

FOR MANDERSON TO THE END

Chairman Hainer States His Position in the Presidential Contest.

CATEGORICAL REPLY TO MY CHARGES

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

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special.)—There have been many conflicting reports...

What I mean by this, said he, "is to remain by Mr. Manderison as long as there is any show for his nomination. The more I think of his candidacy the more am I convinced that he is a strong factor in the fight and is developing strength, not only in Nebraska, but in every state where his sterling qualities are known."

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CHIEF VOTERS

Chairman Hainer has given out the following letter: "To the Republican Voters of Nebraska: The general circulation in our state and elsewhere of certain statements concerning the presidential candidacy of General Manderison and my connection with it renders it due to myself, as well as to all concerned, that the facts be given to the public."

IT IS BROADLY CHARGED THAT THE CANDIDACY OF GENERAL MANDERISON WAS MANAGED BY ME, IN THE INTEREST OF MR. REED, TO THWART THE WISHES OF OUR PEOPLE AND TAKE NEBRASKA FROM THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

It is broadly charged that the candidacy of General Manderison was managed by me, in the interest of Mr. Reed, to thwart the wishes of our people and take Nebraska from the republican column. I have no other ambition than to see General Manderison nominated at St. Louis and I think that a delegation of men respectable in his candidacy would be a credit to me. We should all be willing to trust the gentlemen who have been prominently named as delegates. They are representative men and it is our duty to support them. The wish of the people of Nebraska must be absolute law for our delegates. That is the duty of every citizen. General Manderison's candidacy is in the interest of Mr. Reed or any other man, I decline to have anything to do with it.

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THURSTON WAS NOTIFIED.

The call for the meeting of the state central committee was made after Senator Thurston had announced his intention to go to Nebraska, was promptly communicated to him by me in Washington before he left, and my action was taken by him unqualifiedly approved. 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 movement in Nebraska. While he 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 cause for my charging concealment or hatching a plot on my part, and no man can truthfully make the charge. I had no communication, directly or indirectly, with General Manderison respecting any action by the committee which would be prejudicial to his candidacy, nor do I believe he ever made any suggestion regarding it. My own convenience would have been consulted by fixing the date of the meeting, but I yielded freely to the expressed desire of many gentlemen, some of whom desired to attend the Grand Army encampment at Omaha on the same trip.

AFTER MY ARRIVAL IN NEBRASKA IT WAS FIRST SUGGESTED TO ME BY MANY FRIENDS OF GENERAL MANDERISON THAT I SHOULD TAKE A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING OUR APPROVAL OF HIS CANDIDACY AND SUBMIT IT TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE.

After my arrival in Nebraska it was first suggested to me by many friends of General Manderison that I should take a resolution expressing our approval of his candidacy and submit it to the republicans of the state. The same course had been advised 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 for the party of our state, but simply submit the candidacy.

FIRED ON A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL

Spanish Warship Gives Chase to a Steamer with No Results.

HAVANA, March 1.—The gunboat, Herman Cortes, had a chase after a suspicious steamer off Matanzas. The steamer was running at full speed, and she put her lights when the gunboat appeared and disappeared in the darkness of the night. The gunboat fired first a blank cartridge and then a solid shot in an effort to stop the fugitive, but without effect.

IMMENSE DAM IN BRISTOL BREAKS DURING A STORM.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION

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

BRISTOL, Conn., March 1.—The greatest flood in the history of Bristol swept down the Pequabuck valley this morning, spreading ruin and desolation on every hand. The town of Bristol was a heavy sufferer during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of waters before daylight this morning eclipses all previous records. The heavy rain and melting snow on the mountains swelled the basin of the old copper mine dam in Whiggsville, the northern section of this town, until it burst, tearing away 100 feet of the granite structure and letting a volume of water, covering fifty-five acres and forty feet high, into the river below, which itself was a roaring torrent. The break occurred about 2 o'clock.

The great body of water tore down the valley with a roar that was heard above the noise of the storm for miles away. For the first two miles there were no buildings near the river and the water poured out on the marshes and plains. At Forestville, four miles from Bristol, the water was so high that the people living there were obliged to abandon their residences, as the water broke into the lower stories, in many cases before the inmates were out of doors. The water was so high that the people living there were obliged to abandon their residences, as the water broke into the lower stories, in many cases before the inmates were out of doors.

CYCLONE VISITS PART OF CUBA.

Two Towns of the Island Touched by the Whirlwind.

HAVANA, March 1.—A terrible whirlwind passed through the towns of Radas and Los Aguas at 7 o'clock in the evening of February 29, being an immense and very destructive storm. These towns are situated in the southwestern part of the province of Santa Clara. In Radas the wind destroyed forty houses and injured a large number of persons. Among the injured was the lieutenant of the military commander of the place who was also wounded. The station platform was destroyed. In Los Aguas the damage to life and property was even more extensive. A large number of houses were shattered and all traces of them obliterated. A white woman and a negro were killed and fifteen persons were seriously injured. The damage to property was very heavy. The families who had their holdings destroyed took refuge at the fort. The money loss from the whirlwind has not been estimated, but is known to be immense. The inhabitants are in a pitiable condition. Their loss on crops is very large.

COSTLY BLAZE IN HALIFAX.

Quarter of a Million Destroyed by Fire.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—Halifax suffered a conflagration early this morning that entailed a direct loss of about \$250,000, and an indirect loss much greater. The fire started in the basement of the furniture warehouse and factory of Gordon & Keith, and spread to the main building, which was a large and imposing structure. The flames shot up the elevator and almost immediately the fine structure was belching forth smoke and fire from both front and rear. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a few minutes the main building was a mass of flames. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a few minutes the main building was a mass of flames. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a few minutes the main building was a mass of flames.

NEW YORK VALLEYS DELUGED.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The warm, moist, continuous rain of yesterday, which has today, throughout New York state, served to bring the frost out of the ground, break up the ice in the Hudson and smaller rivers, and to melt the snow on the mountains, has today, throughout New York state, served to bring the frost out of the ground, break up the ice in the Hudson and smaller rivers, and to melt the snow on the mountains.

CONDITIONS OF KRUGER'S VISIT.

Transvaal's President is Not Modest 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 condition for granting to the United Kingdom the franchise for the election 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 of Swaziland in the Transvaal, third, the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; fourth, that a pre-emptive right to Kool 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 in order to appease the burkers, who oppose President Kruger's visit to England.

SEVERE WEATHER IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., March 1.—The most severe weather in the history of the state last night, the thermometer in the northern and eastern part of the state going as low as 10 below zero. The snow fell in Butte it dropped to 10 below, and at no time during the day rose higher than 10 below. The wind was a hard, cold, summer-like weather has prevailed nearly all winter. It is feared that the stock in Montana is suffering from the sudden severe change.

PITTSBURG PAINTERS WILL STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—The Brotherhood of Painters of this city and Allegheny will strike tomorrow morning for the wage scale submitted to the masters some time ago. The demand is for \$1 a day of nine hours each, and adjustment of the apprentice system. A stubborn fight is predicted.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS MARCH 1.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived—New York from Southampton, Umbria, from Liverpool, from Liverpool, La Bretagne, from Havre; Halle, from Bremen. Left—New York—Arrived—La Normandie, from New York; Arrived—Samaia, from Boston.

PEQUABUCK VALLEY FLOODED

Immense Dam in Bristol Breaks During a Storm.

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BALLINGTON BOOTH'S FOLLOWING

If He Heads a New Movement in Ballington Booth's Following.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth would 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 city today. There was the usual revival meeting held at the headquarters of the Ballington Booths, which was held at the headquarters of the Ballington Booths, which was held at the headquarters of the Ballington Booths.

CUBANS TRY TO KEEP CALM

Havanees Undertake to Display Indifference at the Senate's Action.

EFFORT PROVES TOO MUCH FOR THEM

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

HAVANA, Cuba, March 1.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The New York relatives of General Julio Sanguily, who was tried in November before a civil court for treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life, has informed the State department at Washington that he was suffering greatly in health from confinement. Consul General Sanguily's condition, Mr. Williams went to the Cabanas fortress, accompanied by Dr. Rogers, the physician to the consulate. General Sanguily was visited by the consul, and he has been examined and found to be suffering from rheumatic pains, which have existed for some time. He has been informed that the State department at Washington that he was suffering greatly in health from confinement.

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 great wave of indignation swept over official circles and all classes. At the clubs very hard things were said against the United States. The Union-Committee, which has been formed to support the Cuban cause, has decided on the former course of action. It is further from our country, and as there appears to be no alternative between this course and that of the United States, we have decided on the former course of action. It is further from our country, and as there appears to be no alternative between this course and that of the United States, we have decided on the former course of action.

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. The Connecticut river is swollen until it has reached a point three times above its normal height. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great danger all the afternoon, and a portion of the false work was swept away, but the main structure is still in a pitiable condition. The bursting of the old copper mine dam in the town of Bristol this morning, caused the greatest flood in the history of the town. The damage to property was estimated at \$1,000,000. People living along the banks of the Pequabuck river were obliged to leave their homes. The damage to property was estimated at \$1,000,000. People living along the banks of the Pequabuck river were obliged to leave their homes.

MINSTER 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 Music and many took notice of a stable sermon. The sermon was a powerful attack on the coal combine in New York. Dixon said that the coal combine was a menace to the trust. He said that the coal combine was a menace to the trust. He said that the coal combine was a menace to the trust. He said that the coal combine was a menace to the trust.

HARMON HAS THE BILL IN HAND.

Attorney General Looking Over the Land Grant Extension Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special Telegram.)—General Manderison tonight stated that the land grant bill, which he had in his hands, was a measure of great importance. He said that the land grant bill was a measure of great importance. He said that the land grant bill was a measure of great importance. He said that the land grant bill was a measure of great importance.

SURPRISES THE OFFICIALS.

Officials in the higher ranks are too polite, too diplomatic to express themselves as they feel. They are pleased over the seizure of the rebel leaders in the new republic. The senator can consistently do what they have done. In the upper official circles General Grant's quoted state paper, fixing grounds for declaring war on Spain, is being read with interest. It is believed that the Washington government would act. None of the conditions of that precedent having been demonstrated, it is pronounced inconsistent, even unjustified.

SULTAN TAKES A BRIEF OUTING.

Goes to the Stamboul Quarter and Visits the Prophet's Mosque.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The visit of the sultan today to the Topkapu palace, in the Stamboul quarter, upon the occasion of the mid-Hamza festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's mantle, passed off without any hostile demonstration, 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 sultan, who was accompanied by his wife, the sultana Victoria, was surrounded by an unusually large escort on his way to the Topkapu palace. The sultan, who was accompanied by his wife, the sultana Victoria, was surrounded by an unusually large escort on his way to the Topkapu palace.

COBEKA'S KING STILL SCARED.

Compelled to Remain in His Asylum at the Russian Legation.

LONDON, March 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Cobeka, King of the Russian legation in Seoul, Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Korea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul.

ENGLAND AND ITALY TRADE TERRITORY.

LONDON, March 1.—A News dispatch from Rome says negotiations have been concluded between England and Italy for the exchange of Zela, of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, for Kassala, in Nubia.

SPAIN GROWS BOLD

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 provisional government of Cuba as belligerent and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba culminated in violent scenes here today, and an attack upon the United States consulate. The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting which had been influenced by fervid speeches.

DISPERSED THE MOB.

The spirit of the crowd took fire and they set out for the United States consulate. The leaders who had originated the meeting seem to have realized the serious consequences that might follow upon a demonstration that took this direction, and they made every effort to disperse the mob from its purpose. But their utmost efforts were of no avail and the crowd set off for the United States consulate.

WERE MOSTLY STUDENTS.

The authorities of this city had, by this time, taken alarm, and a force of police was sent to the consulate. The excited crowd 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.

BITTER AGAINST UNITED STATES.

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 ALSO GLOWING SPEECHES INDULGED IN TO THE HONOR OF THE ARMY, WHICH WERE EAGERLY LISTENED TO AND GREETED WITH LOUD CHEERS.

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 CROWDERS FROM THE NEIGHBORING HOUSES CHECKED 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 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 IN THE TOWN.

PUBLIC FEELING IN SPAIN HAS STRONGLY TURNED AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

MADRID, March 2.—A m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Public feeling throughout Spain is so strong against the United States that the government has 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 recognizing the provisional government of Cuba as belligerent and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba culminated in violent scenes here today, and an attack upon the United States consulate. The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting which had been influenced by fervid speeches.

PRESS COMMENT ON SPAIN'S CASE.

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 justifying success, or that 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 QUANTITY OF THE PRESS IN CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE. THIS DISPATCH DESCRIBES THE SCENES IN THE STREETS UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEWS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, THE PEOPLE LITERALLY ARCHING THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME OF THE DECISION OF THE PRESS IN CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE. THIS DISPATCH DESCRIBES THE SCENES IN THE STREETS UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEWS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, THE PEOPLE LITERALLY ARCHING THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME OF THE DECISION OF THE PRESS IN CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE.

THE SPANARDS WERE LED TO SUPPOSE," THE CORRESPONDENT CONTINUES, "THAT THE INSURGENT GOVERNMENT DID NOT COMMAND SERIOUS SUPPORT IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCES, THE OFFICIALS EVERYWHERE EXPRESSING THEIR FAITH IN ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS. THE STANDARD CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT THE SPANARDS ARE NOT CONCERNED BECAUSE DURING THE PAST YEAR THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO CONCILIATE THE UNITED STATES BY SETTLING ALL OUTSTANDING AMERICAN CLAIMS, BESIDES MAKING CONCESSIONS TO AMERICAN TRADE IN THE CUBAN MARKET.

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