Relatives of Italian Soldiers Anxiously Await News of Their Fate.

STARTLING RUMORS IN CIRCULATION

Indignation of People of Italy Finds Vent in Riotous Demonstrations Which Seriously Threaten the Government.

ROME, March 4.- The kingdom of Italy is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger almost beyond description. Words cannot adequately portray the situation, for every dispatch received from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, Abyssinia.

When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached this city report had it that only 500 men were killed; then yesterday afternoon the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed, with sixty pieces of artillery captured, and this morning's dispatches place the number of Italians killed at the battle of Adowa and the disaster.

In these reports no mention is made of the In these reports no mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by the Abyssinians, to believe that those who fell wounded during the retreat of over fifty been annihilated. miles, met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot.

The streets were filled with people until daybreak, and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. A number of disturbances which have called for police interference have occurred teday, and the indications are that people are assuming a most threatening attitude not only in Rome but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against Crispi's ministry and even against the crown are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news. It is said that the givenment was aware on Tuesday of the full exteat of the defeat inflicted upon the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the startling information the startling information to reach the startling information the startling the public suddenly, and so first the re-port of the defeat was permitted to leak out, then the war officials allowed it to be "rumored" that 500 men were killed; after this came the report that 3,000 soldiers had fallen, and now it is "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain, in addition to large loss among the native troops serving under the flag of Italy. Under these cir-cumstances it is not astonishing that the wildest kird of rumors are in circulation and that in some of the clubs the number of killed and wounded is placed at 10,000. Exaggerated as these figures may turn out to be they show the state of the public mind

ROME A CITY OF GRIEF. All fetes have been indefinitely postponed, masses for the repose of the souls of the dead have been celebrated this morning in every Catholic church in this city and crowds of weeping women and sorrowing men were bration of the coronation anniversary of the pope have been dispensed with.

Rome, in a word, is to an

pope have been dispensed with,
Rome, in a word, is today a city of mourning and of sullen auger, ready to break out
into fierce, open resentment. The governwith gross mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign, and great indignation is expressed against the newspapers which have been goading General Baratieri into action by taunting him with his inactivity. It is also said now that the Italian commander was led into a trap, skillfully baited by the report which was allowed to reach him that a number of the important chiefs of the Shoans, attended by a portion of the Shoan army, were attending the coronation of King Negus at Axun, and that, hoping to surprise thos who remained behind, General Baratieri or-derel Generals Albertone, Arimondi and Dabormida to attack the enemy. The latter it appears, pretended to retreat before the Italian advance until the troops were well within the passes into Adowa, the capital of Tigre. Then the scene changed. The Shoans armed with the improved French military rifles, it is claimed, and supported by mod-ern artillery, directed by French artillery-men, advanced upon the Italians in overwhelming strength. The apparently deserted passes became alive with natives, who hurled rocks down upon the trapped soldiers, while others kept a terrible, well-directed fire upon

Ugly rumors add that the Italians broke and fled after making a gallant stand and seeing thousands of their number shot down or crushed to death. Then it is added, began the most disastrous defeat in the history of African warfare, the triumphant Shoans pressing on after the disorganized soldiers cutting them down in great numbers, in spite of repeated formations of squares. The troops, in these stands, are said to have be haved with the greatest gallantry, but all the reserve ammunition was captured and all the Italian provisions and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. The result was that a number of the Italian detachments had only their bayonets with which to de-fend themselves, and, it is feared, but a small portion of the Italian force sent against the Shoans reached Asmara in safety. The opposition party and socialists are taking advantage of the situation. The latter, especially, are very bitter against the gov-

Later in the day news from the provinces became more alarming. It was stated that in a number of places the police have been unable to cope with the populace, and that the troops have been called upon to restore order. The soldiers, however, appear to have been as helpless as the police, and in several places crowds have been fired upon At Milan the troops, after vainly trying to disperse a mob which was making demonstra-tions against the government, were obliged to fire. One man was killed and several were wounded. This increased the excitement, and report has it that the troops were stoned, and had to clear the public square

at the point of the bayonet.

Dispatches received here from Venice say that the most intense excitement prevails there, and there were a numbr of riotous demonstrations during the night. An im-mense crowd of people assembled at the Plazza St. Mark, and there speeches were made against the government, condemning the manner in which the Abyssinian campaign had been conducted, and calling upon the military authorities to try General Bara-tieri by court martial. There was another popular demonstration at Venice this morn-ing, and the meb was only dispassed. ing, and the meb was only dispersed by the police with the greatest difficulty, and after a number of arrests had been made.

Advices received here from Padua say that there was a riotous demonstration today and that the police had to interfere to restore that the police had to interfere to restore order. A mob marched through the streets hooting the government officials and crying for the downfall of the Crispi ministry.

At Verona there was a similar domonatration against the government and a number of gocialists were arrested for stoning the police.

In Rome there was less violence, but the public indignation was almost equally high.

and uttering seditious cries.

At Rovigo and in fact nearly every city of importance throughout Italy the troops are confined to the barracks today and every precaution possible is being taken to prevent disorder. It is believed, however, that nothing short of the downfall of Senor Crispi and the dispatch of strong reinforcements to Africa will satisfy public clamor.

WANT THE CENTRAL SHOP.

WANT THE GENERAL SHOT. Shortly before noon today it was announced that General Baratieri had been recalled to Rome and that on his arrival here his condown will be inquired into. The socialists teclare that the general should be shot as

ROME A CITY OF MOURNING an example to others, and that the minister of war should share his fate. of war should share his fate.

General Baldissera, who has assumed command of the Italian troops in Africa, is preparing a report on the battle of Adowa, which will be forwarded as promptly as possible to the War department here.

The army reserves of 1872, numbering about \$0,000 men, are being called to the standard, but it is feared there will be serious tiging when the men muster in

serious floting when the men muster in large bodies at their different centers. The people are murmuring greatly at being de-prived of the heads of families who must now be placed under arms and as each hour passes the situation becomes more and more perlious. The newspapers as a rule are filled with abuse of the military authorities filled with abuse of the military authorities and of condemnation for the manner in which the Abyssinian campaign has been conducted. All sorts of charges of gross incompetency are made and nothing short of the most thorough public investigation will satisfy the people.

The war office is receiving dispatches from all parts of the country, asking for lists of the killed and wounded, but some time must clapse before this can be furnished.

must elapse before this can be furnished.

The news of the death of Generals
Albertone and Dabormida has been confirmed
and it is believed that over 500 other Italian
officers of lesser rank have been slain.

Further details were received tonight con-cerning the defeat of the Italians at the battle of Adowa and they tend to confirm the most alarming reports circulated, al-though the exact number of men killed is in the long, harassing retreat which fol-lowed at 5,000, and it is believed that not (Italians), six battalions of native troops even these figures tell of the full extent of and twelve batteries of artillery. Since the the disaster. eral Dabormida's brigade, which was com-

EXCITEMENT GROWING. It is almost impossible to describe the Throughout the night the garrison here was kept under arms and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. The masses, however, do not seem to have retired to rest.

as well as all the troops of the garrison, are on duty. The cabinet ministers have been holding meetings throughout the day, but so far as known the king has not yet accepted Pre-

mier Crispi's resignation.

The whole country appears to be as excited as the inhabitants of the capital city and it is reported that rioting occurred during the day in the several cities. The press censor, however, is holding back all dis-patches liable to increase the state of alarm prevailing and some time must elapse before

the real truth is known.

The war office has been besieged during the day by crowds of people and is now surrounded by troops. The offices and resi-dences of all the ministers are guarded and the guards at the palace have been doubled. In the main thoroughfares shouting crowds assemble every now and then calling for the down(all of the ministry, only to be dis-persed by the police. Numerous arrests have been made and the police escorting the prisoners to the different depots have been in several cases roughly handled by the mobs. It is reported in the cafes that private dispatches have been received announcing serious rioting at Naples, Florence and at Venice, but no confirmation of these reports can be obtained. The government officials are maintaining the most strict consorship over all press distatches between Italian points and it is with difficulty that news can be filed and sont from here except under strong pressure from influential parties.

There was a serious conflict between the police and a mob as a result of a demonstration before the palace. The national flag was carried drap d and the cries were heard: "Down with the ministry!" "Death to Baratical!" STARTLING RUMORS. The government is being urged by some of the most prominent men in the country to give to the press all the news in its their names. They agree, however, that the like still believed that the there are no signs of disorder. Merchants

possess'on, as it is still believed that the worst has not yet been told and that the war office is in possession of facts still ore startling than those which have already leaked out. One rumor tonight has it that the entire Italian army was practically wiped out and that only a battalion or so succeeded in reaching Asmara. At the war office, however, it was stated that this is an exaggeration. The truth of the matter seems to be that the ministers are anx-iously awaiting the report of General Baldis sera and that, in the meanwhile, they are suppressing the facts which reached them previous to his arrival at Massowah. This. at any rate, is the most charitable con-struction to place upon the apparently cruel silence of the government. But the excite-ment will not diminish to any extent until an official statement has get at rest the alarming rumors in circulation or definitely established the real facts in the case. To those having relatives serving with the Italian army in Africa the failure of the war office to issue an official report is little less than torture. But no amount of pres-sure seems strong enough to obtain the anxlously awaited news from the minister

An important meeting, at which the mar quis di Rudini presided, took place today. All the opposition deputies who could at tend were present and while it was decided to support all the measures necessary to sustain the honor of Italy, it is understood that the government will be subject to the most flerce attacks and that its colonial policy will come in for the strongest con-

As mail advices reach this city today it is seen that the demonstrations against the government throughout the provinces yesterwere unparalleled in their fierceness and in the general character of the feeling of anger expressed at the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign and the colonial policy of Italy. The censor suppressed nearly all such news. It is known however, that the authorities are greatly alarmed and that further disturbances have taken place in a number of the large cities. Details are waited with much anxiety.

CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN. The newspapers report that at the cabinet meeting this afternoon the ministry resolved they would resign rather than face the crisis. Premier Crispl, it is further reported, subsequent to the cabinet meeting, informed King Humbert of the decision arrived at. Further details are being received this evening of violent scenes enacted today at different places all over Italy, which the government had sought in valu to prevent.

The publication of the alarmist rumors which circulated earlier in the day is confirmed by the later reports and the whole of Italy seems to be in the arms of the aroused populace, indignant at the govern-ment, which is apparently powerless to quell the outbreaks of wrath. Popular demonthe outbreaks of wrath. Popular demonstrations of the most violent character have occurred throughout the Italian peninsula. The most serious of these as indicated in the earlier dispatches which were permitted to be sent from here occurred at Milan, where 30,000 persons took part in the disorders, amounting to a popular uprising. The police of the city had their hands full a bring the crowds under control and ware to bring the crow's under control and we're forced to charge through the streets with fixed bayonets before they succeeded dispersing the mob. No statement is made of the amount of harm done to the inhabitants by this rough usage beyond what was reported today, but it is known a large num-ber of persons were injured more or less

public indignation was almost equally high. The students of the city led the demonstraions, which were directed against the cabinet. Papers containing portraits of Signor Crispi were burned in the public streets with every accompaniment of contumely and wrath expressed against the premier. Crowds were parading the streets everywhere shouting "Down with the government, down with the murderers." The police and carbineers were finally obliged to take a band, as the volume of people was fast assuming danger-cus proportions. Many arrests were made. At Pavis the population turned out enmasse

(Continued on Second Page.)

HAVANA POPULACE EXCITED

Reports from the United States Daily Increasing the Strain.

ARE QUITE READY TO SUPPORT SPAIN

Little Change in the Situation as Far as the Insurgents Are Concerned, Though Ammunition is Reported Senrce.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, March 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There has been no change in the local situation the United States will land daily.

The intelligent, or about 15 per cent of report of the state of public feeling throughout Spain the Spanish element here becomes more excited over the action of the senate. Today's newspapers give only a bare mention of the action of the house of representatives. El Diario la Merina devotes four lines to a cable from New York announcing the

Distinguished senators arose from their seats and launched forth violent diatribes against everything Spanish. A senator read from a book charges against Governor General Weyler that were as false as hades. We will spend our last dollar and go down with flying colors if necessary to defend our honor."

The same views are heard on all sides, although officials are too much restrained by conventionality to express their opinions. The press continues its unanimous opposi-

tion to the action at Washington. El Diario prints bitter articles and says the United States, with all their greatness, re-semble the statue of Nebuchadnezzar, which Bellicose students in Valenca, Barcelona and Madrid are commencing to threaten that the exportation of tobacco will be stopped.

During his interview with General Weyler at the palace on Saturday the consul gen-eral was informed that the military power of the government would protect American citizens in the event of an improbable con-tingency trouble should occur. The pres-

ence of war ships here at the present time would cause irritation and if men-of-war are coming in this direction Key West would be a better point for their location.
I conversed today with several foreign The head of a distinguished mercantile house said, however, that if belligerency should become an actual fact he feared that Americans would be exposed to so many annoy ances that they would be obliged to leave the island.

Maceo is said to be very short of ammuni-Consul General Williams has visited the ebel general, Cespere, who is confined in Moro castle. Two fresh batallions bave arrived from Spain.

PRESS IS AGAIN PACIFIC The press is unanimous today in advising oderation in popular sentiment. The city ontinues perfectly quiet in spite of the vild reports circulated last night that a demonstration would be made against Amerleans. No one familiar with the strength and nerve of General Weyler believes the story, but timid people were much exer-

cised thereby.

The chief of police sent eight extra po licemen to the street on which the United States consul general is located. The cor-poral in charge climbed the stairs to the office of Consul General Williams and informed him that he had been ordered to report to him. The consul dismissed the rporal immediately and informed him that he desired no guard. He asked him to take his extra police away and said that he had lived three-fourths of his flie in Cuba without a guard and did not require one at the late day. The chief of police informed the onsul general he had sent the guard only as a precaution against excited individuals going to the consulate. is the earnest belief of Mr. Williams

that there is no necessity for taking any particular action to protect Americans, either

It is reported here today that President Cleveland will not accept Consul General Williams' resignation, as he is considered too valuable to the government to be allowed to leave his post at present. Some young Spaniards, with students at the university, who talked about emulating the deeds of some students in Spain by get-ting up a demonstration, were informed that they would be prodded in the rear with

bayonets if they did anything so foolish. They abandoned the idea. LANGUAGE WAS OFFENSIVE.

Spaniards, now that they have become more calm, think a mere declaration of belligerency will not greatly injure them. On all sides, however, great disappointmen is expressed of the verbal attacks on Spain and Spaniards made on the floor of congress. They say that grafuitous insults were offered. If the resolutions had been passed quietly without violent language no such ground of complaint would exist at present. Tidings received today from Washington indicating that the president will follow a conservative course are viewed with much satisfaction in givernment circles. Sentiment aming Span'sh residents and in the official press was, until the receipt of this reassuring news, bitterly heatile.

The rebels continue about the central por-tion of Havana province. Maceo is un-

doubtedly short of ammunition. Charles Michelson, the American spondent who was imprisoned in Moro cas-tle for two days, departed for Key West by steamer today. The government arrested nim for going outside the lines, mistaking him for another correspondent who did go. Michelson behaved discreetly and hon rably and refused to clear himself when a word of explanation would have set matters right. General Weyler has issued a circular or-dering the election of deputies to the Span-ish Cortes on April 12 and of senators on April 26, in fulfillment of the orders of the Spanish government.

Two fresh battalions have arrived from pain. WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

MADRID, March 4 .- The correspondent of the Imparcial at Havana says that little imp riance is attached to the Cuban resolums of the United States congress. General Weyler has cabled to the government saying that he does not at present need the reinforcements of 25,000 men which have been offered by the government.

Does Not Need Reinforcement.

INSURGENTS WILD WITH JOY. SPANISH Action of the United States Has Provoked Much Enthusiasm.

1895, by Press Publishing HAVANA, (via Key West) March 4 .- (New York World Cablegram Special Telegram.) -The news of the action of the United States congress has penetrated to every insurgent camp within thirty miles of Havana and the Cuban patriots are wild with joy. Comment is various, depending upon comparative intelligence. All rank and file seem to take President Cleveland's concurrence as a matter of course. All are jubilant over what they feel must soon be a glorious final. The more ignorant honestly believe that now Spain must lay down her arms. They cannot distinguish between diplomatic recognition and armed interference. The less ignorant think that now cartridges and rifles will immediately become plentiful and that expeditions from

the Cuban soldiers, realize that it will be at least a month before any real effects will be felt. The feeling among the com-mon soldiers is that something great is to

happen at once.

The educated leaders are uneasy. They fear the effects of disappointment upon the men when they find that, should it be com-All eyes are now turned toward President suits in favor of the Cuban cause. To con-Cleveland. If he agrees with the two houses duct successfully a prolonged fight with the of congress Spaniards will generally regard his action as a virtual act of war, although not a legal casus belli. A prominent poll-tical leader said to me today:

sword alone against the finest of modern rifles requires high courage in the Cuban cavalry. This they have, and this it is that the leaders are afraid disappointment tical leader said to me today: "It is not the single fact that congress would grant recognition of the rebels, but the manner in which the subject was conducted, which was grossly insulting to Spain, Spanish officials and the Spanish people. Distinguished senators arose from their seats in sending ammunition under belligerent rights than without.

Gomez, Maceo, Sanchez and the other

generals believe that belifgerency should be accorded them, if only out of respect to humanity. They prize it principally for this. Gomez wants it so that the Spaniards will be forced not to "butcher those few of my poor boys they take prisoners." Nine-tenths of this kind of work is done without the knowledge of the Havana authorities. Should President Cleveland oppose the measure, the Cuban leaders think that be-

yond a momentary disappointment there will be absolutely no difference in the final result of the insurrection in Cuba. The war the exportation of tobacco will be stopped.

EL DIARIO COURTS TROUBLE.

In its evening edition El Diario has a very exciting article calculated to arouse unthinking people to violence. The Union Constitution's article says: "If we would have peace we must prepare for war," and is written in a similar vein to El Diario's friendly people of western Cuba will enable them to continue to keep away from the Spanish soldiers, even if their number should be doubled, until either cartridges or the frainy season want to badly, and from four months' successful sword fight, it seems that with arms and summer the support of th written in a similar vein to El Diario's ammunition, in addition to their machetes, articles.

and the mountains with their thousands of cattle are always close at hand.

No difference has been seen in the field movements since General Weyler assumed charge. Vigor in the field depends entirely upon the column commanders. There is no more reason for them to fight actively under Weyler, whom they do not fear, than under Campos, of whom they did stand in whole-

ome awe. General Gomez says to the World corres pondent, speaking of General Weyler, "pro-clamations in the cities and victories in the field are two different things."

Spanish Troops Kill Several Insur

gents After Hot Fighting. HAVANA, March 4 .-- A column of troops

an Amazon. Twenty rifles of ordinary make and nine Mauser rifles were captured. A dispatch from Guines, province of Ha-vana, says that the insurgent leaders, Maceo and Castillo, are wounded. The insurgents have destroyed the railway bridge at Calmial, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara Maximo Gomez camped on Monday night near Cardenas, province of Matanzas. A dispatch from Union de Reis, in the same

province, says that Lacret, the insurgent leader, is suffering from a had ulcer. The insurgents have destroyed a bridge at Cocodrijo, province of Matanzas, and have burned a bridge at Tinguaro and a railroad station at Retamal.

A numerous band of insurgents recently attacked the government guerillas, who were guarding a plantation in the neighborhood of Sagus la Grande, province of Santa Clara, ut a column of Spanish troops surprised the insurgents from the rear, killing thirt of them and wounding many others. No fur her details have been received.

According to a dispatch from Pacetas province of Santa Clara, a number of insur gents recently invaded an estate near Sar Paulo, fastened five laborers to the pillars of the overseer's house and then set fire to he building. The unfortunate laborers were ill burned to death. One of them colunteer.

At Fernandez XII, near San Nicolas, party of guerillas in the government ervice ambushed and killed a number of insurgents ncluding their leaders, Sabas, Herrera and

Lively musket firing was heard today at o'clock from the town of Jarruco. The gun-boat Mensajor, which is at Manimar, Bahla Hondo, was attacked by about 500 insur gents in rowboats, who made an attempt to board her and capture her. The gunboat was bravely defended by the twelve sailors of the crew and by Commander Bultron, who acceeded in beating off the attacking party

There is a report that Maximo Gomez is completely besieged by the troops.

The small towns in the vicinity of Guanabacoa, which is only about five miles out of Havana, have been burned by the neurgents, whose intention apparently was to attack the town. The troops are now pursuing them. Macco, Gomez and Lacret are all supposed, according to the Spanish o be in a desperate situation. A letter has been seen from Antonia Maceo complaining that he is short of ammunition. News of the death of the insurgent leader, Regino Alfonso, has been confirmed.

has the following signed cable from Duke Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs dated at Madrid, Spain: "The resolutions sole purpose of inflaming the passions of the people and awakening an unmerited sympathy with the insurrectionists. All the reparts with the incurrectionists. All the fe-ports of barbarous and unnecessary cruelty in the manner of conducting the war in Cuba are absolutely false. I thank the World and avail myself of the opportunity which it gives to express my profound regret that resolutions which strain the mutual friend-ship and evidem of the two nations have been

NEW YORK, March 5.- The Worl

ship and esteem of the two nations have been declared by the house of representatives." LONDON, March 4 .- A dispatch from Pretoria says the government contends that Dr. Jameson's surrender was unconditional, but as the Boers demanded that the officers should be shot after a drumhead court martial, the Boer commander agreed to protect their lives while in his keeping

PARTIES UNITED

Liberal Leaders, However, Deprecate the Dissolution of the Cortes.

CONSERVATIVES TAKE A MEAN ADVANTAGE

Senor Segusta Expresses the Opinion the Present Trouble Would Have Been Averted by Adopting Proposed Reforms.

Copyright, 1856, by Press Publishing Company.) view, by appointment, with Senor Sagasta, leader of the liberal party in Spain, and, therefore, politically the antagon'st of Senor Canovas, the present prime minister. "In this controversy with the United

States," said the liberal statesman, "all men when they find that, should it be completed, the recognition of Cuban belligerency
pleted, the recognition of Cuban belligerency
spare no sacrifice, no effort to suppress this
sults in favor of the Cuban cause. To concruel insurrection (in Cuba) and to combat

Emile Flourins, thrice France's minister of

dissient conservatives and a few liberals are contesting the large constituencies. The coming Parliament will be packed with conservatives.

rumor that France is friendly to Spanish misrule is utterly unfounded.
"Had Spain wished, she could have vastly this time to be an insincere political move of the premier. It will be impossible to get a fair expression on home issues and it is especially inadvisable to hold elections in resents the American senate's resolutions, cuba, as the autonomists and the liberals there will decline to go to the polls. Who cares for politics when the heart and the care for politics when the care fo soul of the nation are absorbed in the inevitable. Cuban conflict?

NO NEED OF DISSOLUTION. "All this farce could have been averted by employing for all purposes the Parliament just dissolved, which would have voted all supplies and could have been assembled in two days, whereas we shall now be without

Cortes until May.

"Another solution would be to have a general election now on lines of the coalition of all Spanish parties, to show America the unanimity of our national Parliament, with a fair representation of all parties joining together to give more weight to the action of

our government.
"I do not believe the government could entertain the mediation, advice for interven-tion of the United States after their recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels, but I am firmly convinced that the present consul General Williams maintains an attitude of extreme calmness and informed me today that he can see no indications of a disposition to injure Americans. At no period during the rebellion has he considered that occasion called for the presence of menof-war. He has not suggested to the Washington government that war ships are needed and will not do so unless some reason arises which is not in existence now.

They are without money, and there is not so serious to the Cubans, for their "prefects" have been and the mountains with their thousands of a disposition to injure Americans. At no period during the rebellion has he considered that coasion called for the presence of menof-war. He has not suggested to the Washington government that war ships are needed and will not do so unless some reason arises which is not in existence now.

They are without money, and there is not sufficient food to sustain them properly. This question is not so serious to the Cubans, for their "prefects" have been storing up food in safe places for months and the mountains with their thousands of the carry out the home reforms which may are unit to postponed and it impossible to carry out the home reforms which may are united to postponed and the properly. This question is not so serious to the Cubans, for their "prefects" have been storing up food in safe places for months and the mountains with their thousands of the carry out the home reforms which may are united to postponed and it impossible to carry out the home reforms which may are united to postponed and the properly. The prefect of the present complications might have been averted if circumstances and political influences in Spain and Havana had not postponed and the can see not sufficient food to sustain them properly.

This question at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, March 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In the propersy out the home reforms which may are without money, and there is not carry out the home reforms which may be can get to with the propersy out the home

put in force in Porto Rico.

"I still hope that a conflict with America may be averted, though that depends chiefly on the American government. I am confident that Spain will be equal to the task of defending her rights; certainly she will have the unconditional support of my party."

Both Senor Sagasta and Senor Moret express the opinion that the liberal party press the opinion that the liberal party of the german consul at Barcelona, General Lindau, a brother of the celebrated writer, and the control of the celebrated writer, attentions.

of foreign affairs several times in liberal

NO REASON TO DESPAIR. "There is no reason yet," he said, "to despair of an amicable, harmonious settlecommanded by Brigadier General Munozo ment of the difficulties between Spain, Cubs in an engagement with the insurgents in and the United States. If President Clevethe Manzanillo district of the province of Santiago de Cuba, killed two of the enemy ence of the votes of the American congress to better approach the Madrid government with the friendly advice that it should congents lost four prisoners, one of whom was tinue treating the insurgents humanely, respecting the lives and property of American citizens and defining clearly its intentions concerning the home rule measures contemplated for Cuba ther Cleveland might use his influence to persuade the Cubans and their American

riends to accept these reforms after the submission of the rebels. "If Cuban belligerency is recognized rupture of the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States must ensue Our minister at Washington would be re called, as Spain cannot admit any parallel with her own recognition of the southern states in 1863. That recognition fulfilled the onditions required by international law and here conditions the Cubans cannot show, as hey have neither port, town nor const

residence.' Senor Moret argues that Spain asks America to act toward Cuba as America cted in the Chilian, Brazilian and othe South American insurrections, and as Grant did during the ten years of the Cuban rising between 1868 and 1878. He admits that the Spanish foreign policy has isolated her from lliances and also that her repudiation of treaties of commerce affords little hops of upport from the other European powers specially from Germany.

He thinks all parties in Spain will co perate with any government to overcom he Cuban rebellion and to repeal the fereign nterference, but laments the dissolution the Cortes and the agitation consequen upon a general election in Spain. He be lieves elections are impossible in Cuba an apprehends grave consequences, even for the onarchy, if the sacrifices and patriotic f united Spaniards should prove unavailing preserve Spanish rule in Cuba.

RESULT OF A MISUNDERSTANDING. Senor Castellar, the most experienced and cday by the World correspondent in his beautiful residence, a very museum of price-less antiquities and art. He was surrounded by friends of all political opinions, all animatedly discussing what is to every Spaniaro now a momentous question. All, with their peculiar old world feelings, showing the leep resentment of wounded pride and the susceptibilities of an impressionable southern race. The company was listening eagerly to an eloquent, impetuous flow of words from the great republican leader, whom they consider a more competent au-thority than any modern Spaniard who could offer an opinion in the present juncture, beause Castellar has been always a sort of connecting link between the Spanish-Amercan republics and their mother country, and life-long admirer and advocate of the United States.

He hardly conceals the concern and emo which the congress of the United States has adopted in respect to the Cuban insurrection are based on canards spread broadcast throughout the United States for the

The hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hopes
that a dopted in respect to the Cuban insurrection are based on canards spread broadcast throughout the United States for the
The Spanish he styles the democratic people nowadayo in Europe. Like other statesmen, he says America's attitude result of an unfortunate misunderstanding of the real conduct of Spain toward Cuba and the sincerity of the intentions of the Spanish parties which so unanimously voted las year for an elastic form of home rule for the island quite sufficient to reconcile the aspirations of the Cubare and the interests of the mother country.

"I dread," he said, "the consequences of

the recognition of Cuban belligerency, be cause that action by the United States would nake it impossible for the Spanish govern-ment to assent to any foreign advice or mediation. I think no ground exists for recmediation. I think no ground exists for rec-ognition of the belligerency of the insur-gents, while such action by the United States mestic politics of Spain, if the Spaniards THURSTON WRITES A LETTER

Senor Castelar referred to what he terme-the ingratitude of the American republics to ward the Spanish nation, which is defending the last remnant of its discoveries and hard won, hard preserved new world empire. He declared that all Spaniards would recoil from no burden or sacrifice to retain hold of

SYMPATHY FOR CUBAN FREEDOM

France Has No Quarrel with Spain but Will Not Support Her. opyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, March 4.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-It is interest ing and significant that a group of Spanish-American students living in Paris has this week decorated Bartholdi's statue of Wash MADRID, March 4 .- (New York World | ington and La Fayette, presented last De Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World comber to the city of Paris by Mr. Pulitzer, correspondent was accorded today an interplaced on the pedestal of a statue of Carnot flowers, with an emblem composed of the flags of France and the United States,

Guzman Blanco said to the World corre spondent: "It is impossible to say what action the Central American states will take in the event of a rupture between Spain States, said the liberal statesman, all and the United States. Strong sympathy un-Spaniards are unanimous. Even the repub-doubtedly is felt in all the American repub-

foreign intervention of any kind.

"So unanimous is this patriotic feeling that I believe the coming general election will to wound Spanish feelings, her republican be tame in Spain. Only the Carlists, a few sympathics make her favor the Cuban in-

'I hope war will be averted. President Cleveland is not obliged to act immediately. Diplomatic dilatoriness is sometimes advantageous.

"France will [maintain] an attitude of benevolent heutrality. We have no ill will toward Spain, but only sympathy for Cuban

STUDENTS CONTINUE RIOTOUS

Slight Disturbances at Madrid and Processions at Barcelona. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Co Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There were slight disturbances today near the university and the School of Medicine here, but they were primptly quelled by the police and

Star Moret also consented to speak for English and Italian consuls called on the to New York World. He has been minister United States consulate today. The rumor foreign affairs several times in liberal that the United States consuls are resigning everywhere is false. This consulate has ten inder his jurisdiction and not one has re-

The rumor that the president will veto the congressional resolution sent securities up sharply yesterday. They fell again this morning, but rose sharply again. Cuban bonds have fallen ten points in three days. Though a veto is hoped for, Senator Sher-man's words will long rankle.

FAITH IN PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Spanish Officials Say He Will Ignore Congressional Action. MADRID, March 4 .- The opinion prevails in official circles here that President Cleveland will not approve of the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States congress General Weyler has telegraphed to the government on the subject, and referring to the question of American intervention, says he hopes it will not be necessary to resort to extreme measures. He added that no alarm was felt at Havana.

latest important engagement, between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in Cuba, in which General Bargos attacked the insurgents who were protecting the uted government with any ostensible, fixed Cuban government, the Spaniards lost ten killed and wounded.

There have been renewed disturbances here oday and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States government. students of the university seem to have been the offenders or the leaders in the demonstrations. In spite of the special prohibition directed againt them by the government, the students and other inhabitants indulged renewed manifestations of their unfriendly centiments against the United States. They assembled in front of the Madrid university today and there publicly burned an American flag. The pelice dispersed the meeting, after making several arrests. As a resu cabinet council tonight decided to As a result, the porarily close the university. It lecided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, denies that Spain is negotiating with any foreign power with regard to Cuba.

An official dispatch from Havana says the Spanish have obtained victories over the insurgents. General Bernal's brigade at Mame routed 3,000 rebels, killing thirty and wounding fifty, and capturing 400 horses, a quantity of arms and ammunition and explogives. The Spanish loss was four killed and eight wounded.

ANTICIPATE A SHORT CAMPAIGN. Government of Micaragua Growing

Stronger Every Day. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 4 .- (Via Galveston.)-Word is received here of the continued advance of the Nicaraguan forces into the disaffected region, without any effective resistance being offered them and with confidence of reducing the revolt of the Leonists speedily. After the taking of Lapaz and Momotimbo, which were regarded as the two rebel strongholds, the govern-ment forces are marching directly toward the Pacific ocean. The force with which President Zelaya opened his offensive opera-tions against the rebels has been reinforced by additional trops from Bluefields, Gray-town and the Atlantic coast. The government is growing stronger every day and feels confident that a short campaign will put an end to the rebellion.

One hundred of those wounded in the recent engagements brought

Uneasy in Bulgaria. ST. PETERSBURG, March 4 .- The Vedomosti's Sofia correspondent says that the Bulgarians are preparing for a Macedonian rising in the autumn to show dissatisfaction at the powers for recognizing Prince I nand, whom it was hoped to get rid of. Ferdi-Vedomosti draws attention to an extract from the Bulgarian newspaper, Molda, saying that Bulgaria is disillusionized by Russia's policy in recognizing the prince. Opinion here is

growing irritable regarding Bulgarian pre-

Managua hospital today.

in recognizing the prince.

Has No Hope of Seeing Manderson Nominated by the Republicans.

SOME LIGHT ON RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Advances a Few Reasons Why the Republicans of Nebraska Should Send a McKinley Delegation to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- (Special.) -- Senator Thurston makes another contribution to the presidential controversy in Nebraska in an address to the voters of hie state. The document is in language following:

To the Republican Voters of Nebraska: In view of Mr. Hainer's address to the republicans of my state in advocacy of General Manderson as a presidential candidate, I feel it to be my duty to submit some reasons why Nebraska should send a Mc-Kinley delegation to the national conven-

I have already disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the sincerity or good faith of General Manderson or Mr. Hainer, and I shall pass over in silence the innuendoes contained in Mr. Hainer's address, which might be construed as having reserence to me did I not have Mr. Hainer's personal assurance that they were not so ntended.

The question which the republicans of Nebraska must decide is whether their delegation shall assist in the nomination of Mr. McKinley or be used to defeat him. Mr. Hainer asserts "that, in all probability, there will be a deadlock between the now leading candidates," and the republicans of Nebraska are asked to cast their votes in such a manner as to assist in producing that deadlock.

It is conceded there is no possibility of a nomination of any favorite son until Mc-Kinley is broken down, and the republicans of Nebraska must decide as to whether or not they are willing to assist in breaking McKinley down, in the remote hope that out of that great republican disaster may arise a shadowy possibility of nominating Nebraska man.

NO HOPE FOR MANDERSON. No one would do more than I to bring honor to one of our own citizens, and should any real opportunity ever come to secure General Manderson's nomination, either for first or second place on the ticket, (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

MADRID, March 4.—(New York World about that result, I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the republicans of Nebraska should seek to create a possible opportunity by first assisting in the de feat of Mr. McKinley. I cannot bring my-self to believe that any man should ask any republicans in Nebraska, who favor Mc-Kinley, to assist in his defeat, to join the combination that confessedly exists in some states of the union to break him down without offering some reasonable hope that such action on their part will secure for our state a place on the presidential ticket. Does any such real hope exist? Is there any reason to believe that a single delegate to the national convention outside of Nebraska intends to vote for a Nebraska candidate? Is there any reason to believe that a majority of republicans in any dis-trict in the United States outside of Ne-braska now favor, declare for or intend to support a Nebraska candidate? I know of no such outside support, and I have not yet heard it claimed that any such sentiment now exists in any state or delegate district

outside of Nebraska as indicates a single vote for a Nebraska candidate. I ask in all candor and fairness, has any one man, however distinguished, any right o ask those republicans who naturally and of their own free choice desire the nomination of William McKinley, to assist in defeating him, until at least some assurance can be given of some outside support for a home candidate?

I feel it my duty to review briefly the events which have led up to what I consider the present unfortunate complication in Ne-braska. Up to the 14th day of February of this year the republicans of our state were not in any manner advised, nor did they anticipate, that any Nebraskan was, or would be, a candidate. Before that date thousands of republicans in Nebraska had not only formed, but had publicly declared their presidential preference. So far as I am concerned, I never attempted in any way to dictate to the republicans of our state on the presidential question. I never at-

tempted to limit or control their free choice, I never assumed leadership or pretended to promise or pledge any Nebraska votes. I could not help but know the almost over whelming sentiment of Nebraska republicans in favor of William McKinley, and I was glad to believe that I was one of a great majority holding the opinion that his nomination and election would mean more for the republican party and for American prosperity than could the nomination and prosperity than election of any other man.

CAST HIS LOT WITH M'KINLEY. While at home during the holidays I recived an urgent request from the friends of Mr. McKinley to write his presentation to the country. Before accepting that invitation I had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with General Manderson on the general political situation. This was on the 4th day of January last. I parted from him without the least idea that Nebraska would bave a presidential candidate, and the same day I wired my acceptance of the invitation to write McKinley's presentation. I wrote it after my return to Washington and it was published in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, about the lith of January. In that presentation I said that the supreme need of the hour could not be met by the nomi-nation of any so-called dark horse or favorite son. I remained in Washington until the 10th of February, when I left for Chicago to attend the banquet of the Marquette club. For some days prior to my departure General Manderson was in Washington, stopping at my hotel. I had daily and friendly conversations with him and neither from himself nor from any one else did l receive any intimation that he expected, or intended, to become a candidate.

In response to my toast at the Marquette club in Chicago, on the evening of Feb-ruary 12. I presented the name of William McKinley as a candidate for the presidency, and in my address I again said: "This is no time for dark horses, compromise candidates or favorite sons." I certainly should not have made any such statement if I had supposed that it could have any reference to the political situation in my own state, I referred simply to that general political offert, so thoroughly understood by the re-publicans of the United States, to bring out -called favorite sons in states that favored McKinley, for the generally accredited purpose of producing a deadlock in the St. Louis convention and defeating McKinley as Blaine was defeated in the Cincinnat convention of 1876. I then believed, and I still believe, that the great contest in St. Louis convention will be between the political bosses and the people, and I hope and pray that the bosses will not be permitted to defeat the will of the republicans

of the United States. HAD HEARD OF THE BOOM, I arrived in Omaha on the morning of February 14 and during the forenoon of that day I was informed that some scheme was of foot to secure the adoption of a resolu-tion by the state central committee, pledging the Nobraska delegation to General Manderson. I believed, and still believe, that such action by that committee would have been an unwarranted usurpation of pawer which had not been conferred upon it by the republicans of our state. I believed, and still believe, that no man and no

set of men has any right to pledge the