

MOBS CONTINUE TO GATHER

Troops and Police Have Difficulty in Dispersing Them.

ANGER OF THE PEOPLE ON THE INCREASE

Rioters Determined to Prevent the Departure of Fresh Troops to the Seat of War in Abyssinia.

ROME, March 6.—The rioting caused by the anger of the people at the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign, brought to a climax by the defeat of the Italian army under General Baratieri, was continued last night in nearly every large city of Italy, although in many towns cleared the streets of the capital.

There is today a marked improvement in the demeanor of the populace. A proclamation by the mayor enjoined the inhabitants of Rome to be on their guard against any demonstration. Business is proceeding as usual and the only evidences here of the recent disturbances are the numbers of rioters who were sent to prison.

There was serious rioting at Parma last night. The municipal buildings were smashed, there was a number of lively fights between the police and the populace, and the troops were compelled to fire a volley into the mob.

There were a number of meetings of the different branches of the mob, and in some instances a resolution was passed, although a group of members of the right party passed a resolution demanding the complete abandonment of Ethiopia.

The marquis di Rudini is now looked upon as likely to yield to the representations of his cabinet and to resign his office as minister of war. The later has already held the portfolio three times, the first in 1870.

The work of dispatching reinforcements to Massowah is being pushed with praiseworthy vigor. On board the chartered transports groups of men received from the depot at Adigrat and are being sent to the front.

The work of dispatching reinforcements to Massowah is being pushed with praiseworthy vigor. On board the chartered transports groups of men received from the depot at Adigrat and are being sent to the front.

Among the military men there is a strong feeling in favor of pushing the campaign in Africa to the utmost, and even if necessary to call out the army reserves and send 50,000 additional troops to Abyssinia.

ITALIANS FOUGHT BRAVELY. Dispatches from Massowah to the Italian papers show that the Italians fought bravely at Adowa, and obeyed orders wherever they were well led.

Several desperate rallies were made, which have saved the position if they had been properly supported. The Italian forces reddened with shame and anger when the Shoaans demanded their surrender, and fought the last with a second hand.

MUST HAVE CAUSE FOR ARREST.

General Weyler Issues a Warning to the Rebels.

HAVANA, March 6.—The captain general of Cuba, General Valeriano Weyler, has issued another important proclamation, of which the following is a translation: My attention has been drawn to the frequency with which the civil and military authorities and the army officers in the country, and in some instances to arrest citizens, all after the same manner, and in some cases to be deported from the island with no other cause than such motives, and having pointed out in my previous circulars the charges pertaining to war, jurisdiction for which has been granted, I have decided to exact in accordance with said circulars that arrests must be justified with all reasons and proofs possible.

On the occasion of a visit which General Weyler paid to the Casino and opera house yesterday, the president, Francisco Santos Guzman, made a short address, in the course of which he said: "I have come in the name of the Casino to protest against the injurious calumnies and insinuations which are being spread in Spain and toward her worthy representatives of this island, and at the same time to protest against the resolutions of both houses of the United States congress in favor of recognizing as belligerents hordes of rebels."

General Weyler, in reply, thanked the Cuban for his loyal sentiments and assured the members of the Casino that support would be utilized when needed. Referring to the alleged injurious "calumnies and insinuations" which were being spread, the general said he did not wish to know they hated and feared him.

Referring to the alleged injurious "calumnies and insinuations" which were being spread, the general said he did not wish to know they hated and feared him. He claimed, however, that the insinuations against him were false, and he insisted, on the contrary, he had proved his uprightness by accomplishing happily and efficiently the duties of his office.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

There is no reason why the good relations between the two nations should be altered, and for that reason I am trying to follow the example of the illustrious Canovas del Castillo, chief of the government, and to do all in my power to preserve the peace under the circumstances and I promise you that, if the necessity arises, I will sacrifice the post, where to die if the country requires this extreme sacrifice for her integrity and honor.

SUBMITTED THE BLUE BOOK

England's Case on the Venezuelan Boundary Made Public.

HOLD THEIR TITLE THROUGH THE DUTCH

Assert Their Grievances Were In Undisputed and Sole Possession Up to 1723 When the Spaniards Began Their Encroachments.

LONDON, March 6.—The British blue book on the Venezuelan boundary dispute was laid on the table of the House of Commons today. Following is a summary of the position of Great Britain, as published in the book referred to: 1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

1. Long prior to, and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly in the interior. 2. The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

TAYLOR ATTENDS TEFUAN'S LEVEE.

Receives Friendly Assurances of Support from the Duties of Tefuan.

MADRID, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—United States Minister Hannis Taylor attended at the foreign office today the first reception of the diplomatic corps by the new minister of foreign affairs, the duties of Tefuan. The Duke received the friendly assurance given by his predecessor concerning the government's determination to protest against the action of congress, but to omit nothing to establish cordial relations between the two countries.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

The news that the conference committee of the American congress accepted the resolution which passed the house has caused great displeasure in the Spanish capital. There are sharp comments on this action in most of the Madrid papers, which, however, do not seem to be particularly hostile to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which is left to the discretion of President Cleveland, as a mere matter of time.

DEFENDS GENERAL WEYLER

Charges of Outrageous Conduct by the Spanish Commander Denied.

MERELY SLAUGHTERED UNDER ORDERS. Killed His Prisoners, but So Did Other Officers of the Army—Some Peculiarities of the Accused.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war. He then treated prisoners and suspects with extreme rigor, according to the letter of his instructions.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

HAVANA, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In obedience to instructions from the World I have devoted myself since my return to Cuba to a conscientious study of the truth of the charges made against General Weyler by Cuban partisans and circulated in the United States, and feel justified in reporting that the facts are as follows: General Weyler obeyed orders in his former service in Cuba during a portion of the ten years' war.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair, Slightly Warmer.

- 1. Disturbances at Rome Continue.
2. Oarsmen Preparing for the Big Races.
3. Prospects of the Iowa Convention.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Baltimore Out of Omaha's Way.
6. Forestry to Be Investigated.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Mrs. Allyn Quietly Kills Herself.
9. Black Hills Mining Industries.
10. Her Work for Locomotive Engineers.
11. Old Red Cloud Losing His Grip.
12. "Vendetta Morina."

SAYS THAT NEBRASKA NEEDS AID.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

Minister at Syracuse, N. Y., Collects for Alleged Destitute Farmers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—A dispatch from Omaha, published in this morning's Post, says reports received from the east there states that persons are soliciting aid in the eastern and middle states for Nebraska sufferers. The Omaha dispatch also says that stories of destitution and suffering in the Nebraska state are being investigated by the secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

DESIRE TO PRESERVE PEACE

Official Statement of the Position of the Spanish Government.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT FOR DISTURBERS

In Case Cuban Belligerency Is Recognized the Good Offices of the United States Could Not Be Accepted—Weyler Obeying Orders.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The World will print tomorrow the following authentic statement of the policy of Spain as to Cuba and Congress. It is accompanied by a message from Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher of the council of state, authorizing its publication. The statement is as follows: "MADRID, March 6.—We have as yet no official notice of the intentions of the American government, and cannot, therefore, take cognizance or proceed against any of the proceedings of the senate and the house of representatives. We have no official notice of the proceedings and speeches in Washington on the past day, but we are sounded on the European powers in regard to their intentions or for support in any form. All we have done is to show to the American government and to Minister Taylor that we have endeavored to enforce respect for the American legislation and consulates, representing us in the Madrid, Granada, Barcelona and Valencia universities closed, and we will close all universities, schools and establishments which are hostile to the United States. We will send to prison and prompt trial all the authors and promoters of such disturbances. We forbid the distribution of any advanced republicans. Nothing will be omitted on our side to show our desire to preserve cordial relations with America. I am convinced that it is possible to make arrangements to quell any hostile demonstrations. The government of Spain regrets, and has made all the amends possible, for the manifestation of the Madrid meeting. The speeches at Washington naturally excited among the ever loyal people of Spain.

SITUATION IS DELICATE.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I can assure you that it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amiable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of submitting to outside dictation in the midst of the civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object of the Madrid meeting, we are not rectifiable in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good office of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means may be found by the president to avoid denigrating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly. I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the Madrid meeting. I am fully alive to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.