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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898 NUMBER 117

M'KINLEY HEDGES FOR PEACE---THURSTON INVOKES WAR

The Money Power Dominates American Diplomacy.

CUBAN LIBERTY MEASURED IN COIN

Plan to Purchase Independence Meets the President's Favor.

He Is Even Willing That the Cubans Should Agree to Pay An Annuity to the Mother Country, Thus Recognizing Her Suzerainty—At Any Rate, He Said He Would Avert War If Possible—American Bankers Stand Ready to Furnish Spain With Funds to Pay Maine Indemnity If Called Upon.

Washington, March 24.—Some of the senators and members of the house who have visited the president today and yesterday have gathered the impression from his carefully guarded talks with them that he will not immediately make any important recommendation to congress, but that he wants more time in which to conduct negotiations with Spain with the hope of securing peace by diplomatic means. Some of them have reached the conclusion that he is hopeful of securing Spain's assent to the independence of the island, or at least of a condition approaching independence by other means. He suggested to them that the recognition of neither belligerency nor independence would be sufficient to bring relief to the starving Cubans, and that either act would fail, at least in its immediate effect. He also suggested that there are some difficulties in the way of sending supplies to the island, one of the principal of which is the fact that such a course is a practical assistance to Spain to sustain herself in the conflict. He urged upon them the especial importance of doing all they could to suppress excitement and prevent action by congress in connection with the receipt of the report of the Main disaster.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRES.

The visitors think the president's especial desire at this time is to eliminate the Maine incident entirely from the discussion of the situation, and some of them consider it probable that he may send the report to congress without making any recommendation of especial moment.

The president said to senators that he would like to see the Cubans obtain their independence by purchase, and he intimated that he would be even willing that they should agree to pay a stated annuity to Spain, recognizing to this slight degree the suzerainty of the mother country, but he said at the same time that he recognized the difficulties in the way of this procedure, because of the dislike of the Spanish authorities to consider it. Still, the visitors obtained the impression that he had concluded at least to make an effort in that direction. They are of the opinion that if this negotiation should fail, the president would resort to intervention rather than to a recognition of either belligerent rights or the independence of the island. They do not consider that the president would hesitate at recognizing either belligerency or independence, except for the reason that he believes neither would accomplish the result of relieving the suffering, which is the first end he has in view.

DEMOCRATS AND PRESIDENT.

The Democratic senators talked frankly with the president in regard to the political aspect of the situation. They told him of the report current about congress to the effect that the Cuban situation was being manipulated with the view of improving the fortunes of the Republican party, saying to him that if such was the case and if war was provoked for this reason, the reaction would be against the party. To this the president replied that he fully realized this fact and that he did not intend to be swerved one hair's breadth in his purpose by political considerations.

Conservative senators say that the president is to be given an opportunity to carry out his plans, and it is now certain that no hasty action without the wish of the president will be taken by the senate.

QUIET WORK DONE.

There has been considerable work done by the senators, and the result of a general canvass leads the conservatives to believe that the sentiment in favor of moving with care and refraining from forcing the president to act in advance of his own judgment, is growing.

"There will be no hasty action," said one of the conservative senators, "and while the president will be supported when he makes a request, attempts to force anything through the senate will be resisted. The senate will not be swept off its feet, but is ready to act in any emergency."

EFFORTS OF FINANCIERS.

London, March 24.—The imminence of the Cuban crisis has prompted financiers to make efforts to avert war. A movement to this end is on foot in Lombard street, and American bankers, who are leading it, are supposed to have the sympathy, and perhaps the co-operation of the Rothschilds. The American bankers are endeavoring to secure the influence of financiers and governments, representing to them the damage to the commerce of all nations which war would involve. The financiers are willing to invest liberally to prevent a war, but apparently they are unable to devise a plan promising success. The American bankers tell the diplomats that if the United States demand an indemnity, and Spain is willing to pay, the financiers would gladly furnish the funds.

WHAT DIPLOMATS BELIEVE.

The best informed diplomats believe the Spanish cabinet and dynasty dare not risk the wrath of the populace which would inevitably follow acquiescence with the demand of the United States for reparation for the loss of the Maine.

Prominent financiers calling upon the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, to seek inside information regarding the political situation, have been told by the ambassador that he has not been informed as to the contents of the report of the United States naval court of inquiry.

"Financiers are also seeking to bring pressure upon Washington through diplomats, but it is believed they have met with little success.

The Spanish and Cuban firms and financial houses in London generally agree in expressing the opinion that there will be no war.

"The Time for Action Has Now Come!" exclaimed Senator Thurston.

MAINE REPORT AT WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL OF COMMANDER MARIX AND HIS GUARD.

Whole Party Was Armed, As Was Demonstrated In An Incident Where the Crowd Ran Against the Mysterious Bag.

Washington, March 24.—The report of the naval board of inquiry into the Maine disaster was received in Washington at 9:35 tonight. The four naval officers who have guarded it, watch and watch, since its departure from Key West, were hustled at once into a carriage by an attache of the navy department, and driven to the Ebbitt house where they tried to catch a little much-needed sleep, and at the same time withstand the crowd of newspaper men who thronged the lobby in hopes of some stray bits of information which had escaped the scrutiny of numerous correspondents along the route.

The party consisted of Lieutenant Commander Marix, Lieutenant John Hood, Lieutenant Carl Jungen, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, A. T. Marix, a nephew of the judge advocate and Ship Carpenter Holms, of the Maine's ill-fated crew. There was an immense crowd waiting at the depot when the train pulled in. The naval contingent was in the last sleeper of the train and deftly avoided the crush of citizens by alighting at the upper end of the platform and going out across the tracks.

All were thoroughly tired, and Commander Marix was asleep in a corner when the train pulled in and was gently shaken into sensibility by his companions who were on guard. The party was met at the steps of the car by Lieutenant Ward, of the navy department, who was the sole representative of Secretary Long. He informed Commander Marix that the secretary would not receive the report tonight and gathering the tired travelers under his protecting wing, made for the hack stand through the rapidly thickening crowd which, balked of its prey at the gate, had swarmed out over the pavement to get a glimpse at the outside of the much heralded report.

Lieutenant Rood, as the most muscular member of the party, carried the bulky document in a white canvas bag slung under his arm. It must have weighed ten or 20 pounds without its carrying case and portended endless reams of complicated testimony to be digested by the administration before the next step in the progress of the Maine incident can be taken.

The whole party carrying the report was armed, as was demonstrated in a rather theatrical way just as they were about to get into the carriage. The crowd closed around the party and jostled them considerably. Some one ran against the end of the mysterious canvas bag in which the report was concealed. Quick as a flash, Lieutenant Rood's hand went back to his hip, and Lieutenant Jungen laid his hand on the butt of a revolver that was sticking out from his side pocket. The movements were sufficient to prevent further jostling.

On being driven to the Ebbitt house, the whole party retired, first having ordered some light refreshments to their rooms. It was not long before the report of their arrival spread and the lobby was filled with a curious crowd of idlers, while the negro bell boys worked over time in carrying up cards from the various correspondents in search of an interview. Young Marix was deputed as a sort of press committee, and met all inquiries with the stereotyped reply, "I don't know," to every question. It may be said, however, that the report, in due process of law, must first be delivered to the secretary of the navy and this according to all precedents will be at the navy department. It will then be submitted to President McKinley upon whose decision its future migrations will depend.

Discovered By An Austrian Diver.

London, March 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Baumann, a diver engaged by the United States to examine the wreck of the Maine, has written to his parents in Dresden, stating that the vessel was undoubtedly exploded by the Spaniards by means of a submarine mine, in proof of which he points out that the gunpowder, dynamite and other explosives in the magazine were found on the wreck quite intact."

THIS IS THE PROGRAMME.

Maine to Be Dropped As a Factor—Intervention For Cuban Relief.

Washington, March 24.—Throughout the day the White House presented an animated appearance, senators and representatives from both political parties calling to confer with the president. Among the callers were Senators Cullom, Fairbanks, Aldrich, Jones of Arkansas and Spooner, and Representative Balley, the Democratic leader in the house.

The president said to several of his visitors today, in discussing the situation, that he would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of the country to avert war, and that he still believed war could be averted. He also said that he believed the government of Spain was as anxious for peace as we were, but at the same time he did not hesitate to admit the gravity of the situation. The president frankly acknowledged that he believes the report of the board of inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

DEFINITE PROGRAMME.

His programme has been definitely decided upon. It is his purpose to treat the blowing up of the Maine as an incident. The report of the board will be sent to congress on Monday. A very brief message relating the events leading up to that point and informing congress that the facts contained in the report have been cabled to Madrid to be laid before the Spanish government by Minister Woodford, will accompany it. No demand will be made upon Spain, but the laying of the facts before the Spanish government will be equivalent to calling upon Spain for an explanation and such action as she may deem proper.

MAINE NOT A FACTOR.

It is the purpose of the house leaders to refer the report and message to the committee on naval affairs without debate, and to this purpose it is believed the Democrats of the house have acquiesced, reserving the right to demand action if the report from the committee is too long delayed. Much will then depend upon Spain's response, but there are those close to the president who believe that from the time the report is sent to congress it will drop out as a factor in the situation.

INTERVENTION FOR RELIEF.

The second part of the president's programme reaches the main question, and involves intervention on humanitarian grounds within a week or ten days after the report of the board goes to congress. It will be intervention to relieve the starvation in Cuba, and upon Spain's acquiescence in or objection to this act, will depend peace or war. A prominent member of the house said today that in his opinion the next two weeks would determine which it would be.

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Such information as exists here leads those close to the president to believe that the Spanish government will go to any length it dares to preserve peace. The queen regent is especially anxious to prevent war, and it is believed the ministry will go just as far as it can without jeopardizing its own existence and survival of the present Spanish dynasty.

Algonquin and Onondaga.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—The Globe Ship-building company today received an inquiry from naval officers, asking when the two revenue cutters being built for the government at the Globe yard would be completed, and urging as much haste as possible. A reply was made that the vessels would be ready for service in four weeks. The vessels in question are the Algonquin and the Onondaga. Captain D. A. Hall of the revenue cutter service, who is in Cleveland, says the new boats would be very valuable in case of war.

This Means Something.

Halifax, N. S., March 24.—Captain Kent, of the royal engineers, who, for years, has been at the head of submarine mining operations in Halifax harbor, left for Washington this morning, having been summoned thither by telegraph from General Montgomery Moore, commander of the forces in British North America, who is visiting Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington.

An Intensely Dramatic Scene In the Senate.

THURSTON'S RECITAL OF CUBA'S WRONGS

Gray-headed Senators Bowed Their Heads and Wept.

The Senator Spoke "By Command of Silent Lips" and Declared That the Time For Action Had Come—He Was No "Wall Street Patriot," But Was Ready to Serve On the Field of Battle—At the Close of Speech His Colleague Gently Leads Him Away.

Washington, March 24.—A scene dramatic in the intensity of its interest was presented in the senate today during the delivery, by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, of a speech on the Cuban situation.

Not since the inauguration of President McKinley have so many people been on the senate side of the capitol as were there today. The galleries were packed with people, many of whom had arrived at the capitol as early as 9:30, in order to obtain seats. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is rarely occupied, was filled, among those in it being Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, and party; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, and many ladies and gentlemen from the various foreign legations.

Within a few minutes after the senate convened, every senator who could be present was in his seat, and by the time Mr. Thurston began his speech dozens of members of the house were either standing or occupying chairs in the arena without the semi-circle of seats.

A jar of roses had been placed on Mr. Thurston's desk, but he spoke from that of Mr. Hawley, in the central part of the chamber. His first sentence, in which he spoke by command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trio to Cuba—commanded instant attention. A hush fell over the great audience, which hung with almost breathless attention and interest upon every word.

KEY TO HIS ACTION.

Some surprise has been expressed that Senator Thurston should appear in public prominently so soon after the death of Mrs. Thurston, but the first sentence of his speech furnished a key to his action. It is true that Mr. Thurston's speech today, viewed from one standpoint, was an unusual proceeding, but it was justified by the conditions attending it.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people.

In accordance with this request, therefore, Senator Thurston sacrificed his personal feeling and delivered his speech—a speech that was his best tribute to the memory of his wife.

Without knowing the motive which animated Mr. Thurston and inspired him to his best efforts, his auditors instinctively, realized and sympathized with his emotion.

MASTERLY SPEECH.

The speech was very generally regarded as a masterly one, and even those who could not agree with his conclusions, conceded the power of his oration. As he neared the end of the speech his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome with emotion, but rallied with an effort and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors.

Staid and dignified senators turned away and went, and in the galleries tears welled to hundreds of eyes. It was a remarkable scene and the stillness until the last word had been pronounced was as of death itself.

As Mr. Thurston sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands, the galleries were swept by such a tumult of applause as has not in a long time been heard in the senate chamber.

As a brother might have done, Mr. Allen, Mr. Thurston's colleague from Nebraska, walked to him and placing his arm over his shoulders quietly led him from the chamber. The act was one of the spontaneous and touching amenities amid the turbulence and discord of political life.

BY COMMAND OF SILENT LIPS.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Thurston, "I am here by command of silent lips, to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. I have no purpose to stir the public passion in any action not necessary and imperative to meet the duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian humanity and national honor. I would shirk this task if I could, but I dare not. I cannot satisfy my conscience except by speaking now."

Mr. Thurston said he had gone to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated. He had concluded, however, that an over-statement of the horrors of the situation were impossible. He was prepared not only to adopt every word of the careful, concise and specific statement of the senator from Vermont (Mr. Proctor), but was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation, Mr. Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors.

"If I had my way," said he, "I would shield the American public even from the photographic reproductions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghastliness."

Of the 225,000 soldiers Spain had sent to Cuba, less than 60,000 were now available for duty. The remainder are dead, sick in hospitals or returned to Spain incapacitated.

IMPOTENT ARMY.

"I do not believe," said he, "that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers. The Spanish soldiers, of all people on earth, would most gladly welcome any result which would enable them to return to their homes.

"The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true. They can all be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw, and, please God, may I never again see, so deplorable a sight as the reconcentrados in the suburbs of Matanzas. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes.

"Men, women and children stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls."

The governor of Matanzas, Mr. Thurston said, could see no end to this condition of affairs, and could suggest no relief except through the United States.

MUSKETS WITH FOOD.

"The government of Spain will not appropriate one dollar to save these people," said Mr. Thurston. "Think of the spectacle! We are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep hands off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food.

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity me: I have seen them; they will remain in my mind forever—and this is almost the twentieth century! Christ died 1,900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the other nations of the earth combined.

"Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the old world wish. God grant that before another Christmas morning, the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the western hemisphere."

TIME FOR ACTION.

Discussing the remedy which should be applied, Mr. Thurston said: "I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case. I hope and trust that this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosive, we will have ample reparation without quibble or delay; and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the world forever.

"What shall the United States do, Mr. President?"

For answer, Mr. Thurston, as a Republican, turned to the last national platform of his party.

REPUBLICAN ANSWER.

"Our platform," said he, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the island. I am not here to criticise the present administration; I yield to no man living in my respect, my admiration for and my confidence in the judgment, the wisdom, the patriotism, the Americanism of William McKinley. When he entered upon his administration, he faced a difficult situation. It was his duty to proceed with care and caution.

"It was the plain duty of the president of the United States to give to the Liberal ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a conspicuous failure. Sagasta is powerless; Blanco is powerless to put an end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the island, or to relieve the suffering, starvation and distress.

THE EVIL IN DELAY.

"The time for action has then come. No greater reason for it can exist tomorrow than exists today. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of the misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America.

"We cannot refuse to accept this responsibility, which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the new world. What shall our action be?"

Mr. Thurston briefly adverted to the propositions of recognizing the belligerency or the independence of Cubans only to say that it was too late for either. As to annexation, he said:

NOT ANNEXATION.

"I would oppose annexation with my latest breath. The people of Cuba are not our people; they cannot assimilate with us; and beyond all that, I am utterly and unalterably opposed to any departure from the declared policy of the fathers which would start this republic for the first time upon a career of conquest and dominion utterly at variance with the declared purposes and the manifest destiny of popular government. Let the world understand that the United States does not propose to annex Cuba, that it is not after a foot of Cuban territory or a dollar of Spanish money.

GUARANTEE NOT A DOLLAR.

"The American people will never consent to the payment of one dollar to the guaranteeing of one bond as the price paid to Spain for her relinquishment of the island she has so wantonly outraged and devastated.

"Mr. President, there is only one action possible, that is intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil, the deploying of an American fleet off the harbor of Havana; intervention which says to Spain: 'Leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours in the new world, to form and carry on government for themselves.' Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and the independence of the Cuban people."

He maintained that of all people on the island, the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government.

Mr. Thurston paid a high tribute to the government for the work it has accomplished in preparing for any emergency, and speaking of congress, said: "We are not in session to hamper or cripple the president; we are here to advise and assist him. Congress can alone levy taxes, and to this congress the united people of this broad land, from sea to sea, from lake to gulf, look to voice their wishes and execute their will.

BUT ONE VOICE OF DISSENT.

"Mr. President, against the intervention of the United States in this holy cause, there is but one voice of dissent; that voice is the voice of the money changers. They fear war. Not because of any Christian sentiment against war and in favor of peace, but because

(Continued on Page 6.)

SAVED!

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET INVASION

Left the Canaries On Its Way to Cuban Waters.

ITS MISSION IS TO FIGHT AMERICANS

It Certainly Cannot Fight Cubans In the Mountains.

Naval Strategists Advise the President to Prevent This Fleet From Reaching Western Waters—Its Seriousness Is Admitted, But What Conclusion the President Has Reached Is Not Known—Polo and Day Are Reticent.

Washington, March 24.—The last day before the arrival of the report of the Maine court of inquiry was one of unexampled activity in all official quarters. Advices came early that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had sailed from the Canaries for Porto Rico, and from this moment, the most energetic warlike measures followed one another in constant succession. The movement of this fleet has been watched with the keenest interest, as it was felt to involve serious possibilities, which might compel the United States government to protest against the movement as of a hostile character.

Immediately on the receipt of the official dispatch from one of our naval attaches abroad, briefly announcing the sailing of the fleet, the fact was made known to the president, and an earnest conference was held between him and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The seriousness of the movement was fully considered, and the president was advised that naval strategists regarded it as essential that this torpedo fleet should not be allowed to reach western waters. What, if any, conclusion was reached is not known.

Later in the day the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, called at the state department and spent some time with Judge Day. It was naturally inferred that the approach of the Spanish flotilla was one of the subjects referred to. Whether, however, there was any suggestion against the move was not disclosed by either Judge Day or the Spanish minister, both of whom maintained the strictest reticence regarding the conference, and refused to speak concerning it.

Senator Mason of Illinois was at the navy department during the morning, and was one of the first to learn that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had left the Canaries. Later, when asked what he thought of this action by Spain, he said:

"It means that they are coming to this side either to fight the insurgents or to fight us. The insurgents are in the mountains, and the torpedo flotilla will hardly be used to fight them, unless they succeed in putting wings on them. That seems to narrow down the purpose of their coming. I do not know what the naval authorities intend to do about this move, but if I had my way I that torpedo flotilla would turn back, if it took every ship in the United States navy to stop them."

THIS IS SENSIBLE.

London Graphic Tells Us to Do One of Two Things.

London, March 25.—The Daily Graphic says editorially this morning:

"We think it time that Washington ceases wobbling. Weeks ago it was said that the starting of the Spanish torpedo flotilla for the West Indies would compel America to declare war. Today the flotilla is steaming straight for Porto Rico. Meanwhile acute senators in Washington and over-clever journalists in New York are planning ingenious campaigns to fix the odium of declaring war on Spain.

"Surely this is unworthy of the American people. Two clear lines of policy are before President McKinley:

"Either to co-operate with the Sagasta cabinet in making Cuban home rule a reality or to give Spain peremptory notice to quit. To avoid both courses is to turn the terrible Maine disaster into a sort of gruesome red herring. If President McKinley does not mean war, let him say so, and the horrors of Cuba will soon be mitigated."

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET.

Madrid Uneasy at the Prospect of Having It Stopped.

New York, March 24.—The Herald's Madrid correspondent has been assured by a gentleman who holds a government position, that it is untrue that any warship was going to accompany the torpedo squadron. On the other hand it is said that the Infanta Maria Teresa, whose preparations have been pushed forward very much of late, will be the cruiser, Captain Victor Concha in command.

It is stated that the new cruiser bought from Italy will be called the Cánovas.

The Spanish government is very uneasy at the publication of the statement that the United States proposed stopping the torpedo squadron.

The strong press censorship and the knowledge that the cabinet is divided, and that some of it strongly in favor of war although the peace party still holds its own, cause anxiety here.

MORE WIND THAN PESETAS.

Report That Bank of Spain Is Backing the Government.

London, March 24.—A special from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet decided yesterday to create treasury bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 pesetas upon the guarantee of the Bank of Spain. The London agents of the Bank of Spain say they have heard nothing to confirm this statement and they add they would undoubtedly have heard of it had it been a fact.

TODAY'S CABINET MEETING.

Maine Court Report Will Be the Uppermost Topic.

Washington, March 24.—The report of the Maine court of inquiry will be read at tomorrow's cabinet meeting. This fact was officially announced today. Although the last month and more the president has been at his desk every day and far into the night, his callers often remark the fact that this heavy burden of care and work does not show in his face or appear to affect his health. A prominent caller, on leaving the White House today, said he never seen the president in more buoyant spirits or at a time when he seemed more free from care.

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BISHOPS FOR AMERICA.

Those Who Were Preconized at the Papal Consistory.

Rome, March 24.—Public and secret consistories were held here today. Among the bishops preconized were the Right Rev. P. I. Chappell, archbishop of New Orleans; the Most Rev. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, archbishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev. John F. Fitzmaurice, coadjutor bishop of Erie, Pa. Contrary to custom, the consistories followed one another. The pope, in the Sala Regia, presented the hats to the archbishops of Lyons, Rennes and Rouen in the presence of the sacred college, the dignitaries and the diplomats.

The secret consistory followed in the Sala Consistorialle. Only members of the sacred college were present. The pope was in excellent health.

Salvationists Off For Cuba.

New York, March 24.—A corps of Salvation Army nurses will leave for Cuba in a few days. They are Staff Captain Crost, Ensign Selma Errick, Cadet Mary Gardon and Captain Joyce. All are trained and capable nurses who are accustomed to the southern latitudes.

Lieutenant Pague's Wife Divorced.

Lancaster, Pa., March 24.—Sarah Gosler Pague, wife of Lieutenant S. S. Pague, late of the United States army, was granted a divorce today, the proceedings being the outcome of the attempt of Pague to kill Colonel Crofton at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, in 1895.

Fifty Cents On the Dollar.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Guarantees' Finance company assigned today, following the action of Deputy Attorney General Reeder at Harrisburg yesterday, in applying to the Dauphin county court for a receiver for the company. The assets of the company are $582,967 and the liabilities are $1,047,500, including the capital stock.