Chairman Hainer States His Position in the Presidential Contest.

CATEGORICAL REPLY TO MANY CHARGES

Inside Story of the Committee Meeting Given and His Reasons for Championing the Nebraska Man's Aspirations.

Manderson. I have no other ambition than to see General Manderson nominated at St. Louis and I think that a delegation of men favorable to his candidacy will be sent. We should all be willing to trust the gentlemen who have been prominently named as delegates. They are representative men and can be relied upon to voice the judgment of our people. The wish of the people of Nebraska must be absolute law for our delegates. That I am a Reed man and that General Manderson's candidacy is in the interest of Mr. Reed or any other man, I desire to flatly contradict."

Clara. In Radas the wind destroyed forty houses and injured a large number of persons. Among the injured was the lieutenant of a detachment of civil guards. The wife of the military commander of the place was also wounded in the head so seriously that she has since died. The warehouse of Montalvo and the station platforms were destroyed.

In Les Aguas the damage to life and propulations are number of the station platforms were destroyed.

HAINER TO THE VOTERS. Chairman Hainer has given out the following letter: "To the Republican Voters of lowing letter: "To the Republican Voters of Nebraska: The general circulation in our state and elsewhere of gross misstatements con-cerning the presidential candidacy of Gen-eral Manderson and my connection with it renders it due to myself, as well as to all concerned, that the real facts be given to the mabile.

is broadly charged that the candidacy of General Manderson is a plot, hatched in Washington and managed by me, in the interest of Mr. Reed, to thwart the wishes of our peeple and take Nebraska from the McKinley column; that General Manderson, by delaying until this time, and perhaps in bad faith, and that Nebraska has by some process been pledged to McKinley. All sorts of instituations are thrown out regarding the recent meeting of the state central comtee. These charges are each without ndation, in fact. The truth is Genera Manderson became a candidate for exactly the same reason that others are candidates for the same place. His many friends in Nebraska and elsewhere believe that in fitness and availability he stands second to none of the great men whose splen did services have endeared them to repubstituencies have presented them with en-thusiasm and justifiable pride as candidates before the ensuing national republican convention. They recognize the sterling char acter, genial personality, general popularity he possesses, his splendid record as a sol dier and a senator; and that while of the west he enjoys in a large measure the con-fidence and esteem of the people and of the whole United States. He is the first presidential candidate from west of the Mis-souri. He is, and always has been, safe and sound on all great questions. He has never trimmed his sails to catch a passing breeze, or attempted to make a cheap reputation by the arts of oratory or by any of the small tricks of the politician. "The friends of General Manderson have

words of praise for every other candi-Whoever is nominated at St. Louis will receive their loyal support. They recog-nize, however, as a practical fact that in all probabilities there will be a deadlock between the now leading candidates, and that the final problem for the St. Louis convention will be to select some other, but sound and available man. That man, we believe, will be General Manderson. No better or more available man. available candidate can be found. His friends brought him out. He did not seek the disthaction. He will cheerfully abide the judg-ment of his party. His course has been throughout dignified, straightforward and in every way comporting with the high office with which his name has been coupled. am for him. I am not for Mr. Reed or for any other candidate than General Manderson. That is and has long been well known to every gentleman with whom I have conversed, or to whom I have written on the

THURSTON WAS NOTIFIED. "The call for the meeting of the state cen-tral committee was made after Senator Thurston had announced his intention to go t Nebraska, was promptly communicated to him by me in Washington before leaving, and my action was then by him unqualifiedly ap-proved. I invited him to be present, and he expressed the probability of his attending. Our entire republican delegation in congress. including Senator Thurston, had numerous conferences, and all were taken into full confidence regarding my every official move-ment in Nebraska. While we had not agreed with Senator Thurston in the matter of presidential preferences, we had agreed entirely upon all preliminary matters, and no suggestion of disagreement was ever made. There is not the slightest excuse for charging concealment or hatching a plot on my part, and no man can truth-fully make that charge. I had no communi-cation, directly or indirectly, with General Manderson respecting any action by the com-mittee with reference to the presidential can-didacy, nor do I believe he ever made any suggestion regarding it. My own conven-tence would have been consulted by fixing a later date for the meeting, but I yielded to the expressed desire of many gentlemen. some of whom desired to attend the Grand

"After my arrival in Neglands of General suggested to me by many friends of General Manderson that it would not be only proper, thing to pass a resolution but a handsome thing to pass a resolution expressing our approval of his candidacy and aubmit it to the republicans of the state. The same course had been adopted by the state of Maine in bringing out Mr. Reed, by New York in bringing out Governor Morton by Ohio in bringing out Mr. McKinley and by Iowa in bringing out Senator Allison The custom is an old one and is universally recognized. Why not follow it in Nebraska? "It was not proposed to bind the party of our state, but simply submit the candidacy.

"Continued on Page Two.)

FOR MANDERSON TO THE END FIRED ON A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

Spanish Warship Gives Chase to a Steamer with No Results. HAVANA, March 1.—The gunboat, Her-

nan Cortes, had a chase after a suspicious steamer off Matanzas. The steamer was running at full speed, and she put out her lights when the gunboat appeared and disgunboat fired first a blank cartridge and then a solid shot in an effort to stop the fugitive, but without effect.

Antonio Maceo is moving on the coast near Santa Cruz del Norte, in Havana province. The troops were in pursuit of him last night. Gunboats have left here to operate in com-bination with troops near Santa Cruz.

Clara. In Radas the wind destroyed forty

erty was even greater. A large number of houses were shattered and all traces of them serious accidents, washouts and wrecks were obliterated. A white woman and a negro were killed and fifteen persons were seriously wounded, many also having disappeared. The families who had their holdings de-stroyed took refuge at the fort. The money loss from the whirlwind has not been esti-mated, but it is known to be immense. The inhabitants are in a pitiable condition. Their loss on crops is very large.

COSTLY BLAZE IN HALIFAX.

ered a conflagration early this morning that entails a direct loss of about \$250,000 and an indirect loss much greater. The fire started in the basement of the furniture wareroom and factory of Gordon & Keith, it is presumed, by sparks, from the stoves having ignited a mass of inflamable material. The flames shot up the elevator and almost immdelately the fine structure was belching forth smoke and fire from every window, the heat being so intense as to melt the glass in windows half a block Gordon & Kelth's building was congumed as well as their piano rooms and music store immediately to the north on

On the opposite side of the street, the top story of the City club's building, and the Church of England's Institute buildings, were bedly damaged. Granville, Croskill & Co.'s the Orpheus club building slightly damaged. Many other buildings in the vicinity suffered to a greater or less degree. Keith estimate their loss at \$150,000; insurance, \$20,000. But their loss through interption to business will be very heavy. The other numerous losses will bring the total \$250,000, or more. They are mostly overed by insurance.

OGDEN, Utah, March 1 .- The slaughter house and packing establishment of Kasley & Reef burned early this morning. The packing house was well stocked with meats, both fresh and cured, and with large quanities of lard and tallow, so the fire was very hot. Its origin is unknown. Being far re-moved from the center of the city, it was a mass of flames before the department arrived. The loss is about \$100,000. There is 65 000 Insurance

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A special to the Re-public from Sweet Springs, Mo., says: The Marmaduke Military Institute, located in the south part of the city, caught fire at 9:55 o'clock tonight. The barracks and armory were burned to the ground. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss, which is vered by insurance, amounted to \$25,000.

CONDITIONS OF KRUGER'S VISIT

Transvanl's President is Not Modes: in His Demands. LONDON, March 2 .- A Johannesburg dispatch to the Times says: When President Kruger visits England it is stated he will stipulate as his conditions for granting to the Uitlanders the franchice, first, the abro gation of the convention of 1884 and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity recognizing Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; second, the inclusion f Swaniland in the Transvaal; third, the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; fourth, that a pre-emptive right to Kosi bay and Delagoa bay be accorded the Transvaal. These extravagant demands are far in excess of what the government really expects to obtain, but they will be made order to appease the burghers, who oppose President Kruger's visit to England.

Severe Weather in Montaun. BUTTE, Mont., March 1.-The most se vere cold wave of the season struck this state last night, the thermometer in the state last night, the thermometer in the northern and eastern part of the state going as low as 45 degrees below zero this morning. In Butte it dropped to 14 below, and at no time during the day rose higher than 4 below. From the fact that almost summer-like weather has prevailed nearly all winter, it is feared that the stock interests will suffer ceriously from the sudden severe change.

Pittsburg Painters Will Strike. PITTSBURG. March 1 .- The Brotherhoo of Painters of this city and Alleghany at their meeting tonight decided to inaugurate a strike tomorrow morning for the wage scale submitted to the masters some time ago. The demand is for S a day of nine hours each, and adjustment of the appren-tice system. A stubbern fight is predicted.

Movements of Ocean Yessels March 1. NEW YORK, March 1-Arrived-New York, from South ampt 1: Umbria, from L v. erpool; Cuffe, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre; Halle, from Bremen, At Havre-Arrived-La Normandie, from New York. At Liverpool-Arrived-Samaria, from Bos-

PEQUABUCK VALLEY FLOODED

Immense-Dam in Bristol Breaks During Storm.

Volume of Water Rushes Down the Valley, Carrying Everything in Its Path and Causing Terrible Destruction.

estimated the damage will reach over \$100, Quarter of a Million Destroyed by Fire.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—Halifax sufpossessed. Highway bridges across the river washed out in many places. A bad freight wreck occurred this morning near Forestville. The engine of a special freight ran into a washout and was capsized. trainmen badly injured. The road has been blocked all day. The storm in Winsted and other sections of Litchfield was very severe. The Philadelphia, Reading & New England railroad tracks are under water in many places, and traffic has been suspended The loss in Litchfield county alone is estimated at nearly \$100,000. At Brooklyne, well known mill owner lost his life and other accidents are reported from many sections.

NEW YORK VALLEYS DELUGED, NEW YORK, March 1.- The warm, almost entinuous rain of yesterday, last night and oday, throughout New York state, served o bring the frost out of the ground, break p the ice in the Hudson and smaller streams and do considerable damage to property by flooding cellars and carrying away bridges. Traffic on many railroads has been seriously delayed by washouts and in a number of cities street car service has been suspended on account of high water. Very little, if any, damage was sustained in this city. The ice n the North and East rivers and New York harbor has about all disappeared

At Saratoga cellars were filled with water and the streets badly flooded. Three dams at Schuylerville and all the ridges between Ballston, Spa and Rock falls are carried away. At White Hall the water in Wood creek higher than it has been for the past

wenty years.
The large flume of the Champlin silk mills has been swept away and over 300 men will be thrown out of work. The damage to property in White Hall alone will exceed At Amsterdam much damage was done to

nills and buildings. The Mohawk river is very high and has verflowed its banks in the lowlands, doing onsiderable damage in the vicinity of Fonda. At Hudson the docks are under water and erable damage has resulted to cotton n warehouses.

AVENGED HIS WIFE'S DISHONOR. Walter Dinwoody Killed by Harry Hynds of Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, March 1 .- As the result of shooting that occurred on East Brigham street at 10 o'clock this morning Walter Dinwoody is dead and Harry P. Hynds has given himself up at the police station, awaiting the action of the law. Hynds is a prominent citizen here and is known all over the west. He had been in Butte, Mont., for the past few days, but returned earlier than was ex-When he reached his residence this morning he found the door belted. When he gained admittance and had a few words with his wife she went to a clothes clouet for the purpose, as she claimed, of getting a dress. Hynds had a suspicion that everydress. Hynds had a suspicion that every-thing was not right and upon inspection found Dinwoody in hiding and only half dressed. He ordered the two to leave the house at once, whereupon Dinwoody asked the woman to go with him, caying he would take care of her. This so incensed Hynds that he began fiting, inflicting wounds which proved fatal within an hour. Hynds notihed the police and gave himself up. Din-woody was the son of H. Dinwoody of the extensive furniture house in this city.

Fire in a British Ship. ut early this morning in the forward hold British ship, Capella. She was loading for Liverpool, and had on board 5,000 bales of cotton, 600 tons of oil cake, 300 tons of cotton seed and about 100 tons of sundries, and would have sailed out on Tuesday. The damage is estimated at \$25,000, and is insured.

Crowded Carriage Struck by a Train. MARINETTE, Wis., March 1 .- A carriage containing Alderman Louis Johnson of Menominee, Mich., his 12-year-old son and five friends of Mr. Johnson, was struck by a Chicago & Northwestern train today at a crossing. The boy was killed, and the five men seriously injured.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S FOLLOWING CUBANS TRY TO KEEP CALM

If He Hends a New Movement the Salvation Army is with Him. NEW YORK, March 1.—The announcement head a separate religious movement interested a large body of the officers, as well as the rank and file of the Salvation army in this appeared in the darkness of the night. The DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION city today. There was the usual revival EFFORT PROVES TOO MUCH FOR THEM meeting held at the Fourteenth street headquarters, where Capisin Keith was conduc-tor, but none of the speakers made any refer-ence to the army troubles. Few members of the army were willing to express openly their feelings toward the new movement, but it was plain from their demeanor that their old leader had still the strongest hold

Championing the Newracha Man's Aspirations.

Washington, March 1.—(special)—
We have been many conflicting reports as to what really courred at the control control of the control of the

following and coke company's factory was flooded, the water cutting a channel fity feet wide and twelve feet deep. The highway bridge at Forestville Center sagged several feet and is in an impassable condition. It is estimated that the town of Bristol will lose from \$55,000 to \$75,000 by the damage to the bridges and roads.

AT OTHER POINTS.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The great rainstorm, which was in progress all day Saturday, Saturday night and today, caused the greatest damage to property throughout the state known in twenty years. Many a serious accidents, washouts and wrecks were reported. The Connecticut river is swollen you the state known in twenty ears. Many a serious accidents, washouts and wrecks were reported. The Connecticut river is swollen you till it has reached a point three times greater than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great than its normal proportions are reported. The Connecticut river is swollen in the town of Bristol this morning, caused the greatest damage to proporty the content of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the danger all the fermion of the da

preached today in the Academy of Music were swept away to the number of ten, and and in a prelude to his regular sermon paid the tracks of the New England railroad were his respects to the coal combine. The attorney general, he said, has announced that he has no power to interfere with the combine, because the laws, as they are now were smashed to atoms and one of the framed, do not give him the authority. This was true, and the attorney general could very well be accused of favoritism. Under the laws it was impossible to prevent these people from combining and increasing the price of coal. The result will be that people will starve for want of heat, coal being as essential as water. Factories will stop that cannot afford to pay the proposed increase of 40 cents a ton, people will be thrown out of employment and the people will freeze. The members of the coal combine ar guilty of murder, he said, just as much so as if they had driven daggers into the hearts of their victims. The men who have gone into this combine, he added, have gone into it for the sake of the dividends, for the noney there is in it, regardless of the necessities of the people. remedy. Let the sharks keep on, and when the next generation took charge for itself it would take charge of the mines and the railroads and run them in the interest of the people. Every step like that of the combine only hastened the death of such a sys-

> em. HARMON HAS THE BILL IN HAND

Attorney General Looking Over the Land Grant Extension Measure. March 1. - (Special WASHINGTON. Telegram.)-General Manderson tonight stated that the land grant bill was now in the hands of the attorney general for an opinion, having been sent from he white house Saturday. General Manderson will have an interview with Attorney General Harmon in the morning and hopes to have his signature tomorrow, which is yery urgent, in view of the fact that the former extension of time in which to make proof expires tomorrow. In a two hours' chat had with the president the name of Lew May came up for discussion and Manderson had a strong word to say in favor of his fellow townsman for the position of fish commissioner. The president, however, is in a quandary as to whom to appoint, inclining toward a scientist for the position, but Manderson showed him that a business ad-ministration was essential, to which he gave ready assent. It may be that on the suggestion of the general Mr. Cleveland will call the candidates to Washington and look them over, in which case May would stand a most excellent chance for appointment. John L. Webster and daughter are at the Arlington.

Representative Morter yesterday occupied the speaker's chair in the absence of Speaker Reed. This is the eccond time this session that Mr. Mercer has had the honor con-ferred upon him. To wield the gavel is the natural ambition of all members of the house, but very few are given the opportunity after only two years' service in that body.

TRAGIC SUICIDE OF A MANIAC Sensational Seene. FLINT, Mich., March 1 .- This city was

of Walter K. Howe of La Pere, who was yesterday placed in the Oak Grove asylum for treatment for insanity. Today he was that in view of the attitude of the people that it is a treatment of the pe permitted to walk out with Frank Klannan, an attendant. Outside of the city limits Howe attacked his attendant, declaring they must die together. After a hard scuttle must die together. Howe broke away and ran ever a mile, pursued by several men. Suddenly he stopped, produced a knife, plunged it into his neck several times and expired within a few minutes.

Trainwreckers Derail a Train. MACON, Ga., March 1.—The South Rallway soutbound parsenger train wrecked seven miles below this city night. Train wreckers removed an entire rail from the trestle over State creek. A freight, that was following, crashed into the passenger wreck, languag-master Whipple and Fireman Mercer were killed. About twenty people were hart, but not stricusty.

that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth would Havanese Undertake to Display Indifference at the Senate's Action.

from Spain Causes a Loyal Echo in the Island Capital and Much Energetic Comment is Indulged In.

civil court for treason and sentenced to life under the lamp posts, they then read the imprisonment, having informed the State telegrams aloud. department at Washington that he was suffering greatly in health from confinement, Consul General Williams was directed to ascertain General Sanguily's condition. Mr. adds that the Spaniards are especially in-Williams went to the Cabanas fortress, acand examined. I understand that he has rheumatic pains, which have existed for a "The Spaniards were led to suppose," the it will be substantially as above.

reached Washington Saturday morning. It is to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

There was little excitement yesterday over the action of the United States senate on the Cuban question, but today, after the news came of the popular feeling throughout Spain, a strong tidal wave of indignation spain, a strong tidal wave of indignation swept over official circles and all classes. At the clubs very hard things were said against the United States. The Union-Constitution, representing the Spanish party. says: "The action is an insult to Spain, but of no benefit to Spain's enemies. Instead it will prove injurious to the American republishment of the strong state of the state of the state of the strong state of the state of t lic, which is putting itself on a level with mud.

The Diario de la Marina, the leading paper representing the reform element, in a long article takes a moderate tone, which reprearticle takes a moderate tone, which repre-sents the intelligent public opinion outside of those in sympathy with the rebels. The Diario says, in part, in an article headed "Playing with Fire:"

tors. But the truth is that in former times the senate was composed of such men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, Daniel Web-

ster, Henry Clay and others, who would not have passed this resolution. Senor Canovas del Castillo has said that the recognition of belligerency has only a moral value. We also think that recognition if it comes-something now doubtful-will not mean any material help to the enemies of Spain; neither will it constitute a casus We could also use in favor of our cause all the rights under the law and other privileges that are now allowed neutral powers. But on the whole, the action of the senate, if it becomes established, would dimply insult Spain, a generous nation that always has acted toward the United States and other countries in a correct manner. The American government should not interfere in this rebellion, that will soon be finished. From the right way of looking at the question, it seems to us that the American enators involve themselves dangerously in thus playing with fire, because, without going outside of our duty, the injury they offer us will induce us to get the means most just and right to formulate reclama-tions against the government of the United States for the damages to ships that may go out of port, commanded by Americans, It is now time for our own government and our press to study the matter, remembering the case of the famous Alabama, a precedent worth remembering. It may be that it this way we can demonstrate to the senator of the United States the inconveniences and danger there is in playing with fire."

SURPRISES THE OFFICIALS. Officials in the higher ranks are too polite, o diplomatic to express themselves as they feel. They are pleased over the selzure of the Bermuda, but cannot understand why the enators can consistently do what they have done. In the upper official circles General Grant's quoted state paper, fixing grounds for belligerency and refusing to recognize the retels in the former rebellion because they did not attain conditions such as entitled them to it, was believed to have established a precedent on which the Washington govertment would act. None of the conditions of that precedent having been demonstrated to exist in Cuba, the senators' course is pronounced inconsistent, even undignified. Senor Canovas, the Spanish prime m ister, employs optimistic words, but it is believed they were for effect. When the ex-citable nature of the people is remembered. it will be seen that they have acted with much greater calmness than might have been anticipated. Timid American citizens by naturalization—and timid is altogether too inexpressive a word to apply to many of them-profess to be apprehensive of per-sonal danger from the excited Spaniards. They clamor for men-of-war to be sent to Havana. There is no need of any such step. Americans are just as safe here as ever, if they mind their own affairs and if they don't champion the rebellion to people who think they are being insulted.

A cable from Spain states that the armored ships, Pelayo, Vigcaya, Lepanto, Alfonzo XIII and Infanta Maria Teresa are to be prepared forthwith for service, and construction will be hastened on the new ships, Carlos V and Cardinal Cisneros. A large fleet of the Spanish Transatiantic company's steamers excited today over the sensational suicide will be armed, it is stated. Preparations will be made with great energy, but within the United States, it is necessary for Spain to proceed with much energy, but at the same time prudently.

Another army corps, numbering 25,000 men, is to be sent to Cuba. The Spanish mail steamer which sailed to day for Spain carried thirty political pris-oners. One, named Betancourt, jumped overboard from the tender going off to the ship and was shot through the head by a guard. Gomez, it is reported, has passed out of latanzas province into Santa Clara. WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN. Matanzas provinc

LIMA, Peru, March 1 .- (Via Galveston.)-It announced that Archbishop Same and General Osma are dying. President Pierola's daughter, died last night.

PRESS COMMENT ON SPAIN'S CASE. SPAIN GROWS BOLD

London Newspapers See Nothing but Ruin if She Provokes War. LONDON, March 1.-The Graphic describes America's action as mere jingo subterfuge. "No American will say," the Graphic continues, "that Maceo has achieved any success justifying such a measure (the action of the senate) which has its root less in human sympathy than in the mischievous spirit evoked by Mr. Olney's new Monroe doctrine."

The Standard has a dispatch from Madrid which dwells at great length on the indignation excited in all classes by the action of the United States senate and the unanimity of the press in calling upon the government Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) to tolerate no interference. This dispatch HAVANA, Cuba, March 1 .- (New York | describes the scenes in the streets upon the World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The New York relatives of General Julio Sanresolution of the senate, the people literally snatching the evening editions of the news-

A similar feeling is evinced in the leading towns of the provinces, the officials everywhere expressing their fear of anti-American demonstrations. The Standard correspondent companied by Dr. Rogers, the physician to ernment has done its utmost to conciliate the consulate. General Sanguily was visited the United States by settling all outstanding

long period. He is lame from wounds re-ceived during the former rebellion and limps when he walks. I do not know the nature when President Cleveland, his ministers and when he walks. I do not know the nature federal authorities were affording the Spanish of the report that will be made, but I believe legation and consulates every facility to check t will be substantially as above.

Consul General Williams' resignation preparations by Cuban refugees."

men are more alive than the politicians and officers to the consequences on Spanish finances from the moment American interuse his good offices with Spain to secure the ference obliges Spain to augment her al-ready costly naval and military armaments. All securities have fallen heavily and for-eign exchanges have hardened. The monthly settlement on the bourse was rendered diffi-

Most of the party leaders condemn the Most of the party leaders condemn the senate's action as unwarranted by international law. Senor Margill, chief of the federal republicans, says that Spain has the remedy in her own hands by granting Cuban home rule and ending the war by a treaty with the insurgents. Senor Salmeron, another republican statesman, and the Marquis chief representative of Don Carlos. ment in defense of Spanish rights against foreign intervention. The liberal party will support any measures to preserve the Spanish rights in Cuba.

It is stated that Spain intends to follow

the same course that America did when the the same course that America did when the European governments recognized the bel-ligerency of the south during the civil war, should President Cleveland carry out the senate's resolution. Meantime, four iron-clads, two cruisers and several gunboats will be sent to Cuba.

COAST DEFENSES STRENGTHENED. The coast defenses of Cuba, the correspondent concludes, will be increased.

have been issued to prevent demonstrations throughout the country.

The Standard says in an editorial on the above dispatch: "We cannot be surprised at the strong feeling evoked, even granting. be ill-done, but to do all with forethought, that it may be well done and permanently done. We are most anxious not to act upon the impulse or under strong pressure, but as God shall guide us through circumstances and with cool and calm judgment as what we believe and feel to be right. In closing, we desire to assure all who are interested in this matter that we have carnestly consecrated our lives to the service of strengthening rightees principles and extending God's kingdom in America.

MINISTER MENACES THE TRUST.

MINISTER MENACES THE TRUST.

Big Coal Combine in New York Attacked from the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Thomas Dixon, jr., preached today in the Academy of Musc. Americans may dismiss as an idle dream time, taken alarm, and a force of police was that any diplomacy would induce the queen-sent to the consulate. The excited crowd

regent to recognize the independence of Cuba." A New York dispatch to the Daily News calls the resolution an election maneuver

and says: "President Cleveland will not act hastily, if at all." The Daily News also says, in an editorial There are many reasons why the president should not act hastily. In the present flerce temper of the Spanish people, the recognition of belligerency would almost certainly lead to war, though the ultimate issue could not be doubtful if the Americans put their whole heart into the business. It would be difficult to get them to do that. They probably would feel little enthusiastic for a war not involving the national security or honor. General Campos thought that recognition would b a blessing in disguise, because if the United States sent troops to Cuba there would be regular battles instead of skirmishes. Emilio Castellar has said that the whole American army, navy and militia would be necessary for such an enterprise. Canovas del Castillo has recommended an all'ance between Spain and Mexico to counteract American designs. This risk of an alliance would be anticipated in America by the suggestion of an all ance between Mexico and Cuba, but Mexico does not take kindly to this."

An editorial in the Chronicle says: "Spain seems to be losing her head. She had better restrain herself. No great harm has been done. If General Weyler suppresses this rebellion in a few months the Cuban question will retire into the background until he next revolution comes. Spain canno afford to hold out forever against the western world. She must remember what she has lost by a too rigid adherence to mere rights of occupation. Will she throw away Cuba, one of the few relics of her grand western empire? If it comes to a struggle, America could wipe Spain off the earth, either by sea or land."

The Morning Post editorially commends America's prudent attitude throughout the rebellion, and believes that Precident Cleve-land will not abandon neutrality without extreme reluctance. "He may, however, him-self be compelled," the Post adds, "to find an outlet for the aggressive feeling previously directed against England. The best issue would be that General Weyler should crush the rebellion and that Spain should grant autonomy to Cuba."

SULTAN TAKES A BRIEF OUTING s to the Stamboul Quarter and Kisses the Prophet's Mantle.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.- The visit of the sultan today to the Topkapau palace, in the Stamboul quarter, upon the occasion of the mid-Ramazin festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's manthe ceremony of kissing the prophet's man-tle, passed off without any hostile demon-stration, in spite of the fears that have been entertained of a conspiracy and the elaborate precautions which have been taken to prevent it. Altogether 1,000 arrests have been made of suspected conspirators. They will, however, be liberated tomorrow. The most elaborate police arrangements were taken today and the sultan was surrounded by an unusually large escort on his way by an unusually large escort on his way to Topkapau palace. It was noticed that the Armenian school children who usually line the route of the sultan's march on the occasion of this ceremony were absent to-COREA'S KING STILL SCARED.

Compelled to Remain in His Asylun nt the Russian Legation.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Kobe, Japan, to the Times, says: The king of Corea is still at the Russian legation in

Secul. Internal uprisings continue. rumored that Japan is making advances to Russia with the view of arranging for dual control in Corea. It is believed that the Marquis Vamageta, while in Russia for the exar's negotiation, will negotiate a treaty

England and Italy Trade Territory. LONDON, March 1 .-- A News dispatch from Rome says negotiations have been almost concluded between Engiand and italy for the exchange of Zeila, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, for Kassals, in Nubia.

Mob of Spaniards Attacks the United States Consulate.

BARCELONA THE SCENE OF THE OUTRAGE

Fifteen Thousand People Take Occasion to Show Their Indignation.

NOT CONFINED TO THE RABBLE

Deliberately Provoked by Prominent Men of All Political Parties.

POLICE PROMPTLY CHARGE THE RIOTERS

Several Windows in the Building Broken and Other Damage Done -No One Injured on Either Side.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BARCELONA, Spain, March 1.-The fever of indignation and hate against the United States, which seems to take possession of the hearts of all Spain, over the action of the United States senate in recognizing the pro-In financial circles there is even a greater impression, because the Spanish business visional government of Cuba as belligerents independence of Cuba culminated in violent arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the

licans and men of all shades of political sentiment. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the meeting had assembled, and there were fully 15,000 people present, all in a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and ripe for any manifestation of the emotions which possessed them. They were addressed by orators provided for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting explained as one of protest against the recognition of the Cuban government as a belligerent power by the

United States senate. DISPERSED THE MOB.

was not intimidated by this show of force from gathering before the consulate and shouting: "Long Live Spain," and "Down With the Yankees." These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob, and in a short time stones began flying from the crowd which broke a number of windows in the consulate. The force of police waited for no further manifestation, but charged the crowd, under the orders of their officers, and roughly dispersed them, wounding several. So far as learned, there

were no fatal results. Being driven away from the United States consulate, the crowd marched off to the prefecture of police and gathered at the newspaper offices. There they listened to more fervid oratory, and got themselves worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit.

The military club in the city was also a center of excitement, and there were also glowing speeches indulged in to the honor of the army, which were eagerly listened to and greeted with loud cheers.

WERE MOSTLY STUDENTS.

The majority of those who took part in today's disorders are found to have been students and they were most persistent in keeping up the disorders. The police were obliged to charge the crowds again and again before they succeeded in clearing the streets of the rioters. After they were driven from the streets they proceeded to the governor's palace, intending to present to that functionary their protest against the action of the United States senate.

The persons who took part in the disorderly demonstrations have clearly had the sympathies of the people with them. The onlookers from the neighboring houses cheered them with great enthusiasm. The balconies and windows were filled with ladies waving their handkerchiefs as the students passed through the streets. When they arrived before the United States consulate they found that a strong body of police had accupied the entrance of the staircase leading to the roof of the consulate. The riotous students tried to force an entrance here, but they were repulsed by mounted gendarmes. A lieutenant of the gendarmes was wounded by a stone thrown from the crowd. The students publicly tore up a number of American flags which they had purchased

BITTER AGAINST UNITED STATES. Public Feeling in Spain Runs Strongly Against the Americans. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

MADRID, March 2.-1 a. m .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Public feeling throughout Spain is so strong against the United States that the government ordered the military and police authorities today to take the most careful precautions and, if need be, to adopt the most rigorous measures to preserve order.

Despite these instructions telegrams to the World's Madrid bureau report that at Barcelona yesterday afternoon the United States consulate was attacked by a mob.

An indignation meeting to protest against the United States senate's action in votice