

DISAPPOINTED BY WEYLER

Spanish Press and People Greatly Put Out by the Captain-General.

REGRET AT HIS RECENT UTTERANCES

Statements Concerning His Intentions in Cuba Create a Profound and Disagreeable Impression at Madrid.

MADRID, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is difficult to describe the profound and disagreeable impression created in Madrid and in the provinces by the recent declarations of General Weyler, particularly in military, political and official circles.

The majority of the Madrid press clearly reveal regret at Weyler's having selected the present critical circumstances for making such declarations, but at the same time the present stress of patriotism makes the papers say that all Spaniards must support Weyler, and must insist upon the government allowing him to carry out his policy without any regard for foreign opinion.

El Imparcial publishes a striking article graphically illustrating what many Spanish now think, namely, that Spain has been all along playing at cross purposes in Cuba, and that it is the fault of General Weyler at the beginning of the present insurrection, to carry out then his war and repression policy, and ought to have kept Marshal Canales in power, who would have kept his policy of attraction, conciliation and reform if the Weyler policy failed to achieve the pacification of Cuba.

The same party declares that the nation will find fault with the government for lack of provision and judgment in not properly putting into practice these two policies in the order of succession which the nation has experienced, and has dictated in a country where everybody knows that civil war cannot be brought to a close alone by military action.

Senior Valles Ribot, chief of the Catalan republicans, in a recent speech against the United States, makes this confession: "I cannot be denied that the Spanish colonial policy in Cuba has been disastrous and despotic to the extent of justifying fully the rebellions there against the Spanish government."

El Liberal tells Weyler his declarations will play into the hands of the separatists and their friends in the United States, and that he has no other alternative but himself. It has been discovered that circumstances defeated his expectations, both in the Cuban elections and in the pacification of the three Cuban provinces, and save the honor of the Spanish government, he is obliged to achieve before the end of March.

This morning El Imparcial publishes articles against the Havana election, stating that the electoral question causes serious concern to Weyler and all partisans of Spain, and if the autonomists imitate the abstention of the republicans, the government is obliged to take extreme measures which he would lament.

All this is generally supposed to hint either at an indefinite suspension of the Cuban elections or his own resignation, though the government declines to believe he will do either.

The unfavorable impression now prevalent here concerning the state of affairs in Cuba is becoming very noticeable, and the people seem to consider more than likely that the rebellion in Cuba has been much as follows: The government has been unable to bring the rebellions there against the Spanish government.

El Imparcial informed the Spanish people that Weyler is dissatisfied with his present position here. What was actually said by El Imparcial is that Weyler is dissatisfied with the conditions in Cuba are not now identical with those of six weeks ago.

To begin with the attitude of the congress of the States of Spain is not so favorable as it was formerly. Great encouragement is given the rebels by the singular freedom of speech in the senate. The rebels are being encouraged by the performance of another active action is that an election for a new Cortes has been ordered, and that the government is unwilling to consider the rebellion, party claims and aspirations prevail which is a drawback to a military commander whose sole purpose is to subdue the rebellion and not to consider the exigencies of any political party.

When I arrived in Cuba the apparent demand of all Spaniards was that the rebellion be freely and unconditionally suppressed. At the present time it appears that party calls prevail. Spaniards should unite in the common purpose to defeat internal enemies.

POSITIVELY MISUNDERSTOOD. A section of the Spanish press criticizes events in Cuba. No one can do better than the present governor general. The difficulties of the situation are not understood in Spain. The only true plan is to give one man supreme authority and to sustain him at all hazards.

The war assumed proportions during the present administration of the present governor general. The latter is confronted with conditions unforeseen and unexpected. If the Spanish people are to be satisfied, a general expression of feeling was made by the influential Spanish periodical without threats of any actual intentions. Certain newspapers in Spain which criticize freely are influenced only by the immediate necessity. If any one else can do better he should be sent across the sea immediately.

How in Spain understand the difficulties here. Patriotic ability to duty supported by the appreciation of the nation is necessarily required on such an occasion as at present prevails in Cuba.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

BARCELONA UNIVERSITY REOPENED. Conditionally Allowed to Resume Its Educational Functions.

BARCELONA, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The university will reopen conditionally tomorrow.

The queen regent is breakfasting today with the usual family.

RENTERS ITALY SOME SERVICE.

English in the Mezzogiorno Has Not the Good Will of the Italian Government.

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STIRRED LONDON POLITICS

Hon. James Burke Roche Made Home Rule Candidate for Killarney.

HIS PROSPECTS ARE VERY BRIGHT

Comes of a Family Strongly Conservative and When Elected Will Occupy Rather a Unique Position.

LONDON, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Somewhat of a sensation was caused among both parties in Parliament today by the announcement that Hon. James Burke Roche had been chosen the home rule candidate for Killarney, in East Kerry. His brother, Baron Fernoy, to whom he is heir presumptive, is strongly conservative, as has been his entire family, and when elected, as he is sure to be, Burke Roche will be the only heir to the peerage in the Irish home rule party.

Baron Fernoy, it is said, cannot survive long, and he has no children. James Burke Roche married Fanny, daughter of Frank Werk, New York, and on the death of the present baron the older of her handsomely twin sons becomes heir presumptive to the title. She secured a Delaware divorce some years ago on the grounds of her husband's flagrant offenses, but he subsequently got a decree from the British courts, establishing the principle that marriage of a British citizen to a foreign woman made him subject alone to British laws, so that this American divorce was declared invalid in British law, and the husband can take his children whenever they are found within British jurisdiction.

Until his present candidacy Burke Roche was not suspected of any political leanings, but he must have signed the union pledge imposed upon every member of the Irish party before he could have been selected by the convention, and he has never been known to have taken any part in the course of events that have taken place since the king contemplated abdication.

Ballard Smith.

RADICAL PRESS GROWS HOSTILE.

Entente Between England and the Dreihundert Gives Little Satisfaction.

LONDON, March 19.—There are indications today that the government is not prepared to accept the full, but the phrase contained in the statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Curzon, the under secretary for foreign affairs, to which special significance has been attached. In speaking of the Anglo-Egyptian advance in the upper Nile region, Mr. Curzon alluded to the Italians as "a powerful ally."

The words quoted do not appear in the Times' parliamentary report today, having, it is alleged, been omitted by request of the government, which is anxious to accept the sentiment they express at its face value. Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons today, Mr. Curzon said that no agreement existed for an alliance between Great Britain and Italy.

He added, there was nothing to prevent their co-operation where their common interests were concerned. In discussing the assumed existence of an entente between Great Britain and the Dreihundert, Mr. Curzon said: "England has been led blindfold into an alliance and English honor and the Armenians have been sacrificed to a policy which has antagonized Russia and France. Our foreign policy has taken a disastrous turn. Germany, lately the source of bitter insults, asserts its forward movement in Egypt."

This is fairly representative of the tone of the radical press of London.

Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons today, contended that the radicals are drawing exaggerated inferences and that the suggestion that a quadruple alliance exists.

TICKLED THE VANITY OF AUSTRIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Made an English Colonel.

VIENNA, March 19.—The newspapers of this city hail with lively satisfaction the appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph as a colonel-in-chief of the First regiment of British Dragoon guards, pointing to the fact that the appointment is proof of the hearty relations existing between Austria and Great Britain.

The appointment is also a proof of the fact that Emperor William of Germany is colonel-in-chief of the First Royal British Dragoon guards, and that Emperor Francis Joseph, being in command of a guard of British troops, is a military shade higher than Emperor William.

Shares in the Hope for Peace.

LONDON, March 19.—A letter addressed by Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court and president of the Yearly meeting of the Peace association, in which he expresses a hope for the peaceful settlement of the Venezuela dispute, is published here. Justice Brewer acknowledges the receipt of a statement of what the association had done and what it proposes to do, and says: "Permit me, in behalf of the commission, to thank you for this. I may be permitted to add that we are glad to hear that the peaceable relations between your country, which, continuing, speaks so much for the well-being of nations and for the advance of humanity."

Italian Prisoners Not Treated.

ROME, March 19.—A dispatch from Massawa to the Tribuna says: Prisoners who have escaped from the Abyssinian camp declare the prisoners there are treated and badly fed, and that number of them have been garrotted. The regent of Abyssinia, Menelik, is anxious to conclude a peace with the Italians and to return to Shoa. The Italian government has been asked to release the prisoners of which have been prisoners for four months.

Benten to Death by Whites.

LONDON, Ont., March 19.—J. G. Field, aged 63, died in the city hospital last night. He had both feet frozen and was suffering from influenza during the night of March 19, when he was taken from his office in Wingham by a party of whites, tied to a tree and left to die. He was found by a party of whites in a state of immobility, and was taken to the hospital, where he died.

Derivatives Concentrating at Donogola.

LONDON, March 19.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News says: News has been received here that all of the Derivatives on the right bank of the Nile from Old Dongola to Keresh, have been ordered to cross the Nile and to concentrate around New Dongola. The Daily News has also a dispatch from Rome, which says: "Kassala is still in communication with Asmara."

MACEO TAKING IMMENSE RISKS.

Approaching Large Bodies of Spanish Troops Daily.

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As the situation presents itself and the intention of the different parties to the European balance begins to emerge, it becomes more evident that France is not prepared to take any extreme measures to avert the Nile campaign. Not that she likes it any better than when it was first broached. It would be hard to find a Frenchman who sees in the proposed campaign anything but a bitter dose for the people of that country. They all deny utterly that there is any need for it as a measure of protection of Egyptian interests against the Derivatives. They protest that France's interest in the welfare of Egypt is equal to or greater than Great Britain's or the other powers. It is recognized that the majority of the Egyptian fundholders are French citizens, and that if Egyptian interests were threatened by the Derivatives, France would have a greater interest in the prevention of the disintegration of the Egyptian surplus in needless expense than Great Britain.

The only purpose which any one in France will consent to see in the British plan is, first, an excuse for prolonging indefinitely the occupation of Egypt by the British troops; and second, a reoccupation of the Sudan with the intention of barring the route of influence to the Nile basin itself.

M. Berthelot referred today to the danger which would result from arousing religious fanaticism in Egypt, but which, in the language of the minister of foreign affairs, "might even extend to the possessions of France and other European nations." The growth of France's sphere of influence in the Sudan and in the other African states of Baghirmi, Wadai and Darfur, and the colonial policy of France, is maintained in cordial relations on which depend the success of her future plans, which avowedly include an extension of her influence to the Nile basin itself.

M. Berthelot said that Great Britain in order to utilize the Egyptian surplus to defray the expenses of the expedition, needed the approval of the fundholders of the Egyptian debt and had asked the acquiescence of France to such a scheme. But, continued the minister, that matter seemed open to the serious criticism of the British fundholders as it directly endangered the interests of the fundholders, of whom three-fourths were French. Besides, he asserted, the expedition was offensive and badly financed. It might involve an unlimited expense which would not only absorb the 500,000 asked for, but would eventually, perhaps, reach 1,000,000.

"The proposal made to us," added M. Berthelot, "seems to require the unanimous consent of the power of prolonged interest. Such consent is usually necessary in a political point of view, owing to the unexpected and great modification which the expenditure of the Egyptian budget under the present administration has caused. The speech of the minister of foreign affairs was frequently interrupted with applause.

Many believe the British purpose in the Nile campaign is to put a bar to the success of these French colonial plans. The precipitation of a war would threaten not only French interests, but German interests in the Cameroons as well. There is the keenest disappointment felt here at Germany's failure to obtain the recognition of her claims to the Egyptian surplus and the Egyptian debt. The German and French colonial projects in central Africa have been conducted in the most friendly relations, and have submitted in common to the grumbling disapproval of Great Britain. The Franco-German agreement accords France the unrestricted right to acquire territory to the eastward of her present possessions, even to the point of intervening between British possessions and the southern Egyptian possessions.

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LONDON, March 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times ridicules the suggestion made by M. Berthelot, the foreign minister, that a unanimity of the Egyptian debt commissioners is necessary to authorize an expenditure of Egyptian revenues, "because they were so busy a large power could lend the money and thwart the other powers." Besides, if consent were refused, Englishmen control the Egyptian budget, which is elastic enough to provide money for an expedition. As to the bondholders, every one knows their position has been vastly improved since the English occupation.

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