

SPAIN WILL PAY NO INDEMNITY

Semi-Official Note Based On Assumptions of What Its Maine Court Will Report.

WAR RATHER THAN FEDERAL INTERVENTION

Reliable Report That Spain Has Made This Point Clear to the Authorities at Washington.

Spain Preparing For the Contingency of an Adverse Report By the American Court of Inquiry On Maine Disaster—Logical Reasons For Assuming That the Findings of the Spanish Report Are Foreshadowed In the Utterances of Captain Peral, Who Stated That the Theory of External Explosion Was Untenable—Report of the Latter Due In Madrid—Attitude of Both Governments Menacing, and Both Are In the Market On the Hunt For Ships.

Madrid, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here today: "The report of the Spanish commission of the Maine is not yet known, but the statement of several technical officers, who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster, show it to be indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are, therefore, deprecated in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion, and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public here will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

ATTRACTED GREAT INTEREST.

Washington, March 17.—The semi-official statement given out at Madrid advising the government that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be indignantly repelled by Spain, attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American court of inquiry, and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the government's policy by standing by the report of the Spanish commission.

The report of the latter body was due in Madrid yesterday, and while its conclusions are not officially known, it is a foregone conclusion that it will find that the Maine disaster was due to accident, resulting in internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Captain Peral, head of the Spanish commission, who stated publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

INTERVENTION LEADS TO WAR.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be indignantly repelled, is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that intervention may lead to war.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed. At that time the naval orders taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads was not known at the state department, so the minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard of it later, and was naturally much gratified, as the gradual strengthening of the fleet at Key West had been the subject of grave apprehension by the Spanish government.

BUT THIS IS PACIFIC.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed. At that time the naval orders taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads was not known at the state department, so the minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard of it later, and was naturally much gratified, as the gradual strengthening of the fleet at Key West had been the subject of grave apprehension by the Spanish government.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

It is believed that the Spanish minister's visit to the state department was the last of his official duties here. He is expected to return to Madrid tomorrow.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

PROCEEDINGS IN HOFF CASE WEYLER MINED HAVANA HARBOR

One of His Letters Obtained By a Reporter.

MADE PREPARATIONS FOR YANKEE SHIPS

"They Did Not Dare to Send Them While I Was There," He Said.

Reporter Lane, Who Vouches For This Narrative, Was Imprisoned In Havana Because of Knowledge He Held of Weyler's Designs—Threatened With Death In His Dungeon—What He Saw and Was Told In Confinement.

New York, March 17.—The New York Journal this afternoon prints a statement written by Honore F. Laine, the newspaper correspondent recently arrested and searched by Spanish officials in Cabanas prison, Havana, and later expelled from the island. This is the opening of Laine's statement: "On Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock at night, I met, in the Cafe Inglaterra, the head quarters of the reporters in Havana, Francisco Diaz, a reporter of the Madrid Spanish paper, La Union Constitucional, with whom I frequently exchanged news."

WEYLER WROTE IT.

"On asking him if he had anything to give me, he took from his pocket a letter and handed it to me, saying: 'Weyler wrote this letter to Santos Guzman, who sent it to Nove (the editor of the Union Constitucional), for him to read and write an article on the acceptance by Weyler of the candidacy of deputy to the cortes for Havana. I took this copy, which you can keep.'"

A GILSONITE LOCATION.

Salt Lakers Appropriate Part of the St. Louis Company's. (Special to The Herald.)
Port Duress, Utah, March 17.—It is reported here that locations have been made on the Gilson vein which is situated about three miles east of here. A party, said to be from Salt Lake, has staked and secured the location. This Gilsonite vein is on the "strip," a piece of land lying between the Utah and Colorado reservations and is the one on which the St. Louis Gilsonite company mine is working. This company did not stake out the whole vein, hence this late move.

Great secrecy is being maintained by the new comers, and it is impossible at this time to ascertain who are backing them. However, since they are opposed to the Colorado mine, it is reasonable to suppose that they have large capital.

THE ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING.

To Be Increased to the Full Strength of 104,000 Men.

Washington, March 17.—The largest measure of preparation yet made by the war department to meet the contingencies of the future probably has just been completed. It is the preparation of a bill providing among other sections for the placing of the army on a war footing of the full strength of 104,000 men. The bill has been carefully gone over by the war department and will be introduced in the house by Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, who, it is expected, will urge it vigorously, inasmuch as it is an administration measure.

The basis of the bill will be the well known three battalion organizations. That is the ideal peace status of the army, but provisions are made for the exercise by the president of full power to increase each one of the existing companies from 75 men, the present strength, to 350 men.

In view of the possibility of a conflict with Spain considerable interest centers just now in the strength of the militia force of the United States which would be liable to be called upon in case of necessity. The latest report made to congress by Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn, based on returns received at the adjutant general's office for 1897, show that the total organized military strength of the United States is 114,982 men, while the number of men available for military duty (unorganized), is 10,201.

It is believed that the Spanish minister's visit to the state department was the last of his official duties here. He is expected to return to Madrid tomorrow.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 2 o'clock and remained until 11:15. They say something over the matter in connection with the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.
Spain Will Pay No Indemnity.
Senator Proctor's Report On Cuba.
PAGE TWO.
Lavoigne-Daily Fight.
PAGE THREE.
The Sevier Gold Mine.
PAGE FOUR.
Editorial.
PAGE FIVE.
Monk Found Guilty.
Death of Bishop Elias Morris.
Council Committees Meet.
St. Patrick's Day In Zion.
PAGE SIX.
State News.
PAGE EIGHT.
In Railway Circles.
In the Social Realm.
Local Politics.
Union Electric Company Bonds.

PROCTOR'S REPORT ON CUBA

Dramatic, But Truthful, Presentation of Conditions In That Unhappy Isle.

HUMANITY APPEALS FOR INTERVENTION

Important As the Maine Question May Be, the Barbarous Warfare In Cuba Transcends It.

Information Obtained Not From the Junta, But From Business Men and Reliable Sources—Outside of Havana, Desolation and Misery; Neither War Nor Peace—People Surrounded by Trochas and Controlled by Forts—Outside of These, No Habitations, or People Living—Spanish Hold Only What Their Army Sits On—Owing to This Condition, One-half the Reconcentrated Died—The Race Problem—Insurgent Army—Conditions Favorable For Self-Government.

Washington, March 17.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the island of Cuba, this afternoon made a statement to the senate of his observations on the island.

"From many view points the statement was remarkable. It had evidently been most carefully prepared. Every element of sensationalism had been studiously eliminated from it, and, except so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to arouse the public mind, already alive to the condition of affairs on the island.

"Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the senator aroused a breathless interest. Every now and then within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms, lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye of Maine, a few minutes after its delivery. "Just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it."

That was the impression the statement made upon the senate.

ALMOST DRAMATIC.
The scene in the senate just preceding and during the delivery of the speech of Senator Proctor was almost dramatic in the intensity of its interest.

The national quarantine bill was under discussion, and Senator Mallory (Pa.) had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the pending measure. Mr. Frye entered the chamber, and, interrupting Mr. Mallory, requested him to yield to Mr. Proctor, who desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba, of interest to the senate and to the country.

Instantly there was a commotion on the floor and in the galleries. It had been anticipated that Mr. Proctor would soon make a statement, but it was not supposed that he would make it to yield to Mr. Proctor. A call of the senate was demanded by Mr. Chandler (N. H.), and in a few minutes every senator in the capital was in his seat, and the word having been passed through the corridors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed.

Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech. He confined himself to his manuscript, and, at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cordially congratulated by many of his colleagues.

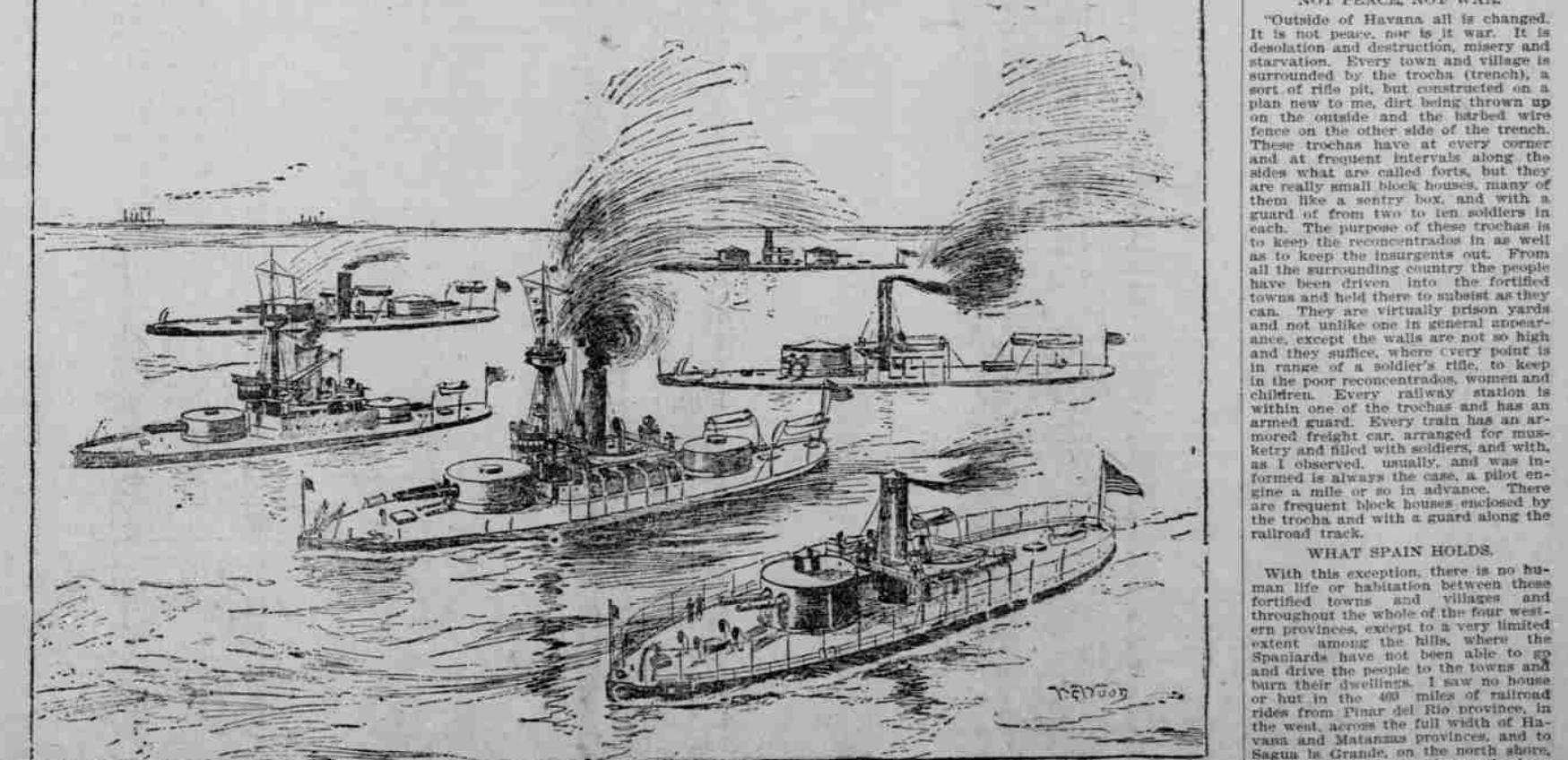
Mr. Proctor read his speech from manuscript, speaking rapidly, but clearly. He said:

"More importance seems to be attached by others to my recent visit to Cuba than I have given it. It has been suggested that I make a public statement of what I saw and how the situation impressed me. This I do on account of public interest in all that concerns Cuba, and to correct any inaccuracies that have not unaturally appeared in some of the reported interviews with me.

"My trip was entirely unofficial and of my own motion; I was not sent there by the government. I made it to Cuba to see the people, and to see the effects of the reconcentration. I saw the horrors of the trochas, and I saw the effects of the reconcentration. I saw the horrors of the trochas, and I saw the effects of the reconcentration.

"Outside of Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and destruction, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by the trochas (trenches), a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, dirt being thrown up on the outside and the barbed wire fence on the inside of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are called forts, but they are really small block houses, enclosed then like a sentry box, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrated in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into the fortified towns and held there to submit as they can. They are virtually prison yards, and not unlike the general appearance, except the walls are not so high and they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrated, women and children. Every railway station is within one of the trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armed freight car, arranged for marching to and fro with the troops, and I observed, usually, and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent block houses, enclosed by the trochas and with a guard along the railroad track.

With this exception, there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages throughout the whole of the four western provinces. I saw a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, and I saw a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, and I saw a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings.



FLEET OF MONITORS THAT WILL DEFEND THE SOUTHERN COAST.