GETTING THEIR NAVY READY

Great Activity Manifested in All the Spanish Navy Yards.

PRESS CONTINUES ITS HOSTILE TONE

Officials on the Contrary Continue to Keep Cool-Language of the Senators and Representatives Particularly Distasteful.

indignation which was aroused among the masses when it became known that the United States favored the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as helligenerts and the newspapers here confirm the report that a Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat, is to be sent to Cuba without delay. In addition the Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Spanish mail boats, which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers. The greatest activity is being displayed in the government navy yards and every preparation possible is being.

It is generally admitted that as a bell-indignation of the population is also given to the man and produce on the first most base been heretofore over the action of the United States senate. La Lucha, the republican journal, supports the conservative ministry of Spain. In an article headed "Calm-news and Prudence," it says:

There is absolute confidence in the man who today rules the destinies of Spain—Canovas del Castillo. He has always demonstrated that he was amply prepared for an emergency, no matter how serious, and that he has the capability and the energy to compel regard for the rights and the honor of Spain."

The Diarlo de la Marina is very bitter, masses when it became known that the ropean world.

energies for an opportune moment.

El Liberal says it is impossible to compare the recognition of the secessionists with the Cubans and in explaining this assertion re-marks: "Then America warmly congratulated Spain as a noble and honest friend. Can we do the same to the senate and President Cleveland?

POLICE STOP DISTURBANCES. This city is now quiet, the prompt measures

taken by the authorities to suppress all dis-orders and prevent demonstrations, and the large forces of police present every-where having proved to the people that law-less acts would not be tolerated. The large crowds of idlers which lent themselves to every passing excitement yesterday have not been a factor in the situation today and most of the people have gone about their usual week day avocations. The abortive attempt of disorderly students to make a demonstration before the United States legation has been the only overt act, though the excitement of the public mind over the

Cuban question still runs high.

The day has not been so quiet elsewhere in Spain and attempts at noisy demonstrations and protests against the United States are reported from several points. Barcelona has maintained the reputation it made yes-terday for fomenting unfriendly demonstra-tions against the United States, and the States government in that city. aftempts were made by crowds during the day to do violence to the United States con-They were repeatedly charged by the police and dispersed, only to form in some other place with a persistent determination to do their will upon the consulate. Such a tenacity of purpose indicates that mischief makers are at work in the crowd to make them follow up their hostile pur-

The consul for Ecuador here denies the statement in the Heraldo, cabled to the Associated press, that the president of Ecuador has asked the queen regent to grant indendence to the Cubans.

LONDON, March 2 .- The Pall Mull Gazette today has a dispatch from Madrid which says: "Although Spain recognizes the abso-lute independence of the American senators, without admitting the possibility of inter-vention, the premier intends to point out to the American government the injustice of some of the language of the senators He also proposes to point out the ridiculous ness of the pretentions of the Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is claimed, merit the condemnation of civilized nations. For them to be considered on an equal footing with the Spanish troops and to grant such men belligerant rights is considered in some quarters to be simply a pretext for a quarre with Spain. The government, in any case is preparing for all eventualities, pattictism of the nation has been pletely aroused and the authorities and press counsel prudence. At the same time there is a determination to vindicate the nation's

Madrid dispatch to the Standard say 'The students of the university showed a turbulent disposition all day, notably when thry learned that police precautions had been taken. The energetic intervention of the rector and of the professors pacified them. The students at Granada, Valencia and Batcelona displayed a similar agitation which was everywhere suppressed. Arrest were also made of street disturbers. Un rtunately, the republicans everywhere as trying to make capital out of the popular ngitation, which has increased on the news of the release of the Bermuda filibusters. The press is changing its aititude of conciliation and the liberal papers advocate understanding with the European pow to protect their common colonial interests

The authorities continue to take extraordinary precautions around the American legation. The governors of several of the provinces, replying to orders to suppress demonstrations, have telegraphed the gov-ernment that in the face of the excitement among the classes, it is inadvisable to stop

"The fall or the bourse was especially in Bank of Spain shares and Cuban bonds." The Standard also has a dispatch from Paris, which says: "It is the general belief here that the resolutions of the senate will lead to no precical result, save that of crossing the appreciation of the wise vision of the United States constitu which makes the president and not congress the arbiter of peace or war. The view of the European chancellories is that the United States government has no more right to interfere between the Spanish authorities and the insurgents than they would have to interfere in the suppression of an insurrection in Jamaica by England or of a rising

in the Cayenne and Martinique by France.

PARIS, March 2 .- M. Berthelot, the mir later for fereign affairs, gave an audience today to the Brazillan minister, who is armed with power to arrange for arbitration of matters in dispute regarding the posses sion of the Amapa territory. The Brazilian minister submitted a proposition for a mixed commission to control the disputed territory pending a definite settlement of the dis

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2 .- Torrentis rains have occurred in Mesopotamia, and as a consequence the river Tigris has over flowed vast tracts of land. In the Aram disthe flood. The damage to property has been mor

EUROPEAN POLITICIANS AMAZED. Belleve America Has Changed Its Traditional Policy. , 1896, by the Associated Press.)

American government toward the rebellion. in Cuba, as indicated by the action of the United States senate, awaken profound interest and widespread discussion here, not only in the press and official circles, but in all circles of society. The questions in-volved are not regarded by any means as being confined in their effects to Spain and the United States. The Cuban resolution is coupled with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in the public mind and there reems to be a deep scated conviction in the European minds that these incidents mark

yards and every preparation possible is being made by the naval and military forces for the most serious eventualities.

The Imparcial today deciares that the utterances of the United States senate constitute an "unqualified and unreasoning provocation," adding: "If the desire for war was in response to a fault committed by Spain the senators would be accomplishing their duty. But no provocation has been given to the United States and the Americans judge rashly of the results of the Spanish-American war.

United States.

It is generally admitted that as a beligrent force, Spain would be no match for the United States in the event of hostilities arising out of the dispute. When it comes to the merits of the case upon which the United States bases its action, the opinion below that Spain's treatment of Cuba has been, and is, brutal, and such as to awaken a sentiment of reprobation. But, looking further to the legal aspects of the case, it is considered that Spain is still within her rights, which are secured to her by international law in quelling the rebellion in American war.

"The distasteful language of the senate ought not to surprise any one. United States senators are accustomed to exchange gross insults without crossing swords or exchanging balls. These are the cowards exchanging bails. These are the cowards senate, and the opinion is generally held by who are seeking war, and one awaits death with more coolness, with a good conscience than with pockets filled with dollars."

plated by the concurrent resolution of the exchanging bails. These are the cowards senate, and the opinion is generally held by well informed politicians in the Reichstag and in government circles that the Spanish government will find an ally against the with more coolness, with a good conscience than with pockets filled with dollars."

In conclusion the Imparcial counsels the Spaniards to reserve their strength and herself compelled to fight against the United

Ctates. teresting discussion in the lobbies of the Reichstag and one hears widely differing views of it expressed. For example, Herr Richter, the distinguished radical leader, said to the correspondent of the Associated press: "The United States has undoubtedly become a new and hitherto unconsidered factor in international politics. As to the Cuban question, Spain would be better off to be rid of Cuba from a financial point of view, as the island costs her more than it yields. But she would not agree to give it up, for to do so means for her the ablica-The imbroglio has been the subject of init up, for to do so means for her the ablica-tion of all pretension as a great power in

There is great reserve displayed in government circles in expressing any opinion on the subject, as was to be expected, and the portion of the press which has official connections has been silent. At the foreign office, however, it was said to the Associated press correspondent that grave fears were extensived there that serious international complications would be the outcome of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. It may be said in a general way that aston-ishment was expressed at the turn taken by

American policy.

The press is only just beginning to comment upon the subject and obviously does tions against the United States, and the mounted gen d'armes have been kept busy patrolling the city and dispelling gatherings. Zeitung editorially discredits its own dispelling to wreak their with of persons plotting to wreak their wrath patches from New York, alleging that secret egotiations are in progress between Franand Spain looking to allied opposition to the intervention by the United States in Cuba. France is too much engrossed with her own affairs," the Zeitung thinks, "to go out of her way to the support of S; ain."

The Vossische Zeitung of this city main tains a neutral tone in its comments, bu "Naturally the provocations offered the United States have been keenly felt Spain." This journal also expressed the n Spain hope that President Cleveland will succeed in calming the excitement on the Cuban question in the nation and in congress. It hints that Spain might be willing to sell Cuba to another power to bridge over the embarrassment it causes her.

The National Zeitung utters a warning to its readers against undervaluing the meanng of the latest manifestation by the United States although it does not mean a decisive plan of action on the part of the United States government. President Cleveland will doubtless be able to stem the popular expressions of provocation to Spain, the National Zeitung continues, but he will prob-ably be unable to prevent the house of representatives from supporting the resolution. It concludes that the Spaniards' actions decidedly do not chime with the expectations of the United States.

AUSTRIANS TAKE A DEEP INTEREST mediate Victory in Cuba.

LONDON, March 3 .- A Times dispatch from Vienna says: When it is remembered that the queen-regent of Spain is an Austrian archduchess, it will be understood that the situation excites interest in Vienna, The Neue Freie Presse thinks Spain is in an almost desperate position. Despite the resolute tone of the Spanish papers, the Neue Freie Presse is very sceptical of the possibility of Spain's maintaining hostilities. against America. Therefore, her only hope in a decided military success in This journal also thinks it must be regretted hat Martinez Campos was removed. The Neue Weiner Tageblatt considers the

the action of congress will stimulate all of the adventurously inclined elements in the tates to rally around the insurgent flag which it considers will be of a very sub-stantial advantage to the latter. In that case Cuba will be lost to Spain. Such a re-sult will be followed by a financial catas-trophe. The Tageblatt attributes this untroppe. The lagement actiones has the satisfactory state of affairs to the fanatic intolerance, the cruel persecution of allen religious and the merciless oppression of all liberal tendencies which have reduced Spain om the wealthy country she used to be

NICARAGUAN REBELS DEFEATED

of the Cannon Recently cured in Germany Captured. (Copyright, 1856, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 2 .- (Vi

Galveston.)-After six hours' fighting a Materia and Nagarete, the governmen forces, under Generals Spatz and Estrada have completely routed the rebels under Gen eral Ortiz, and have captured a pertion of the rebei artiflery. Materis and Nagarote were recently cap

Materia and Assarote were recently cap-tured by government forces and occupied, pending the advance of the main hody of the president's army. The enemy's force con-sisted of about 1,000 and the two towns mentioned were held by about an equal number of government troops. The fire of the government troops was so directed that 50 on the government gide was considerable less. The rebels were completely defeate and were driven to Lapaz, on the route is Leon. In addition, the government treep captured a portion of the robel artillety, con sisting of some of the modern Krupe gun ourchased in Germany.

Minister Taylor Was Not Assaulted MADRID, March 2 .- "There is no truth it the report that any attack has been made upon the United States minister, Mr. Tay flowed vast tracts of land. In the Aram dis-trict a nomad tribe of 600 Arabs were drowned and over 30,000 cattle perished in sociated press at Madrid in regard to a ru-

HAS CONFIDENCE IN CANOVAS

BERLIN, March 2.—The intentions of the Havana Paper Expects the Spanish Premier to Be Equal to the Emergency.

COMMENT IN CUBA BECOMES BITTER

Conservative Utterances that Followed the First Announcement Give Way to the Expressions of Intense Indignation.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

MADRID. March 2.—The cable dispatches which are being received here from the United States are increasing the feeling of indignation which was aroused among the masses when it became known that the ropean world.

European minds that these incidents mark a determination on the part of the United States government to depart from its time-honored course of non-interference in European affairs. The American action on the World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Cuban question is, therefore, regarded as an event of the first importance to the European world. has been heretofore over the action of the acts attributed to him bad proved to be

after yesterday's display of moderation.

Among other violent paragraphs it prints this: "For what kind of Cubans are the sympathies of the American people aroused? For those with papers of American citizenship in their packets, who steal, destroy and murican in Chill when General Weyler commanded a column here. Another murica in Chill when General Weyler commanded a column here.

"DEATH TO UNCLE SAM."

The transport San Francisco arrived today from Barcelona with a batallion of the Otumbo regiment. As the troops were marching through the streets greans for the United States came from the populace and cries of the proceedings of the man of honor in "Death to Uncle Sam." It is reported that question.

Americans have been hissed at. But in "Up to this very day, the insurgents as-The volunteers are passive at present. None of the turbulent disposition shown dur-

ing the former rebellion is manifest.

The political prisoner who jumped over board from a tender yesterday while on his way to the steamer for Spain was not Betan-court, as was given out at the time, but Abelardo Santi Castro. He was a mulatto belonging in Mariel, and was 24 years old. While in the water he was shot through the head by the guards.

Nunez Betancourt, for whom Castro was taken, was among the prisoners. Castro had a score of machete cuts across the oreast, which had been inflicted at one time or another since the war began.

The transport Leon XIII, which arrived Saturday, had smallpox on board. Railroad traffic between Havana and Matanzas is interrupted by rebel bands at Aguacate and other stations along the line. WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

United States' Intervention in Cuba. LONDON, March 2 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The London newspapers which apologize for Lord Sallobury's abandonment of the Christian Ar menians in Turkey quite as unanimously find no excuse for intervention by the United States in behalf of Cubans shot or despoiled by Spain. For instance, the Tory Standard remarks: "There are plenty of fauntics in in the fervor of their zeal for the Eastern victims. Such are, at least, numerous in

the States." There is, however, very little interest ex cressed in the Lordon press over possible hostilities between Spain and the United States; nothing definite to show how English sympathy would go in that event. The graph probably reflects the general English sentiment in observing: "The very best we can say about the fertile island under Spanish rule is that it is not worse off today than two centuries ago." The Telegraph thinks Spain's best course is in the reap pointment of Campos. "Falling this," it de clares, "Spain will have to resign herself her fate, with what grace she can comagainst the pricks and inaugurate the cost'; comedy of a ruinous war with the United

tion tonight with members of both parties in Parliament is seemed to be admitted that Great Britain will not feel called upon to interfere whatever may be the result of the controversy. The following may be accepted as a typical opinion of members; it is from a politician of repute: "You are aware that the English policy toward the colonies has clways been that, if any of them, even Canada or Austra'asia, demanded independence we would not fire a gun or move a ship to keep it. We think, however, that the rebel forces in Cuba do not represent the majority of the inhabitants, and Spa quite justified, even in any view, with fight-

ng to retain the island.
'The affair does not concern us one way or the other, but I should think this eug gested interposition of the United States would cause some anxiety to the Centra American republics, where rebellions are of frequent occurrence and where they may naturally fear that in future the United States may take sides with one of the parties United and prove a determining factor in these changes of government."

MATTER OF PRIDE WITH SPAIN

Retention of Cuba is a Deeply Rooted Sentiment at Home. Copyright, 1886, by Press Publishing Company. PARIS, March 2 .- (New York World Cadegram-Special Telegram.)-The marguis of Novallas, the first secretary of the Span ish embassy here, says neither he nor the duke of Mandas, the ambassador, has spo cial information, but personally, he thinks matters between Spain and America will right themselves. He warmly praises as right themselves. correct the attitude hitherto maintained

the American government. "The Spanish people were more excited," he says, "by the insulting tone of the Sherman resolution than they would be by the recognition of Cubans as beligerents. I hope President Cleveland will do nothing. for any-even friendly-intervention would be regarded by Spain as a declaration of war. If nothing is done the excitement will probably die down. The retaining of Cuba s a matter of pride with Sapin. The peo ple and the government are of one mind on

The French politicians seen by the World correspondent today would not discuss the question. Ex-Premier Ribot believes the sit ation serious, but feels constrained to express no opinion publicly, for fear of wound-ing Spanish sensibilities. Others declined be interviewed for similar reesons.

Missionaries to Be Expelled. BERLIN, March 2.—A dispatch to the Lokal Angelger says that at Russia's request the porte intends to expel from Asia Minor all English and American missionaries

WEVLER'S FRIENDS ARE INDIGNANT. MANDERSON'S FRANK AVOWAL

Assert the Charges Against Him Are Without Foundation. HAVANA, March 2.—Considerable indignation is expressed here in official circles at Openly States His Candidacy for the Rethe statements attributed to Senator Sherman in the United States senate, charging General Weyler with "unlimited crimes" during the last revolution, as the matter is quoted here, and when acting as commander of a Spanish column. The friends of General Weyler claim it is not true that he committed the acts attributed to him, as if he had behaved in the manner described he would have been punished by the generalin-chief. Continuing, the friends of General Weyler assert that the policy of the insur-gents now, as before, is to charge Spanish officers who distinguish themselves in fighting with abominable crimes, in order that these officers may be transferred to other posts, or be sent back to Spain. General Weyler's friends insist that not one of the correct, and they hold that not the slightes shadow of truth surrounds them. They also assert it is not possible for his ac cusers to produce any responsible witness who can attest to the truth of the charges which, it is added, are conclusively denied, if only by the general's treatment of the insurgents since his landing here, and by his mild administration of affeirs in the Phillipine islands and elsewhere. They also refer to his "personal morality, energy and impartiality in private and government acts, which," they say, "has gained him the approval and esteem of all who have come in contact with him through personal

sympathies of the American people aroused? For those with papers of American citizenship in their pockets, who steal, destroy and murder in Cuba, or for the true citizens who are victims of the bandits?" It also says: "We can easily understand the honest indignation of the Spanish people on the peninsula because of the unjust, aggressive action of the United States senate in behalf of the rebels."

The Union Constitutional also gives expression of the strong feeling in Spain and among the Spaniards here.

"DEATH TO UNCLE SAM."

"Baye been in Chili when General Weyler commanded a column here. Another separatist who has written against General Weyler was also absent from Cuba at the time the events he claims to describe are supposed to have taken place. No one here has put forth a single proof of the alleged atrocities described in some of the American newspapers and everybody here is surprised how such an honorable man as Senator Sherman has allowed himself to be led astray and is allowing himself to be the instrument of the insurgents, in reading before the United States senate slanderous articles written by men absent from Cuba, and to written by men absent from Cuba, and to brew in the minds of the senators all kinds of calumnies against Spaniards, bringing upon them the contempt and hatred of all people, accounts which are inconsistent with

left eighteen killed and retired with many wounded. Of the troops four men were killed and three were wounded. In a later engagement, the insurgents lost twenty-two killed and many wounded. The insurgent bands under Moro Aguirre and others, be-tween Aguscate. Jibacca and Seiba Mocha, have passed the Matanzas frontier at Casiguas and are said to be following the highway in the direction of San Jose de Las Lajas, this

province.

The indignation over the action of congress regarding the belligerency of the insurgents increases as the particulars of the debate in congress are received. The editorials in the prese, however, are not of-fensive toward the United States. The demonstrations of pariotism are energetic, and are displayed by public conversation. Business circles await the outcome with a lively interest, as may be imagined. It is thought that the demonstrations of patriotism will be kept within prudent bounds, and there is no fear that the American converted records will be any way be disturbed. gul general will in any way be disturbed In fact, Mr. Williams is highly esteemed personally, and is well assured of courteons reatment at the hands of the Havana pub-

Antonio Maceo is still making his way toward the west, and has divided his forces into small bands about Guira and Alquizar It is reported he is seeking to divert the attention of the troops from the Matanzas coast, so as to allow an expected expedition to land its forces.

BANDITS CANNOT BE BELLIGERENTS Spanish Press in Havana Quite Bit-ter Against the Senate.

MADRID, March 2.- The Heraldo says that the president of the republic of Ecuador has asked the queen regent of Spain to grant the independence of Cuba. Dispatches received here from Havana say that the newspapers of that city are unanimous in condemning the action of the United States, is added that the liberals declare that "b dits cannot be belligerents." General Weyler advises the inhabitants to be prudent.
Advices received by the Imparcial say

that the Cuban insurgents of New York are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000,000, of which a portion will be offered, according to the advices, to American senators and representatives, on condition that they obtain recognition of the independence.

The Imparcial and El Liberal continue today their vehement protests against the action of the United States. The journal first named said: "The Americans wish to attack us, because they believe us to be

weak. That is cowardice."
It was announced this evening that a ber of Italian ship owners have offered, in the event of war, to provide Spain with steamships to be used as privateers.

A number of students during the afternoon assembled in front of the University with the intention of making a demonstration against the senate's action in regard to Cuba declaring their intention to the United States legation, the authorities got wind of But the affair, and a strong force of police was turned out. All the streets leading to the legation were blocked, and the students

were warned that rioting would be severely

Cuban Situation.
PARIS, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation, which for the present, has the lead in political editorial comment, and as a subject of discussion in

the clubs and other places where military men and politicians gather daily. The Fi garo, commenting on the action of the United States senate, says, that while the senate's vote, resulting from the violent attitude of General Weyler, can hardly be excused, the recall of Marshall Martinez de Campos was a louble error, externally and internally, inas-much as the coming elections (in Cuba) may bring surprises.

e Journal blames the United States sen-The Journal blames the United States sen-ate for "palliating the outrages of the insur-gents, and condemning the repressive meas-ures of General Weyler," adding "Europe, one day, will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine." The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that: "The intervention of the United States at every turn is as ridiculous as it is aggra-vating. Spain, which compelled Bismarck to recede, will not retreat before Sherman, the brother of the slayer of the Colorado In

Colombians Greatly Excited

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 2. At New York-Arrived-Spaarndam, from

publican Presidential Nomination.

DEFERS TO THE WISHES OF FRIENDS

ls Not a Stalking Horse for Any Other Man, but Sincerely Aspires to the People's Highest Gift.

Two letters on which comment or expla-

ation is unnecessary follow: "OMAHA, Feb. 25, 1896 .- Hon. Charles F. Manderson, Washington: My Dear Sir-In common with a great many other Nebraska republicans, I have been in favor of Nebraska sending a McKinley delegation to the St. Louis convention. As between Governor and barracks. Continuing, Mr. Goschen said McKinley and any other candidate outside of Nebraska, I am still for McKinley, but your name has been presented in the contest, and I am very proud to assure you that my humble yet earnest effort will be made in the interest of the candidacy of so distinguished a citizen of Nebraska as yourself. "I know how thoroughly candid you are in

all your personal or public affairs, and hence fiscal year the admiralty proposed an increase do not hesitate to lay before you the fact of \$850,000. The admiralty also proposed an that an impression to your disadvantage is sought to be created by the champions of other candidates. It is freely charged by these gentlemen that your candidacy is in the interest of another, and that this is only a part of a gigantic plan to defeat the nomination of Mr. McKinley. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that I know their charges to be without foundation. If it were true, I, who now favor Mr. McKinley next to yourself, would be the last man in Nebwasks to assure says, and I know other candidates. It is freely charged by braska to esponse your cause, and I know that the great body of Nebraska people who have learned to appreciate your high character, will give no heed to the effort to create this erroneous impression. But Nebracka is a growing state; new people have been constantly settling within her borders, and it is among those who do not know you so well that such statements might

"In order that this charge may be forever set at rest, I take it upon myself to submit the question involving this charge direct to

"I have no fear but that Nebraska will send a Manderson delegation to St. Louis, but in the interest of the republican party and in the interest of Nebraska, we are anxious that this proud act will be accom-plished with the unanimity which your dis-tinguished services to this state entirely de-serve. Yours truly, L. D. FOWLER."

GENERAL MANDERSON'S ANSWER. "WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1896.—L. D. Fowler, Esq., Omaha: My Dear Sir—I thank you very heartily for your kind favor of the 25th inst., which has just reached me here, where I have been detained since early in February by the proposed land grant legislation, so important to the interests of the citizens of Nebraska, threatening, as it did, the ownership of thousands of farmers'

"The bill in form to pretect all purchasers "The bill in form to pretect all purchasers of railroad lands in their holdings has now passed congress and is simply awaiting the approval of the president to become a law. This, I hope, may be had tomorrow and I will then start for my home. This burness has occupied my attention to the exclusion of everything else and has compelled me to answer the numerous latters that have come answer the numerous letters that have come to me in regard to my candidacy for the presidential office more briefly than I desired. "Your frank letter presents a matter of su-

honor and integrity, and I will meet it with all candor and with frankness equal to you own. If I knew the arts of the politician and his tricks of evasion I certainly would not attempt to use them now. For nearly thirty years my fellow citizens of Nebraska have known my domestic, business, professional and political life. In my public career i have had no secrets and every letter writ-ten by me or expression made is open to the world for whatever cr'ticism is deserved. I value the esteem and regard of my neighbor too highly to jeopardize it for any office, how ever high, and if I know myself. I would not barter it for life itself. I have lived fruitlessly and to no good purpose in the great state where my every interest lies, if the statement you make has any foundation in truth or the least basis on which to rest You say, 'It is freely charged that you (my) candidacy is in the interest of another and that this is only a part of a gigantic plan to defeat the nomination of Mr. Mc Kinley.' I denounce this charge and every other akin to it as cruelty and basely false I know it to be false as to my self and do I not believe it to be untrue as to the friend throughout the state and nations, who have solicited me to permit the use of my name I would spurn them and stamp the proffered honor indignantly under my feet. By no word nor act have I, or has any one for me. made the effort to help the political fortune or crush the ambitious hopes of any of the great leaders of the republican party who are contending for the high bonor of carry-

ing its banner to victory in 1896. HE IS NOT A STALKING HORSE. "If such help or harm shall result from the presentation by Nebraska of a Nebraskan at the St. Louis convention it avoidable and the unobjectionable, when it comes from an honest endeavor. I am no to be used as a stalking horse or delivery wagon for any aspirant. The gentlemen wi are named prominently for the place are all my personal friends, and the chief amon them I have known intimately and closely to and will follow gladly in the ranks under the captaincy of any one of them. I de-mand fair play for them. I expect it for

myself. "Even at the risk of prolixity, let me nar rate the events that led me to the state ment that I was willing that my name should be used as a presidential candidate. For many months past, indeed, before my retire-ment from the senate, a year ago, many ment from the senate, a year ago, many persons, placing, I think, too high an estimate upon my fitness, urged me to enter the lists in 1896. This solicitation grew, as it seemed, as I resisted it. About four years ago, as my immediate friends well know. I determined not to seek re-election to the senate, but to pass into private life on the senate, but to pass into private life on the expiration of my second term. I made this announcement on every stump during the canvass last fall, and exerted myself for the election of the distinguished Nebraskan who became my successor. Feeling that my do-mestic comfort and personal interests would be advanced by such retiracy, I continued to resist the importunities until the demand for my consent, coming from all parts of the union, and more especially from Ne braska, assumed such proportions that ould not, in fair consideratoin of them and heir insistence that this was Nebraska's op portunity, longer resist.

"Hefore I left Omaha to come here and in the latter part of January I said to these friends that I would neither seek or decline, but would permit them without protest from me to proceed with their effort, which hey believe is to be crowned with success have no personal claim upon Nebraska Our young commonwealth has honored me so greatly that a life of continued devotion to her interests will not wipe out the score. Cubans and other friends of liberty here over the action of the United States in recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Tonight the jubilant people are parading the city with torches and a band of music.

All classes applied the action of the United States. If she shall at St. Louis pay me the highest compliment within her power to bestow it

touched me most deeply. There shall come from me no act or thought that shall dis-appoint their expectations. If in highest

from any power, the end desired by our friends shall come there need be no heart burnings or regrets. "With assurances of personal regards, I am, very truly yours, CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

OUTLINE OF NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Five Battleships, Seven Cruisers and Twenty-Eight Smaller Craft. LONDON, March 2 .- Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, presented the naval program to the House of Commons today. He said the estimates of the admiralty were not proposed with any feeling of alarm, although he hoped he might be relieved from the necessity of dwelling upon the critical nature of the times. In any case, the first lord of the admiralty hoped the estimates pro-posed would be accepted by the country as adequate for the occasion. The increase in the number of ships must necessarily be followed by expenditure in various directions. It meant more armaments, of course, scamen marines, engines and ratings of every kind entailing more centers for training, hospitals it was not necessary to look far ahead nowa-days, as ships could be built as rapidly as guns, officers and men could be prepared to handle them.

Mr. Goschen said that the admiralty pro-posed to increase the navy by 4,900 seamen etc., and by 500 extra marines. For guns and ammunition the admiralty proposed a supplementary estimate of £200,000 (\$1,000,-000) for the present year and for the ensuing increase of £1,250,000 for docks, and explained of the exchequer had placed the surplus after satisfactory supplementary estimates had been applied to these works.

Mr. Goschen then said that between 1889 and 1886, 105 ships and sixty-two torpedo destroyers had been built or were building. He admitted this was a formidable list, but the admiralty proposed to spend an additional £1,000,000, including the £200,000 previously proposed as a supplementary estimate for guns and ammunition during the present three second class cruisers and twenty-eight torpedo destroyers, in addition to minor ex-penses such as anchoring a training ship at

Dealing with the battleships, Mr. Goschen said it was the opinion of the admiralty that the range of action of the British ships must not be crippled. Therefore the coal carrying capacity was of vital importance, so as to enable them to remain at sea for the longest period possible without coaling and without nterfering with their efficiency in any way.

The increase for the coming year would be for men, £300,000; ship building, £1,860,000; ordnance, £830,000; new works, £70,000; other works, \$42,000, a total of \$3,122,000. The total estimates for this year would be £21,-\$22,000, of which sum for new construction there was \$7,285,000, as compared with \$5,-393,000 last year. The present estimates and the cost of the naval defense act was \$21,-000,000, while the Spencer program was \$29,-010,000. Therefore, from 1889 to 1899 the expenditure for new construction and armament totalled up 155,000,000. The govern-ment proposed that the estimates this year should amount to \$22,000,000.

Mr. Goschen submitted the estimates, he said, not in a spirit of boastful exaggeration

or provocation. They were the estimates of self defense based upon the special conditions of the country which did not apply to any other country. They applied to the defense of Great Britain's scattered the security of the shipping of the nation. Foreign countries, he asserted, must not compare them with the amounts spent upon their navies, but with the amounts they spent on their armies, as the British navy represented the corps d'armees stationed on foreign frontiers and the large increase in the strength of the British navy need not excite jealousy of any foreign country. In conclusion, Mr. Goschen said:

Great Britain, in any tremendous strain, should bear the whole burden alone or in gene al disturbances should take her place side by side with the powers, the British people with their fleet should represent self-

ITALIAN FORCE DEFEATED AGAIN

Assailed the Abyssianian Position, but MASSOWAH, March 2 .- The Italian forces have suffered another reverse at the hands of the Shoans. Ceneral Baratleri assumed the offensive on March 1, disposing his forces into three columns, respectively, under Generals Salbertone, Arlmondi and Dabornida, with General Ellena's brigade as a eserve. Thus disposed, the Italians advanced to attack the Shean position. They surprised and captured the passes lead-ing to Adowa, the capital of Tigre, without much fighting. General Sal-bertone's column was then advancing on Abbacaraina, but it was soon attacked by the whole of the Shoan army and was obliged to retreat. General Ari mondi was unable to render assistance with his column. The whole of the Italian forces were soon engaged in desperate fighting with the enemy, and were compelled to abandon the positions which they had taken. Owing to the difficulties of the ground, it proved impossible to move the mountain batteries. The losses ustained by the talians are not stated, but their forces are

retiring behind Beliesa. Gales on the English Coast. LONDON, March 2 .- A special dispatch from Brisbace says that gales and floods have caused a great deal of damage in and about the seaport of Townsville, in the northast part of Queensland. Seventeen vessels a that barbor have foundered and one of

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.- The Novo tock, in an editorial, says that Russia will naintain the independence of Corsa, and that f Japan continues intriguing Russia may be orced to occupy the peninsula. Japan must onsider that if she wishes to acquire Cores

Emperor Not Coming to Cowes. LONDON, March 3 .- The Daily Telegraph ays it understood that Emperor William's program for the year does not in-clude a visit to Cowes, which indicates that he does not intend to take part in the re-

his means war with Russia.

gatta this year.

Killed a Few More Armenians. CONSTANTINOPLE, March nassacre of thirteen Armenian families is reported from the district of Moosh and five Armentans are said to have been killed at Kirchenir in the Angora district.

Faure and Gindstone Will Meet PARIS, March 2 -- President Paure has acceded to the request of Mr. Gladstone for an interview during the president's visit to The interview is fixed for tomor-

Uprising of Funaties in India MADRAS, India, March 2 .- An uprising Moplah fanatics has assumed serious propor ons. The British attacked a large party : them yesterday and killed 100.

Anti-Semites Carry Vienna. VIENNA, March 2. The result of the municipal election in the second division honor and fair fashion, without attempt at has been the return of thirty-two unti-sem

FOLLOWS THE SENATE

House Passes a Resolution Recognizing the Belligerency of the Cubans.

DIFFERS FROM THE FORMER IN VERBIAGE

Much More Precise and Definite in Its Statements.

OPPOSITION MUSTERED SEVENTEEN VOTES

Debate on the Measure Less Sensational Than in the Senate.

EXPRESS NO FEAR OF IMPENDING WAR

Turner, Tucker and Boutelle Lend the Opposition-Southerners Sny They Have Had War Enough.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Cuba Libre had field day in the house. Despite the war talk from Spain, the struggling patriots in that the proposed dock work would increase the amount of £8,900,000, provided by the last estimates, to £14,000,000, and the chancellor suspended and the resolutions by the house suspended and the resolutions by the house foreign affairs committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the senate by an over-

whelming majority, 236 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that 188 republicans, forty-three democrats and five populists voted for the resolutions, and nine republicans and eight democrats against them. The debate which preceded their adoption was animated, and breathed a spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly year. The admiralty had judged it advisable to undertake the construction of five additional battleships, four first class cruisers, of war were uttered, but there was no stemming the strong tide. The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect Queenstown and replacing the cadet ship Britannia by a college for naval cadets. Be-Britannia by a college for naval causes. Local sides the vessels mentioned, Mr. Goschen also said the admiralty proposed to provide six third class cruisers, and all would be with the representatives of foreign countries, and all would be with the representatives of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of senators came over from the other end of the capitol to

watch the debate. The enthusiasm of the members and spectators ran riot several times, and the opponents of the bill cut a sorry figure when they attempted to counter demonstration.

Owing to the brief time allotted for de-Owing to the brief time allotted for de-bate, members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their ideas. Under suspension of the rules a bill was passed to grant the Arkansas & Northwest-ern railroad a right of way through the In-dian Territory, and a bill to retire Lieutenant Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. A., one of the officers injured in the Samoan wreck, as commander, was defeated, 58 to 85. The senata resolution directing the secretary of agric ture to purchase and distribute the seeds authorized by the current law was adopted.

seeds authorized by the current law was adopted.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, arose. Immediately a hush fell on the house. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions reported by the house foreign affairs committee for recognizing Cuban belligerency, as follows:

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that in the opinion of congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved, That congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in the island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in the struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention, if necessary.

MATURED WITH CARE.

MATURED WITH CARE. "These resolutions," said Mr. Hitt, "have been considered with great care by the for-eign affairs committee. In many meetings, through several months, the question has been discussed. They have been ripened and matured after consultation with the most eminent jurists. In the interests of right, of peace, of our own country, and in the in-terest of those who are making a struggle with which we sympathize, we believe these

resolutions present the more practical, con-servative and effective mode of action. They propose, first, that congress shall express its pinion that a state of public war exists in he island of Cuba, and that we recognize it. Second, that the conditions prevailing on that island, which have involved such great and deplorable losses, will find a permanent so-lution only in the establishment of a government by the free choice of the people of Cuba themselves, and that our government should use its friendly influence to that end. This, in the interest of Spain, of Cuba, and of all other nations. And, third, in view of the vast interests of our people in the island of Cuba, so close a neighbor, in view of the immense commerce that is being destroyed and the prodictious investments of our Amer. and the prodigious investments of our Amer-ican citizens there being consumed, that our government, while it has never entered into any connection between European powers and their colonies in any of the struggles in that harbor have foundered and one of in that harbor have foundered and one of them went down with its passengers and of e.e. Houses on shore were razed to the ground. The loss by the foundering of four not to cause any trouble between us and any country not seeking to foment trouble with the country not seeking the country not seek which have taken place between them, should

"I think that gentleman will agree with me, that the proposition of the committee is far more prudent and effective than the senate resolution. First, as to the beligerency of the Cubans—that there is a state of war is a fact shown by many things besides newspaper reports. The efficial reports of our consuls show the growth and extent of the war. It is not a production of the len years' insurrection of 1868 to 1878. More than one-half a year ago the consula report that the armed forces then in the field contending with desperate earnestness and unconquerable will, were three times greater than the men eagaged in the rebellion of 1868, when at the height of its power, and the tide of war has swept on from one side of the island to the other until today the Spanish authority is not in fact exercised over more than one-fourth of its obably not more than one-fourth of its

EXTENT OF THE FORCES. "The Spanish minister made a public state. ment on February 22, in which he said that 125,000 troops have been sent to the island by Spain. Is not that war? Is that a police force putting down a street disturbance Recently the captain general of Cuba issued a lengthy proclamation, which we have read with horror, which contained detailed regulations and proscriptions concerning this war, in the very terms and spirit of the orders issued by Napelon when he communical the greatest forces ever culisted in modern warfare.

modern warfare,
"It will not do to say that this is guerillat
warfare: 150,000 of the finest soldlers that ever marched into Spain took possession of the cities, us the Spain's troops have taken possession of the Cuban cities, and assumed to subdue a people who could only resist by means of guerilla warfare; and what was