a Lynching Within an Hour at Brownsville Yesterday Afternoon.

Brownsville, Tex., April 5.—Two killings and a lynching happened here within three-quarters of an hour to-day. Sam Cobb, a deputy sheriff, and his brother, Felipe Cobb, who was a constable, were shot down by Carlos Guellen. Guellen was wounded by Sam Cobb.

It seems that the latter was riding hastily from an election booth, having heard a row was in progress somewhere near, and that Constable Cobb and a policeman were rushing along after him on foot. At the corner of an alley, Guellen sprang out and fired at Sam Cobb, who returned the fire. Both fell to the ground. Felipe Cobb then rushed up, and Guellen rose from the ground and shot him twice, killing him almost instantly.

A young brother of Guellen appeared at the same moment and shot Felipe. Both Guellens were arrested, but the younger one escaped in the excitement.

A mob at once gathered, broke into the jail and shot Carlos Guellen, killing him in his cell. The body was dragged forth into the street and the crowd was going to burn it, but cooler counsel prevailed and the body was taken back to the jail.

The trouble grew out of a previous quarrel between Guellen and the Cobbs. Guellen was considered a desperate character. He was convicted of assault to murder at the last term of court, but appealed. He had been in numerous shooting scrapes.

DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Crowds in the Galleries, but They Were Disappointed—No Cuban Fireworks.

Washington, April 5.—The crowds which thronged the galleries of the house to-day were disappointed. There were no outbreaks of any kind on the floor on the Cuban question. The whole day was spent on the private calendar, with the result that several bills were passed, among them one to pay the heirs of John Roach, the shipbuilder, $330,000 on a claim which has been pending a dozen years, and another to pay O. C. Bosbyshell, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, $17,000 extracted from the gold vaults by a weigh clerk.

At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8 p. m., the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

At the night session twenty-three private pension bills were favorably acted upon; among them being the following: Ann M. Smith, widow of Major General Andrew Smith, $30 per month; Adolphine Krez, widow of Brigadier General Conrad Krez, $30, and to increase the pension of General James W. McMillin to $50 per month.

At 10:30 the house adjourned.

PENSION FOR MRS. ROBINSON.

Congress Favors the Widow of a Kansas Man Who Perished in Alaska.

Washington, April 5.—(Special.) The house to-day passed the bill introduced by Representative Broderick, granting a pension to Cora L. Robinson, of Centralia, Kas. Mrs. Robinson is the widow of Lieutenant Robinson, of the revenue marine service. He was attached to the revenue cutter Bear, which, during the year 1892, carried a party to Alaska, for the purpose of making explorations on Mount St. Elias. Acting under orders from superior officers, Lieutenant Robinson attempted to make a landing in a small boat, and in the attempt was drowned, along with six or seven others, in the heavy surf, which capsized the boat. Under the general law, Mrs. Robinson is not entitled to a pension, and it was for this reason that a special bill was introduced.

Currency Reform Bill Introduced.

Washington, April 5.—The bill prepared for the reform of the currency and the protection of the treasury by the sub-committee of the house committee on banking and currency was introduced in the house today. A general statement of the purpose of the committee was printed some days ago.

He had a broken head, a broken arm,
And a compound broken jaw;
For he asked a man for the hundredth time
If he thought we would have war.
—Boston Herald.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DYSPEPSIA.

Nervous Dyspepsia Caused Me Great Distress for a Number of Years.

Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine

An active mind, suffering from over-exertion, worry, trouble or the cares of business, demands from the body a greater amount of fuel for the vital fires than the digestive organism can supply. It requires a certain amount of vital force to operate the human machine, and when all the available supply of force is absorbed by the overworked brain there is nothing left for the stomach. It is easy now to understand why irritability and dyspepsia have become almost synonymous; why a nervous person is usually so very particular and capricious about food. It is an almost undisputed fact that no marked progress can be made toward the ultimate cure of any disease until the mind is put into that calm, serene condition which is natural to people in full bodily health and vigor. Dr. Miles' Nervine puts the mind in just that condition. It is a brain and nerve food and tonic whose important elements, acting upon the body and mind with equal force, possess remarkable efficiency in nervous disorders.

"My trouble was nervous dyspepsia, and for a number of years I was all out of 'whack.' I was nervous and uneasy all the time, and was about as miserable as a man could be. Work became a dread to me. My stomach was in bad shape; at times severe pains and again unable to retain food. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine was recommended me by one of our merchants who had been cured by its use, and after taking a few bottles I was a different man. I gained four pounds the first ten days. I sleep like a top; I have a good appetite; my stomach is in good shape and nothing distresses me. W. W. Cox, Marshall, Minn."

A Positive Guarantee.

If the first bottle fails to benefit you, take the empty bottle to your druggist and get your money back. All druggists sell with that understanding. None of Dr. Miles' Remedies contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

Book on diseases of the heart and nerves sent free. Address, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A BATTLE IN AFRICA.

Reconnaissance by the British Brings Out the Dervishes in Force.

Abadar Camp, South of the Atbara, Nubia, April 5.—A reconnaisance in force, with cavalry, artillery and two Egyptian battalions, to the camp of Mahmoud Pasha this morning, brought the enemy out in force. The fighting lasted from 9 until 10:30. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. The Dervishes lost about 300.

ALEXANDER JORDAN IS DEAD.

Famous Amateur Athlete Falls a Victim to Grip—Won the English Broad Jump Contest.

New York, April 5.—Alexander A. Jordan, the well known ex-champion amateur athlete, died at his home in this city last night. Mr. Jordan had been an invalid for many months, as the result of a severe attack of grip early last spring. During the last five weeks his health broke up rapidly, and he was confined to the house. Mr. Jordan was originally a member of the old Manhattan Athletic Club and later of the New York Athletic Club.

From 1884 to 1891 Jordan was a regular competitor for the all around championship, his first victory in this competition being in 1887. In 1888 and 1889 he was second to Malcolm Ford, but on the retirement of the latter from athletics Jordan secured signal victories in 1890 and 1891. His score of 6,189 points in 1891 has never been excelled.

At the close of the 1891 season Jordan was compelled to abandon athletic competitions, as his business made too great demands on his time. During the last few years he has been starter at the summer and fall games at Travers' island, and he occasionally "wielded the pistol" at championship meetings.

Mr. Jordan was exceedingly popular among athletes of all branches. He visited England with the Manhattan team in 1888, where he met with much success, winning the English broad jump championship and running record for the 120 yard hurdle race. Two other Americans won British championships on the same day, Tommy Conitt taking the one mile, and F. Westing the 100 yards. George Gray, of Toronto, under the colors of the New York Athletic Club, also took the shot event.

THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA.

His Condition Has Suddenly Become Worse and It Is Feared He Is Dying.

Munich, April 5.—The condition of the insane King Otto of Bavaria has suddenly become worse and it is feared that he is dying. The condition of the unfortunate monarch has been kept as close as possible and of late it had been thought that he would become quiet and tractable. This improvement in the mental condition of the king was so marked a year ago that a proposal to declare his reign closed and to crown Prince Luitpold, the regent, as king of Bavaria was definitely abandoned.

Within the past three months he has relapsed into his old violent state; and his most dangerous illusion, that of being a stork and able to fly, has again possessed him. He smokes cigarettes immoderately and displays an inordinate appetite for candies. It requires the constant attention of his attendants to prevent him going naked. He jumps about like an animal on all fours and insists on taking his food off the floor. The windows of the palace where he is confined are built up so as to prevent a gleam of light, which the mad kind hates.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

Schooner Which Sailed With That Number on Board Meets With Disaster.

San Francisco, April 5.—News of a tragedy and a probable disaster in Alaskan waters was made public yesterday. The tragedy was the drowning, while leaving a wedding feast, of three of the crew of the cod fishing schooner Arago, and the other was the probable loss, some weeks ago, of the vessel herself, with all hands.

The schooner Arago sailed from here for Unga island on October 20 last, with a crew of thirteen men, including officers. When last heard from, the Arago and the schooner Mary and Ida were in company in Eagle harbor, Natgal island. That was in the latter part of January, and the owners of the vessel have now almost given up hope of her safety. A vessel from the North brings the news that, after a dinner given on the schooner Mary and Ida, in honor of the wedding of Captain Carton, Peter Haulsen, S. R. Jones and an unknown man of the Arago's crew left the party in a dory and it is supposed were drowned.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

Prescott, A. T., April 5.—Fire at Congress Mining Camp destroyed nearly every business house in what is known as Lower town to-day. There was no water and the fire spread rapidly. Loss $40,000. James Vidante, proprietor of the Silver Dollar saloon, and a woman named Gertie Tomlinson, alias Graham, were burned to death.

Missouri Merchant Hurt.

Lathrop, Mo., April 5.—(Special.) D. H. Kendall, the leading dry goods and clothing merchant of this place, while riding horseback this afternoon, fell from his horse, receiving injuries of a serious nature.

Texan Accidentally Shot.

Springfield, Mo., April 5.—(Special.) Dan Hamilton, a Texas county farmer, who is attending federal court in this city, was accidentally shot by Al Levitt this evening. The bullet passed through the stomach and the wound will prove fatal.

Utica Academy Burned.

Utica, N. Y., April 5.—The new Utica academy which was to have been occupied next fall was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $75,000.

For an Old Embezzlement.

New York, April 5.—Herbert G. Nichols, 50 years of age, is held at police headquarters charged with having embezzled $150,000 six years ago from Browning, King & Co., clothing dealers, Chicago.

IS ANDREE HEARD FROM?

Alaska Man Claims to Have an Authentic Message From the Balloonist.

Seattle, Wash., April 5.—A telegram to the Associated Press from Nanaimo says: "Jack Carr, a United States mail carrier, arrived here to-day from St. Michael's, Alaska, via Dawson City. Carr claims to have a message from Andree, one of his carrier pigeons having been picked up. It is stated that the message says that Andree is alive and on land. Carr will not give out the message for publication. Several parties at Nanaimo claim to have seen the message, and they say it is, to all appearances, authentic. Full credence is not given to the report here. Ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, who arrived from Dawson a few days ago, states that he saw Carr at Dawson. Carr said nothing about Andree to him. From other sources Mr. Wood heard vague references to Andree, but considered them without foundation. Carr left St. Michael's last Thanksgiving.

Chicago, April 5.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, who visited the Andree balloon station in Spitzbergen and who volunteered to accompany the daring aeronaut on his voyage to the North pole, but could not on account of the limited capacity of the balloon, was interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon regarding the alleged news from Andree. Mr. Baldwin said:

"While I can scarcely believe the report to be true, it seems too good to be true; yet I realize that it is not impossible that Andree may have arrived in Alaska, for to accomplish that feat was his most ardent desire. That he could have done so by this time, provided his balloon carried him far enough eastward, say to some point on the sea ice north of Alaska, is proven by the safe arrival of a captain of one of the whaling vessels fast in the ice off the north coast of Alaska, after a six months' journey southward.

"Andree may have arrived at some point in the Tchookchee peninsula off Northeastern Siberia last autumn, as Baron Nordenskiold believed he would, and as Andree himself thought he might, and thence made his way across Bering straits to Alaska. Personally I have held that Andree would most likely be heard from in Franz Josef land and had about completed arrangements to assist in the search for him in that region, my plans being to start next month. I received a letter this morning from Captain Ernst Andree, of Sweden (a brother of the balloonist), and the captain expressed his belief in his brother's return and that the world would hear from him not later than next August."

THE ICE-BOUND WHALERS.

There Is Little Prospect That They Can Escape Being Ground to Pieces.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 5.—George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler Belvidere, who has just reached the outside world from the vessels imprisoned in the ice, says that the steam tender Jeanie, steam whalers Orca and Belvidere, the schooner Rosario and a bark are near Point Barrow.

He says the men on the frozen in vessels are suffering untold privations on account of the scarcity of provisions, and are compelled to feed on the rankest of fish and dog meat. The natives are fast disposing of the canines at $50 a head.

Tilton came south by way of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers and was just five months and twenty-two days making the trip of 2,000 miles to the Pacific coast, during which he and his two Indian guides suffered the most excruciating agony from the intense cold.

On his way out Tilton met Lieutenant Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet is frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his way home to St. Michael's in order to make known the safety of the men connected with the fleet.

Tilton, after bidding farewell to his comrades, commenced his long and dangerous voyage, and when he reached the coast chartered a steamer to take him and his guides to await a south bound vessel. He was intercepted north of Sitka by the Albion and was transferred to her and came south. The United States rescue steamer Bear, which is at Dutch harbor, has not as yet been of any assistance to the ill fated whalers, who have been imprisoned since October 10, when the young ice formed.

No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south. Speaking of the prospects of the whalers, he said that, beyond a doubt, the vessels will be total wrecks. As soon as the ice breaks the vessels will be ground into matchwood, and nothing of them will ever be seen again.

The long suffering whalers do not know that any efforts are being made to relieve them. There is a possibility that aid may be rushed overland by the route Tilton followed.

Normal Presidents Re-elected.

Guthrie, O. T., April 5.—(Special.) The board of regents of the territorial schools re-elected Professor E. D. Mudaugh president of the Edmond normal, and Professor J. C. Ament, of the Alva normal to-day. Professor L. W. Baxter, superintendent of the Guthrie schools, and formerly of Emporia, Kas., was elected to the chair of English literature at Edmond.

Fred Funston Ill.

Herington, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) Fred Funston lectured here Saturday night to a large audience, but was taken ill after the address and is still at the hotel under doctor's care. His illness is not thought to be serious, and he will probably be able to go on with his lectures in a few days. Present lecture engagements are canceled.

Valley Falls Goes "Wet."

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) Valley Falls went "wet" at its municipal election yesterday by a vote of 277 to 225, after an exciting campaign. The churches during the past week held prayer meetings nightly to pray for the success of the temperance ticket, but they could not stem the tide.

Logan Instructs for Coburn.

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) Logan county Republicans have instructed their delegates to the state convention for Coburn for governor.

LEEDY'S HUGE BLUFF

ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL CALL NO EXTRA SESSION.

NEVER INTENDED TO CALL IT.

HIS CALL FOR PLEDGES ONLY A PETTY POLITICAL DODGE.

He Would Have Been Sorely Disappointed if He Had Received Assurances That His Bill Would Be Passed—Kansas Politics.

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) Governor Leedy publicly announced to-day his practical abandonment of the idea of calling an extra session of the legislature to pass a railroad bill. To those on the inside, it has always been known privately that he never intended to call an extra session. But the matter had reached that point where he had to make the declaration openly, so he called in the newspaper men and had himself interviewed on the subject. He said:

"I have not so far received enough pledges from the members of the legislature to warrant me in calling the legislature together, and the time is now so far advanced that every day lessens the chance of the session being called. I feel that I have done all I could do in the matter. I have written reluctant members repeatedly and argued the matter with them, and I have come to the conclusion that I can do no more."

When questioned as to how the legislature stood, the governor said: "A majority of the senators have agreed to support my bill, but I lack five votes of having enough in the house."

Thus ends the final chapter of one of the most stupendous bluffs ever attempted in a political way in Kansas. In calling off the extra session scheme publicly the governor no doubt pursued a wise policy for himself and his party, but his actions throughout the whole affair have been hypocritical and deceptive.

In the first place, he never intended to call an extra session. He even buncoed his cookoo organs. While they were declaring that the governor proposed to call the legislature together, and sometimes would even fix the date for the call to be issued, The Journal steadfastly contended that such action would never be taken. It based its position upon information received from a person in close touch with the railroad lobby to the effect that the governor dared not. There has never been a time since the governor vetoed the bill passed last winter when the railroads suspected for a moment that an extra session would be held.

The belief is general that at the time of the Waggener veto, arrangements were made for carrying out the bluff.

The bill vetoed was almost an exact copy of a bill which Leedy introduced and had passed in the senate four years before, while a member of that body. In fact, the seventeen sections which he criticised and gave as his reasons for vetoing were clipped bodily from the Leedy bill of four years previous. When this was shown up, the people began to doubt the governor's sincerity. In fact, there were numerous mutterings that "there was a nigger in the woodpile." The Populist senators and representatives called on the governor after he vetoed the bill and notified him that they would stay another ten days without pay and pass a bill that he would frame. He told them not to do so, and gave them to understand that he would call them together again for that purpose. They went home and waited patiently. The spring and summer months slipped by and still no call was issued. Then the winter months passed and still no call. Finally, at the beginning of spring, when the farmers were starting to work for the season, the governor ran the last bluff by attempting to get the legislators to pledge themselves to leave their work in the busy season and come up here and pass a law which Ed Little had prepared and which, in general, contained the same provisions as the bill vetoed.

In order to make his bluff stick, the governor demanded that if they came up they would have to agree for the Little bill without making so much of a change as the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i. Many of the members resented his attempted usurpation of authority, and, being desirous of letting the blame of no railroad legislation rest on the governor, where it belonged, they refused to be muzzled and led up to vote like so many sheep.

While the governor will now try to throw the blame on them, the fact remains that he would have been greatly disappointed if enough of them had agreed to support his measure without amendment to justify him in calling the legislature together. They performed just the way he wanted them to. Leedy shoots off a good deal against the railroads, but the people generally now take his tirade with a grain of salt. They realize that he is the same Leedy that led the railroad brigade some years ago in getting bonds voted to aid in the construction of railroads.

Lecompton Election Void.

Topeka, Kas., April 5.—(Special.) Attorney General Boyle received information today that at the municipal election at Lecompton yesterday the people entirely ignored the Australian ballot law, and held the election under the old system. Mr. Boyle says that the election is therefore void, and the successful candidates are not entitled to the offices.