

ROME A CITY OF MOURNING

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 Massawa 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 it had killed only 500 men. It was not until the 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 in the long, harassing retreat which followed at 5,000, and it is believed that not even these figures tell of the full extent of the disaster.

In these reports no mention is made of the wounded, and there is no reliable basis on which to estimate the number of Italian soldiers by the Abyssinians, to believe that those who fell wounded during the retreat of over fifty miles, met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot.

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 returned to rest. The streets were filled with people until daylight, and as early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. A number of disturbances which have called for police interference have occurred today.

The cabinet ministers have been holding a session all day, but no definite news is known. The king has not yet accepted Premier Crispi's resignation.

The whole country appears to be as excited as the indications in Rome. It is reported that rioting occurred during the day in the several cities. The press censor, however, is holding back all dispatches which increase the alarm. The prevailing and some time must elapse before the real truth is known.

The war office has been besieged during the day by a crowd of people, who were surrounded by troops. The offices and residences of all the ministers are guarded and the guards at the palace have been doubled. In the afternoon a large number of people assembled every now and then calling for the downfall of the ministry, only to be dispersed by the police. Numerous arrests have been made, and the military police have been in several cases roughly handled by the mobs.

It is reported in the cafes that private conversations are being held, and that serious rioting at Naples, Florence and at Venice, but no confirmation of these reports can be obtained. The government officials are endeavoring to get the news of the day over all press dispatches between Italian points and it is with difficulty that news can be filed and sent from here except under the most favorable conditions.

There was a serious conflict between the police and a mob as a result of a demonstration in the afternoon. The mob carried a banner and a flag and the police used force to disperse them. The mob was dispersed and the police were victorious.

ROME A CITY OF GRIEF.

All fetes have been indefinitely postponed, masses for the repose of the souls of the fallen have been celebrated this morning in every Catholic church in this city, and crowds of weeping women and sorrowing men were seen everywhere. The mourning is a demonstration of the occasion anniversary of the pope have been dispensed with.

Rome, in a word, is today a city of mourning. The people are in a state of grief and sorrow. The streets are filled with people who are weeping and mourning for the fallen soldiers.

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 possession, as it is still believed that the great bulk of the news is being withheld. The war office is in possession of facts still more startling than those which have already been reported.

One rumor tonight has it that a number of Italian troops have been captured and that only a battalion or so succeeded in reaching Asmara. At the war office, however, it was stated that this is a rumor and that the troops are still in the hands of the Italian army.

Maceo is said to be very short of ammunition. Consul General Williams has visited the rebel general, Cespero, who is confined in Moro castle.

PRESS IS AGAIN PACIFIC.

The press is unanimous today in advising moderation in popular sentiment. The city continues perfectly quiet in spite of the fact that the rebels are still in the field. The demonstration would be made against Americans. No one familiar with the strength and nerve of General Weyler's army exercised thereby.

The chief of police sent eight extra policemen to the streets to guard the consul's office. Consul General Williams and his family are in the consul's office. The consul immediately and informed him that he desired no guard. He asked him to take his extra police away from the door.

It is reported here today that President Cleveland will not accept Consul General Williams' resignation, as he is considered a valuable man and his resignation would be a loss to the government.

Some young Spaniards, with students at the university, who talked about emulating the rebels, were arrested for getting up a demonstration. They were informed that they would be pardoned in the rear with bayonets if they did anything so foolish. They abandoned the demonstration.

LANGUAGE WAS OFFENSIVE. Spaniards, now that they have become more calm, think that mere denigration of belligerency will not greatly injure them. On all sides, however, great disappointment is expressed of the verbal attacks on Spain and Spaniards made on the floor of congress. They say that gratuitous 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 by the Spaniards. A number of Spaniards are in the city, and in the official press was until the receipt of this reassuring news, bitter hostility.

General Weyler has issued a circular ordering the election of deputies to the Spanish Cortes on April 12 and of senators on April 26, in fulfillment of the orders of the Spanish government.

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 Scarce.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, March 4.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—There has been no change in the local situation since yesterday except that with every fresh 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 in its morning issue contains a cable from New York announcing the vote.

All eyes are now turned toward President Cleveland. If he agrees with the two houses of congress Spaniards will generally regard his action as a virtual act of war, although not a legal case bell. A prominent political 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 is conducted, which was grossly insulting to the Spanish officials and the Spanish people. 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 held by all, although officials are too much restrained by conventionality to express their opinions. The press continues its unanimous opposition to the action of congress. El Diario prints bitter articles and says the United States, with all their greatness, resemble the state of Nebuchadnezzar, which had a head of gold in its crown.

Belleose towns in Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid are commencing to threaten that the exportation of tobacco will be stopped. El DIARIO COPY RIGHTED.

In its evening edition El Diario has a very exciting article calculated to arouse untimely people to violence. The Union Constitution's article says: "If we would have peace we must have arms." It is written in a similar vein to El Diario's articles.

Consul General Williams maintains an attitude of extreme calmness and informs me today that he can see no indications of a disposition to injure Americans. At no point during the rebellion has he considered that occasion called for the presence of a man-of-war. He has not suggested to the Washington government that war ships are needed and will not do so unless some reason is given which is not of a diplomatic nature.

During his interview with General Weyler at the palace on Saturday the consul general was informed that the military power of the government was being concentrated in the event of an improbable citizen trouble should occur. The presence of war ships here at the present time would cause irritation and would be a reason for coming in this direction Key West would be a better point for their location.

General Weyler today with several foreign consuls, who would not give their names. They agree, however, that there are no signs of disorder. Merchants in Havana are of the same view. The head of a distinguished merchant here said, however, that if belligerency should become an actual fact he feared that Americans would be exposed to so many annoyances that they would be obliged to leave the island.

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

Does Not Need Reinforcement.

MADRID, March 4.—The correspondent of the Imparcial at Havana says that little importance is attached to the Cuban resolutions of the United States congress. Captain 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.

Insurgents Wild with Joy.

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Senior Segura Expresses the Opinion the Present Trouble Would Have Been Averted by Adopting Proposed Reforms.

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"In this controversy with the United States," said the liberal statesman, "all Spaniards are unanimous. Even the republicans, the Carlists, are determined to sacrifice no effort to suppress this cruel insurrection (in Cuba) and to combat foreign intervention of any kind.

"No unanimity is this patriotic feeling that I believe the coming general election will be tame in Spain. Only the Carlists, a few dissident conservatives and a few liberals are contesting the large constituencies. The coming Parliament will be packed with conservatives.

"I consider the calling of the elections at this time to be an unwise 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 Cuba, as the autonomists and the liberals there will decline to go to the polls. Who cares for politics when the heart and the soul of the nation are absorbed in the Cuban struggle without a moment's respite.

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"All this force 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 a Cortes until May.

"Another solution would be to have a general election now on lines of the coalition of the Spanish parties. 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 intervention of the United States after their recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels. It is a matter of honor that the present complications might have been averted if circumstances and political influences in Spain and Havana had not postponed and carried out the home reforms which my liberal government induced the Cortes to vote before the present insurrection, which Marshal Canovas has not yet decided to have landed in Cuba, and which might have been put in force in Porto Rico.

"I still hope that a conflict with America would be averted, though I depend 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 moral support of her American friends. Both Senor Sagasta and Senor Moret express the opinion that the liberal party would heartily agree to any home rule policy calculated to preserve the loyalty of Cuba.

SMOR MORET ALSO CONSENTED TO SPEAK FOR THE NEW YORK WORLD.

He has been minister of the interior affairs several times in liberal governments. NO REASON TO DESPAIR. "There is no reason yet," he said, "to despair of an amicable, harmonious settlement of the Cuban problem between Spain and the United States. If President Cleveland, without recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, simply uses the moral influence of the vote of the American congress to induce the Madrid government with the friendly advice that it should continue treating the insurgents humanely, respecting the lives and property of the Cuban citizens and declining clearly its intentions concerning the home rule measures contemplated for Cuba then Mr. Cleveland might use his influence to induce the Madrid government to accept the submission of the rebels.

"If Cuban belligerency is recognized a Spanish-American war will ensue. Our minister at Washington would be parallel to the American minister in Madrid. The conditions required by international law and these conditions the Cubans cannot show, as they have never recognized the Cuban government with any ostensible, fixed residence." Senor Moret argues that Spain asks America to acknowledge as American the Chilian, Brazilian and other South American insurrections, and as Grant did during the ten years of the Cuban rising between 1895 and 1878. He admits that Spain has never isolated her from alliances and also that her repudiation of treaties of commerce affords little hope of support from the other European powers, especially from Germany.

He thinks all parties in Spain will cooperate with any government to overcome the Cuban rebellion and to repeal the foreign interference but he is not in favor of the monarchy, if the sacrifices and patriotism of united Spaniards should prove unavailing to preserve Spanish rule in Cuba.

RESULT OF A MISUNDERSTANDING. Senor Castelar, the most experienced and respected of Spanish statesmen, was found today by the World correspondent in his beautiful residence, a very museum of priceless objects of art. He was surrounded by friends of all political opinions, all animatedly discussing what is to every Spaniard now a momentous question. All, with their peculiar air of world-weariness, showing the great excitement of wounded pride and the keen 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 authority than any modern Spaniard, who could offer an opinion in the present juncture, but Senor Castelar has been always a sort of connecting link between the Spanish-American republics and their mother country, and a life-long admirer and advocate of the United States.

He hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hopes against hope for a satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem by the United States. The Spanish he styles the democratic people nowadays in Europe. Like other liberal statesmen, he says America's attitude is the result of an unfortunate misunderstanding of the real condition of Spain toward Cuba and the sincerity of the intentions of the Spanish parties which so unanimously voted last year for an elastic form of home rule for the island quite sufficient to reconcile the aspirations of the Cubans and the interests of the mother country.

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"I dread," he said, "the consequences of the recognition of Cuban belligerency, because that action by the United States would make it impossible for the Spanish government to assent to any foreign advice or mediation. I think no ground exists for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, while such action by the United States would disturb the relations between Spain and America. That action would be fraught with the gravest consequences for the do-

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He hardly conceals the concern and emotion the present crisis causes him. He hopes against hope for a satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem by the United States. The Spanish he styles the democratic people nowadays in Europe. Like other liberal statesmen, he says America's attitude is the result of an unfortunate misunderstanding of the real condition of Spain toward Cuba and the sincerity of the intentions of the Spanish parties which so unanimously voted last year for an elastic form of home rule for the island quite sufficient to reconcile the aspirations of the Cubans and the interests of the mother country.

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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 Ferdinand, whom it was hoped to get rid of. The Vedomosti draws attention to an extract from the Bulgarian newspaper, Molla, saying that Bulgaria is dissatisfied by Russia's policy in recognizing the prince. Opinion here is growing irritable regarding Bulgarian pretensions.

UNWISY IN BULGARIA.