

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## MORE MEN FOR CUBA

Blanco Will Take with Him a Large Body of Soldiers.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NEW MARSHAL

Has Experience and is Considered an Active and Conciliatory Ruler.

## COMPENSATED FOR RECALL FROM MANILA

Military Operations to Be Pushed in Santiago and Puerto Principe.

## SAGASTA ASKS UNITED STATES' AID

Believes the Insurrection Will Soon Be Ended if This Country Will Desist from Interference.

Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.—MADRID (via Bayonne), Oct. 17.—(New York World Cabledgram—Special Telegram)—Marshal Blanco leaves the capital tonight for Corunna, where he will embark on Monday with General Parrado, second in command; Generals Pando, Salcedo, Bernal, Quijada, Figueroa, Valderrama, Ceballos and seventy-six officers, the first batch of reinforcements to go to Cuba. Five thousand more will go before the end of October and 15,000 in November, with a view to keep up for the present an army of about 145,000, which is considered necessary until the pacification is completed.

Ex-Minister of Justice Canalyas, a democrat, who seceded from the liberal party because it declined to give the urgency of one rule, goes out to investigate the state colony on the name steamer.

Blanco was selected because he was backed by a powerful military clique who thought him entitled to some compensation for his recall from Manila and the severe censure then passed upon his glaring shortcomings in his policy during his first five months in the Philippine insurrection. Blanco was backed by Marshal Campos, who was elected to stay in Spain in case of need to defend the monarchy and the dynasty against the Carlistas and republicans. Blanco was selected on account of his experience of Cuban affairs, as he held a high command in the country. During four years as general he served a tour pretty well between the old Spanish party, the autonomists and the separatists, though he had some trouble with the separatists, which his more energetic Lieutenant, Polavieja, stopped sternly in Santiago de Cuba.

Last, but not least, Blanco was chosen because the government had concluded a modus vivendi with some suddenly qualified.

Blanco was a brilliant commander in the Carlist war twenty-three years ago, but is now much aged. He has become very stout and is well advanced in the sixties. Since his appointment his conduct has been in keeping with the queen, Sagasta, the minister of war, marine, foreign affairs and colonies.

### MORET'S POLICY.

Moret, whose policy is about to be inaugurated, has given Blanco full powers and instructions, of which part has been kept secret even from most of the members of the cabinet. These reserved instructions cover all of the international aspects of the Cuban question, the treatment of American subjects, strict observance of the treaties of 1855 and 1877 with the United States, respect for foreign property and possible negotiations with a view to leading the insurgents to submission, such negotiations to be conducted according to the time honored precedents of the Spanish. China was even in the mind of Moret, but he did not dare to bring the Chinese into the picture, as the minister of war, marine, foreign affairs and colonies.

he ascertained the feelings of the insurgents in the matter should be ignored by us."

### WOLCOTT'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

#### OFFERS of the British Government Not Backed by the Workmen.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Sunday Times, in its review of the bimetallic negotiations, says: It is an open secret that when England was asked to join the bimetallic agreement, the government replied that public opinion did not favor any alteration of the basis of England's currency standard, but having an overwhelming interest in seeing a monetary peace established in the world, it would be glad to assist in the good work, and basing its action on the same unanimous decision of the House of Commons, offered what the liberal government of Mr. Gladstone offered before now, regarding silver in the bank reserve and the reopening of the India mints to silver under certain conditions. On this promise, Mr. Wolcott set to work. His chance of success seemed small, however, as the people were obtaining the promise of France and the United States to co-operate by opening their mints to silver. In both cases the unexpected happened. The city revolted, thanks to the letter published at the time, and egged on by newspaper comments an outcry was raised, so that the India currency experiment was a failure, and when the government shall be settled to suit their interest. Unfortunately the government is menaced with obstruction in a more unexpected quarter. In a long state paper the India government puts forth the reasons for its reluctance and avers that the India currency experiment has failed, and that it will be unable to compete with the markets of the world.

The lot of a cabinet minister is an unhappy one. He must vote his conscience, by purchase or otherwise, \$22,000; wagon service, \$780,000.

### PNEUMATIC TUBES.

#### Early Reconstruction of the Cabinet Is Probable.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Chronicle announces that in view of Lord Salisbury's desire to resign the premiership an early reconstruction of the cabinet is probable.

According to the Chronicle no serious difference of opinion exists among the ministers on matters of policy, but Lord Salisbury finds his health unequal to the strain and responsibility of the premiership.

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### RAILROADS LIKELY TO RETIRE.

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### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

#### Estimated Expenses for the Current Year Exceed Fifty-One Million and a Half—Use of Pneumatic Tubes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The report of W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster general, made public tonight, gives an interesting review of the principal developments in the entire postal transportation service of the United States and concerning foreign mails.

It shows an aggregate of appropriations for the postal service for the current year of \$1,141,238. The probable deficiency is \$600,000, making the estimated expenditures this year \$1,541,238. This will be \$1,622,045, or 34 per cent, more than for the fiscal year just closed. The estimate for the fiscal year 1899 is \$53,337,266, which is \$17,962,021 more than the estimated expenditure for the current year. The annual rate of expenditure for the inland mail service to the year just closed was \$46,862,674, or for foreign mail service \$1,791,170, after deducting \$238,029 for intermediary service to foreign countries.

The summary of all classes of service in operation June 30 last follows: Number of routes, 32,491; length of routes, 470,621 miles; total amount of expenses, \$19,862,000; number of miles traveled per mile, 120,850,478; rate of cost per mile for mail traffic, \$16.68 cents; rate of cost per mile of length \$16.68 cents; average number of trips per week 8,69.

For star mail service the estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, is \$3,455,000.

Last year there was an aggregate of 16,000 miles of travel in star service, so called, to rural districts. A current year deficiency of \$30,000 is estimated for the steamboat mail service.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1899 include steamboat service, \$170,000; mail messenger service, \$900,000; transportation by steamship, \$1,000,000; other similar services, by purchase or otherwise, \$22,000; wagon service, \$780,000.

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