THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1898-TWELVE PAGES.

RUMORS ARE

All Forts of Reports Stir Up Spaniards in Havana.

VAGUE FEELING THAT CRISIS IS NEAR

Leading Merchants Believe that War is Inevitable.

ALL SAY THEY ARE READY TO FIGHT

Wall Contribute Their Fertunes to the Cause of Spain.

Assert that He Has Gained the Enmity of Every Loyal Spantard on the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA HARBOR (via Key West), March 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-For some reason yesterday the Spaniards were much excited and alarmed. There was a vague feeling that a crisis was approaching rapidly. Various sensational reports and rumors were rife. The Laborantes silently chuckled at the success of their baseless inventions and prepared other stories to create still further uneasiness. Parties connected with the newspaper dispatch service between Havana and Key West on their arrival yesterday spread the report that the Iowa was under steam headed for Cuba, ostensibly to convey the board of inquiry to Key West. The story spread like wild-fire. The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, now in the harbor, has been taking on coal for the last three days. It is said its captain has received sealed orders, but it is more than possible it will go to Mexico. Spaniards there are anxious to see a large man-of-war and then honor the officers and crew by festivities. It was not the Laborantes which started a story that the Iowa was watching the Vizcaya. Even the local papers took up the story, saying if the Iowa was to enter Havana for the purpose of conveying the board to Key West Spain should return the courtesy by sending the Oquendo or Pelayo to some American port to embark the Spanish consul or subor-

OTHER RUMORS.

Then came a story that Secretary Sherman had resigned and soon after another that the prince of Wales had telegraphed that in case of war with Spain England would co-operate with the United States, placing its fleet at our disposal. In consequence all the buildings in New York were said to be flying English and American colors and celebrating the event. Several other absurd yarns of a similar nature were heard.

It is remarkable how easy it is to start alarming rumors. It is only necessary for several correspondents to be seen talking earnestly together or be alleged to be writmear and ask mysteriously: the matter? Anything important?"

The feeling yesterday was not confined to the excitable class, but extended to men of influence who up to the present time have never thought that war would come. I visited several large commercial houses late in the aftermoon and the inevitable question was:

When will the first gun be fired? world has progressed rapidly and today disputes should be settled by arbitration. Spain does not wish to antagonize your country We have acceded to every unjust demand upon us; we have liberated American insurgents time and time again after they had forfeited the protection of their govern-

Everybody at last seems to feel that war is inevitable and, while greatly deploring such an issue, they are firmly confident of success. Even the army officers, who up to the present have openly stated that our country would not fight long enough to stop counting over our dollars, have at last come to the conclusion that the situation is very critical. The better part of the Spaniards have given up hope of an amicable settle ment. The current idea is that the crisis will be precipitated by the report of the board of inquiry. The departure of the Mangrove last night for Key West only served to increase the feeling of alarm and ki-

security. READY TO FIGHT.

The Spaniards claim that the United States government has formed a policy to provoke war with Spain at all hazards. They call up all past events and conclude by say ing that the Maine incident is only an excuse to hide our real purpose. They are firmly convinced that the Maste's explosion was from its magazine, but that the board of inquiry has received instructions from its superiors to bring in a verdict of an outside explosion. It must not be supposed that the Spaniards will endeavor to evade war. They say they do not want it, but if it is forced on them they will accept the inevitable and they prophesy a great victory for themselves. They feel they are right.

This knowledge, coupled with a fanatical desperation and long pent-up feeling of hatred against Americans in general, will make war terrible from their side. One in authority said to me last night: "War belongs to the past. We have not made any decided remonstrance against filibustering expeditions leaving your shores. You insisted on De Lome's recall as a persona not grata, yet for the sake of harmony we have not given Lee his passports. Lee has gained the enmity of every Spaniard on the island and the day our government has a little courage instilled into it and demands his recull we will all shout hurrah and organize a demonstration of joy. Spain is supposed to be bankrupt, but don't for one moment think she will need money if war is declared, for I for one will turn over the bulk of that if the reports clash the Spanish govmy fortune to help her in the hour of need. I am not alone, for there are many others who will do the same. There are many private fortunes in Spain and her colonies which will be put at the disposal of the government in the event of such an unjust war as the United States government is apparently seeking to force on us. We will probably be ultimately defeated, but we do

This man is one of the leading merchants of Havana and is intimately connected with the government. His fortune is large and he has already contributed largely for patriotic GEORGE BRONSON REA.

Captain Enlate Talks. HAVANA (via Key West), March 17 .-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—For the first time since the Viscaya

received on board. Captain Eulate has resolutely refused to see any one, but today he made an exception and received me. Captain Eulate said: "I enjoyed my stay in New York harbor very much. Everywhere I went ashore I was treated with the utmost politeness by Americans. No; I cannot discuss the STATION WILL BE AT HAMPTON ROADS possibilities of war. That is a matter for other heads than mine to worry about. As cava will start for Mexico. Now, remember, whether it be war or peace, we are friends just the same." SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

That Fact Caupen Spain a Great Deal of Unensiness. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.

HAVANA (via Key West), March 17 .gram.)-The story of an alliance or entente cordiale, or friendly understanding, between ANXIOUS TO HAVE CONSUL LEE RECALLED England and the United States has been of anxiety at the captain general's palace and is just about the sole topic of conversation today on the Prado and the Circule that they represent the civilization of Europe in the western hemisphere. The Spanish flag over Cuba, they have always maintained, stands for the divine rights of kings, for ancient history and all the traditions of a monarchy. The United States is only an isolated, crude republic, without a friend on the other side of the Atlantic. But the Anglo-Saxon handshake that John Bull is giving Uncle Sam just now has opened their eyes. They look on in a state of bewildered surprise.

wrote a letter to a certain patriotic journalpolitics and who is an intimate friend of let him know by cable what would be defense. England's attitude in case of war between Spain and the United States. The fact that Mr. Dolz wrote such a letter shows the importance the Spaniards attach to the part fracas over the Cuban question. Eduardo Dolz is secretary of postoffices and mails in General Blanco's new autonomist cabinet. He is a Cuban, a man of wealth and position, but a loyal Spaniard and a close friend of General Blanco and Congosto. Yesterday evening he received a long cablegram from Madrid in reply to his letter. This is what it said in substance as Mr. Dolz explained today:

"My friend in Madrid," said Mr. Dolz, 'cables me that from a very high British source he has obtained positive statement of England's sentiments toward Spain and the United States. England is bound to the United States by every tie of blood and sympathy. Americans and Englishmen are practically one race and will always be friends. England is not hostile to Spain. She has at present no idea of taking part in a war that might arise between Spain and the League Island quite ready, and so United States. But it is useless to deny that the entire moral support of the English peo- S. C., So the order in the end will ple would be given to the United States and result in the gathering of the pick of the in case of a grave crisis, where the existence North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads. of the nation were threatened, England would in all probability stand by her kinsing dispatches, when some Cuban friend will men across the sea. Furthermore England's foreign policy demands the friendship of America. American interests in Asia and Africa are constantly increasing. England

> "The cablegram is a great source of pleas ure to me," said Mr. Dolz, "because it considers merely a general statement of good will between the two countries and it is practically a pledge that England has no

> must have their support in her advance in

designs against Spain." As soon as Mr. Dolz received the telegram he hurried over to the palace and showed to to Dr. Congcato. Dr. Congosto jumped into the first coach and drove to the Hotel Inglaterra, the residence of Alexander Gullon the British consul general. He was quite agitated by the time he reached the hotel. He at once button-holed Mr. Gullon and had a long conference with him. In speaking of

the conference today Mr. Gullon said: "Besides showing me the telegram Dr Congosto told me that he was informed that the prince of Wales had recently made the statement that England must stand or fall with the United States in case of a war with Spain. I assured him that I had received no advices from my government announcing any change of policy on the Cuban question or making any reference to a possible war between Spain and the United from fifteen to sixteen feet, they will be able States. A statement from the prince on a to navigate safely the shallow waters of the question of public policy would be without habit. The story may have originated in some remark dropped by some Englishman high in authority who wanted to retain America's friendship for England in the east. British and American interests there are identical and friendly. English statesmen are determined that they shall remain

so at all costs." Tonight Blanco gives a banquet at the pal ace in honor of the captains of the Vizcaya and the Oquendo. All the prominent Spanish dignitaries in Hovana will be present the bishop of Havana, judges, generals and colonels. A special invitation has been extended to the executive officers of the Aus trian man-of-war Donau, now in the har bor, but no American is bidden to the feast The Montgomery is anchored near the Donau and is a much finer ship. But there is a difference. The Donau comes from the home of Spain's queen regent, the Montgomery from the land that is befriending starving Cubans. SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

SPAIN WANTS TO ARBITRATE.

May Call Upon His Holiness, Lec XIII, to Act. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company MADRID, March 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-After the council of ministers it was stated officially that the government had not yet received the full report of the Spanish commission on the Maine catastrophe. It is rumored ernment will incline to arbitration, selecting either the pope or an European power, probably Belgium. The Madrid press complains bitterly of the American preparations and that the vessels in Cuban waters certainly contribute to paralyze the efforts of the new Cuban home rule cabinet to induce the in-

surgents to submit. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Torpedo Fleet Recalled. MADRID, March 17 .- Admiral Bermejo minister of marine, has wired the commander of the torpedo fotilla at the Canaries not to proceed to Havens.

Hisneo's Toast. HAVANA, March 17 .- General Blauco, the banquet last night to the officers of the Vizonya and the Almirante Oquendo, toasted

(Continued on Third Page.)

Make a Place for the Ships Now Being Acquired for the Navy.

soon as we have finished coaling the Viz- From This Point Vessels Can Reach Threatened Districts North or South in a Short Time.

ron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hamp- intervention may lead to war. (New York World Cablegram-Special Tele- ton Roads. The squadron in the beginning West and Tortugas.

In ordering this movement the Navy de- of further pacific negotiations. partment is not animated by any purpose Military. Spanlards have always boasted of yielding to representations or intimations other on the activity of the other in searchthat may have come from the new Spanish minister. On the contrary, the new squad- ground for objection on either side, as both plause. ron was brought about by purely strategic have been in the same markets. The adstrategy is of the defensive nature.

"flying squadron," because the association of heavy battleships with fleet cruisers like the Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis, reduces the available speed of the whole to Some weeks ago Edward Dolz of Havana the speed of the slowest vessel, and the squadron could not do much "flying" in the ist who is in the inner circles of Spanish naval sense. The indications rather are that when reinforced by some smaller cruisers, Sagasta. Dolz asked his correspondent to the squadron will constitute an ideal naval

For the last two months influences have been at work in the Navy department to bring about this change, and the board, headed by Captain Crowinshield, has been that England would play in an international in frequent session of late at the department, it is believed that it has endorsed the plan at last.

Although the other ships to be added to the squadron have not yet been definitely selected, it is surmised that they will include some of the other battleships at Key West, and the armored cruiser, New York, in which case Admiral Sicard, it is belleved, will command the new force.

In place of the cruiser New York the people of Key West will look upon the grim outlines of the big monitor Puritan. supposedly the most powerful ship in smooth water in the world. It will have to assist it on guard the double turreted monitor Micotonoman and the monitor Amphitrite.

NEARLY READY TO SAIL. The Puritan is now at Norfolk almost ready for sea; the Miantonomah is at is the Amphitrite at Port Royal,

The point is said to be the best strategic point on the Atlantic coast. It is almost centrally located and the ships from that short order, which is regarded as desirable since no one can tell just where a flotilla of torpedo destroyers, or a fast cruiser, may turn up with hostile intent to attack a town. Besides, the second best navy vard in the country is there to fall back upon for repairs to the ships, plenty of the best coal is at Newport News, there is easy water to navigate, and finally, the forts at Hampton Roads may serve as a base of operations in case of need for protection. These are the

considerations which animated the Navy department in making this new order. It is announced that the commander of the new squadron has not yet been selected and pending that selection, or the arrival in port of Admiral Sicard, it is expected that Cap tain Higginson, the commander of the battleship Massachusetts and the senior officer

will hold the command of the squadron. Remaining at Key West after the departure of the Massachusetts and the Texas. Admiral Sicard will still have a fleet of his own in numbers, when the spectacle will be presented of a fleet and a squadron on one station, something not seen since the civil

The monitors which it is designed to send to Key West are said to be well fitted for Florida coast and will not be obliged, like precedence and be contrary to his life long the Iowa, to lie six miles out at sea from Key West to secure enough water under

> The gunboat Helena reported to the department that it had sailed today from Funchal, Madeira, for Key West, to join the

It is now said that it has been definitely determined to bring the battleship Oregon around South America to Key West.

The Navy department has issued orders that such trial as may be made of the new torpedo boat Rodgers shall take place while the boat is under way Saturday next from Baltimore to Norfolk. It also will go southward to join the flotilla at Key West.

SHORT OF MEN. The Columbia and Minneapolis are still each 260 men short of their full quota, but it is expected that enough men will be se cured in the course of a few days to enable the ships to be sent to Hampton Roads to

execute the orders issued today. The naval recruiting officers in the south ire meeting with success at New Orleans. Yesterday they secured forty men who were

well fitted professionally for the navy. The Spanish minister called at the State department at 3 o'clock and remained with Judge Day something over an hour. Both parties to the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood nowever, that it developed no new phases but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

At that time the naval order taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads was not known at the State department, so the minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard it later; however, and naturally was much gratified, as the gradual strengthening of the American fleet at Key West has been the source of grave apprehension by the Spanish government.

The semi-official statement given out at Madrid, advancing the government's view that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be indignantly repelled by Spain, attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the Amerimen court of inquiry, and to that and was

watchdog, guarding Havans harbor, an American newspaper correspondent has been received on board. Captain Eulate has res-

REPORT DUE IN MADRID. The report of the latter body was due in Madrid yesterday, and while its decision is not officially known, it is a foregone conclusion that it will find that the Maine dis- GREETED BY GOVERNOR AND MAYOR aster was due to accident, resulting in on internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Captain Peral. head of the Spanish commission, who stated publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

mission.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The event of will be indignantly repelled is the further the day in official circles was the lesuing of statement from reliable sources that Spain an order for the formation of a new squad- thes made it clear to the authorities here that

The prospects of such intervention appear will consist of five ships, all the best of to be seriously entertained by Spain, and their types. Two of them, the battleships strong efforts have been made to avert it Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn by showing that the condition of the reconthat it would threaten to end all prospects Both governments have been sounding each

ing for ships, but there has been little considerations, although it appears from the ministration explains its buying of ships on nature of the force so far under orders to the ground that Spain's attitude has been rendezvous at Hampton Roads, that this so menacing as naturally to call for an augmented navy, while Spain takes the same larly selected for prominence in the strug-The new squadron cannot be called a view that the activity in the United States requires suitable preparations by the Spanish

> The report that Spain had protested agains a fillbustering expedition to Puerto Rico cannot be verified, as officials here say that this expedition has not yet got away. STRENGTH OF THE STATES.

The organized and unorganized strength

The organized and union		Burengin
of each state is as follows:		
		Unor-
Ori	ranized.	ganized.
Alabama	2.488	165,300
Arkansas	2,020	250,000
alifornia	3,909	214,029
colorado	1,056	85,000
Jonnestiant		108,646
Connecticut	2,739	
Delaware	458	28,080
florida	1,134	70,000
Jeorgia	4,450	264,021
daho	503	20,000
Illinois	6,260	750,000
ndiana	2.875	500,000
owa	2,470	294.874
Kansas	1,463	100,000
Kentucky	1.371	361,137
outsians		135,000
Louisiana	2,693	100,000
Maine	1,345	106,042
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,156	433,975
Michigan	2,898	260,000
Minnesota	1.894	175,000
Mississippi	1,795	233,480
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	632	31,381
Nebraska	1,158	101,026
Nevada	368	6,200
Name Hammahim	1,305	34,000
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	4,297	385,273
New York	13,894	800,000
North Carolina	1,537	
North Dakota	467	19,937
Ohlo	6,004	650,000
Oregon	1,428	59,522
Pennsylvania	8,521	878,394
Rhode Island	1,315	85,000
South Carolina	3,127	177,000
South Dakota	696	55,000
Tennessee	1,696	180,000
Corne	2.000	300,000
Texas	3,023	
Utah		35,000
Vermont	743	44,164
Virginia		364,227
Washington	737	87,879
West Virginia	969	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	372,152
Wyoming	376	8,000
Arizona	539	20,000
New Mexico		35,000
Oblah Mexico	002	50,000

Oklahoma 547 District of Columbia..... 1,271 A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows: Generals, 58; officers on the general staff, 916; regimental field and staff officers, 2,420; company officers, 5,802; non-commissioned officers, 20,-455; musicians, 6.444; privates, 80,067.

PLENTY OF HEAVY ORDNANCE. The War department is not in the market as a purchaser of heavy ordnance. It now has more than 100 splendid breech-loading rifles and morters lying on skids in the vicinity of the points selected for fortifica-

This fact has not prevented the depart ment from buying all the rapid fire guns obtainable at reasonable rates, and day be fore yesterday thirty such weapons were bought and soon will be on their way to New York from the Vicker works in Eng-

Secretary Long had a busy forencon at the Navy department. Among his callers were Representatives Meyers and Bacon of the house naval committee, who came to consult with the secretary relative to legislation in the direction of improving the personnel of the navy. After conferring with these men the secretary went over to the White House and had a long talk with the eport of the court of inquiry.

In nearly every town in the country large enough in its own estimation to justify such a claim, has appealed to Secretary Long to christen one of the newly acquired Brazilian cruisers in its honor.

The naval officers are somewhat discouraged at the receipt of additional quantifies of provisions at Key West destined for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados in Cuba, as the department has not just now any available sultable vessel for the delivery of the supplies, and it may become necessary to charter a merchant vessel.

The gunboat Vicksburg has sailed from Martinique for St. Thomas, and the expectation is that the boat will finally join the squadron at Key West.

The Vesuvius sailed this morning Fort George, Fla., for Washington. Many substantial advances have been made in the mechanism of dynamite guns, such as the Vesuvius carries, elace it was built, and the department proposes to overhaul it at the Washington navy yard at once.

DYNAMITE WAS SHIPPED TO CUBA. Nothing to Show Where it Was Used by Spanish. (Copyright, 1998, by Press Publishing Company.)

KEY WEST, Fig., March 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The story giving the details and striking relation of a large shipment of dynamite consigned to the Spanish government has created much comment among all classes Daly. ere, especially Government Intermediary Selwyn of Philadelphia, well known to your correspondent. His full name is William M. Schilsinger Selwyn, an electrical, mining and mechanical engineer, who for two years represented in Havapa the firm of B. Stillman of Boston, general machinery and supply agents. Stillman and Selwyn are great Spanish sympathizers, and would naturally receive any orders for confidence from the Spanish authorities. At the time of the order Selwyn had separated from Stillman. He endeavored to trace back the shipment referred to. In doing so he discovered that greater quantities of dynaminte have entered Havana during the last two years than have been surely used for legitimate purposes. In August, 1895,

menced the difficult task of removing the (Centinged on Sixth Page.)

the Havana harbor commissioners

Omaha Extends a Hearty Welcome to Irish Leader.

Sufferer in English Prisons Plende His Cause Before a Large Audience_Resolutions Censuring England.

John Daly, Irish patriot, was given a magnificent reception by the Omaha public last night. Creighton hall, where he was the guest of honor, was filled to the doors with the audience which had come to listen to the tale of his experience in English prisons and his appeal to the Irish-Americans of this section of the country to cally to Ireland's confirmed in Havana. It is causing no end from the precent north Atlantic fleet at Key centrades did not warrant the step and also side in its fight for liberty. The attendance 12. Fast Life in Monte Carlo. was certainly enthusiastic enough, for there was not a reference in either Mr. Daly's speech or in the addresses of the other speakers to the struggles of the Emerald isle which was not greeted with vociferous ap-

For the occasion the hall has been profusely decorated with colors-the tricolor of America side by side with the green of Erin. The portraits of the four Americans particugles for American liberty were the main features of the decorations. The faces of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Sheridan experience during his twelve and a half looked down upon the audience from wreaths years' confinement. of American flags. Red. white and blue and hall and balcony.

nion Knights. He took his seat upon the stage to the extreme right of the chairman of the meeting, Attorney General C. J. Smyth. Between him and the chairman sat Governor Holcomb. To the left of the chairman were Barry. Grouped about them on the stage were the following: James E. Boyd, John Rush, John F. Coad, John Quinn, Martin M. McMahon, P. J. Cummings, P. C. Heafey, Michael Kelly, R. J. Russell, P. McGrath, Frank Kennedy, Ed Smith, John C. Sutton of Lincoln, P. J. Riley, Thomas Blackburn and Victor Rosewater. SMYTH SPEAKS.

program of speeches was opened by Chair- that they were only shamming. The falsegathering as being a method of interest in proved by the fact that after their release Ireland's struggle of centuries for liberty. the men remained insane. Yet in spite of all This struggle commenced when the priori- this cruelty and brutality, the patriot prisple that the man belonged to the state was oners flung back the insults in the faces of supplanted by that which declared that the their fallers and could not be induced or state was a servant of the people. The forces to bring shaine or humiliation upon state was a servant of the people. The threed to bring shame or humiliation upon speaker asserted that liberty was the right the name of Irish patriot. of every man who was willing to fight for it. Irishmen have fought for the prize, but it is still unattained. In order to secure it and myself of its laws," continued Mr. Daly. "I of interest to the senute and to the country. to escape the evils of the landlord system bave not come here to say things that I many of Erin's people have fled to the shel- would not say in my own country. I am floor and in the galleries. It had been anter offered by the stars and stripes. These, 50,000 now happy American citizens are seeking to assist their fellow countrymen to secure the same benefit by meetings such as these, which are being held despite the fact that England does not consider that America is

doing right in allowing them. "America" was sung by Jules Lumbard, the audience joining in the chorus. The chorus was so great that the veteron songster gave the following impromptu verse as

an encore: God bless Sweet Erin's isle. Her heroes have thy smile. For evermore Bid persecution cease, From cruel wrong release. God give her lasting peace, While we adore. GOVERNOR'S GREETING.

The guest of the evening was welcomed to the state in an address by Governor Holcomb. In opening the governor referred to the struggles of the founders of the United States government to obtain the prize of liberty, which has grown to such proportions that it now protects 70,000,000 people. He said that it was fitting, therefore, for these people to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Irish who are undergoing the same struggles and sacrifices to enjoy the blessings of free government. That the president about the personnel bill, and the United States is ready and willing to still further extend the enjoyment of free gov ernment is exhibited by the sympathy that is being shown not only the Irish, but also the Cubans. Nebraska partakes in this feeling and it was in its behalf that the gov ernor said he extended a welcome to the

Chairman Smyth introduced Mayor Moore in which he referred to the latter in compli mentary terms. He particularly spoke of him as one who had rendered gallant service in giving liberty to the black citizens of the country during the civil war.

MAYOR'S WELCOME. Mayor Moores extended a most hearty wel come in behalf of Omaha to the visitor. He sald that Mr. Daly would find the city filled with his liberty-loving friends. He referred to Mr. Daly's prison experience, but rejoiced that it had changed him from an exclusive pessession of Ireland to one owned by the whole world-an example of sacrifice to liberty. In the course of his remarks the mayor spoke of the manner in which Irishmen had shown their patriotism to their adopted country on the battlefields of the last war. In conclusion he again welcomed the visitor

to Omaha. "Shandon Bells" and "Killarney" were sung by Miss Rose Brady and a recitation, "Morning on the Irish Coast," was rendered by D. J. Hurley. These numbers were to have been followed by an address by Hon. Charles J. Greene, who, however, was not present. The following speaker was John

DALY APPEARS.

Mr. Daly delivered his address with a plainly discernible "brogue." He detailed the experience of himself and companions in English prisons in an entertaining way. but the features of his remarks were the passion and bitter feeling in which he detailed the terrible sufferings he and his fellow patriots suffered at the hands of the British government and the expressions of his patriotic love for Ireland.

Mr. Daly commenced by saying that he had not come to America in the interest of faction or party. He said that he knew no party, but had been sent to his dungeon as a representative of a principle—as an Irish nationalist. He asserted that if his country cuiled upon him again to fight her battles in prison he was as ready to go back as the youngest man in the audience. He then started upon a relation of a portion of his INGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ILLETIN.

Weather Forecast Cloudy Northeasterly Winds Page.

1. Rumors Are
United States
John Daly St Havana. a New Squadron. Omaha, he Cuban Situation Senator Proc

THE BE

2. Waiting for

port on the Maine. Fot Impeached. S. Lincoln's Ma Bartley Granted a New Hearing, General Nebraska News, 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Mrs. Thurston's Funeral Occurs Sunday

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Legislative Proceedings. 7. General News of the Farther West,

Plenty to Eat at Dawson,

Lavigne and Daly Fight a Draw,

8. Sermon on St. Patrick. More Gamblers Gathered In.

9. Glimpses of Life in Havans. Latest News of the Exposition. Windup of Lumbermen's Meeting.

County Loses by Assessments. 1. Commercial and Financial News.

Panamerican Exposition. Hour. Deg.

Temperature at Omaha Deg. Hour. 1 p. m..... 45 2 p. m..... 47 6 a. m 29 3 p. m 49 5 p. m 6 p. m..... 49 7 p. m..... 40 8 p. m..... 47 10 a. m 36 12 m..... 43 9 p. m 40

He said it was just fourteen years ago green flags and banners and streamers were that he stood before an English judge and draped in all other portions of the stage, had been sent to spend the remainder of his life in a dungeon. Convicted of treason-fel-John Daly was escorted to the hall shortly ony, he said that he did not intend to say before 8 o'clock by a contingent of Hiber- anything of his own guilt or innocence, but lie mind to the conditions of affairs on the to show that England is not only a bully, but a liar and fraud. In the first place it was pointed out that England had given it out that she dealt with the Irish nationalist as with English convicts. This the speaker seated Mayor Moores and Adjutant General declared to be false. The convicts were allowed nightly rest; the Irish "felons" were wakened every hour of the night; the former were handed their food in tin cups; the Langdon, Dr. McCraon, Dr. A. W. Riley, latter had to creep on their knees for theirs; Colonel Daly, J. J. O'Conner, J. J. Riley, J. the Irishmen were treated to every species A. McShane, Liuetenant Farnam, Major J. of personal abuse. Upon the slightest provocation they were sentenced to subsist for days upon bread and water and were strictly confined to solitary cells. As a result of such treatment a number became insane. Even then the cruelty did not abate. If the lunatics, laboring under delusions, refused After a spirited medley of national and to obey the orders of their jailers, they were Irish national music by an orchestra the punished and it was given out to the world man Smyth. He explained the object of the | hood of this statement, the speaker said, was

> WOULD CARRY A RIFLE. "I have not come to this country to avail oing back to Ireland next May and I will take upon myself the responsibility of saying there as I do now, 'I wish to God I had a chance to carry a rifle for Ireland's freedom.' I am but one of the rank and file, but I glory in the fact that brutality and suffering has not taken from me the desire I obtained from my mother to be free." Mr. Daly related also the numerous at-

> tempts that were made to induce him to testify against Charles Stuart Parnell, his liberty being offered as a reward. He said that ten years ago it had been proved that he was imprisoned as a result of a conspiracy, but that nevertheless he was not released. He asserted, too, that shortly after his imprisonment he had been given a dose of poison, accidentally or otherwise, by his jailers. He was demanding an investigation and if it was not given he was ready to as sert that a deliberate attempt had been made to polson him because he would not betray

> Parnell. In conclusion he said: "You American citizens owe something to Ireland. Irish intelligence and Irish bra'ns helped to raise your stars and stripes and to keep them affoat. You owe more to Ireland than to Cuba, for no Cuban headed your army. It is said that we can get liberty more cheaply through the House of Commons, but I hope there is more manhood among Irishmen than to trade with parties. Rather let them stand shoulder to shoulder for Ireland. You Irishmen must put by the spirit of faction. When the cry for freedom comes to you, you must assist, or else shut your mouths and say nothing for Irish freedom. Irishmen will stand for themselves and if necessary will get as their reward a dungeon or death."

At the conclusion of the address John Rush offered the following resolutions to the meeting, signed by the local committee, con sisting of Martin Langdon, T. L. McDonnell John Powers, R. O'Keiffe and John Rush:

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, we have listened to the recital of the inhuman cruelties inflicted upon the guest of this evening as a political prisoner in British dungeons-cruelties which are reflex of the barbarous government of Ire land by England, and

Whereas, such punishment is repugnant o the laws of all civilized nations and par ticularly abhorrent to the people of this republic, whose constitution is the foundaion upon which are built-patriotism, char ity and personal liberty; therefore, Resolved. That we denounce in the strong-

st language any system of government which would countenance or encourage such unnecessary rigors; and while we heartily sympathize with Mr. Daly and men like him, who, at the risk of their lives, have shown their devotion to their native we feel that England has earned for herself the condemnation of the world in thus using the power of the victor over the vanquished. Resolved. That we are in full accord with the sentiments expressed by John Daly and the aspirations of Ireland for autonomy and independence. "Unprised are ber sons till they learn to betray." The poetle truth has become an historic axiom, and that nation which, through centuries of wrong, temptation and travail, has per sistently battled for its rights deserves the admiration of mankind and the full realizaion of all its hopes and ambitions

Resolved. That whenever England shows a desire for an alliance with another power or manifests a friendship which is foreign to its instincts and historic selfishness, it is the duty of that power to look with picion upon such manifestations. Therefore we warn the executive and legislative branches of our government to repel all advances made by Great Britain looking to any alliance with our country, Great Britain did not seek alliance with the strugding colonies, but sought George Washington in order that he might receive the stereoptyped sentence to be "hanged, drawn

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SAD STORY OF CUBA

Senator Proctor Reports on His Recent

Experience in the Island. DELIVERS AN ADDRESS TO THE SENATE

Impossible for Him to Describe All the Scenes He Witnessed.

PEOPLE STARVING BY THE THOUSANDS

Military Government is the Acme of Frutality.

AUTONOMY COMES TOO LATE TO SUCCEED

Senator's Remarks Are Devold of Sensationalism, the Speaker Leaving the Public to Draw Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, Merch 17.-Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sundar 47 from an extended trip to and through the island of Cuba, this afternoon made a statement to the senate of his observations on

the island. From many viewpoints the statement was remarkable. It had evidently been most carefully prepared. Every element of sensationalism had been studiously eliminated from it, and, except so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to arouse the pubfeland.

Every statement of Mr. Proctor was with precision and accuracy which characterize the accurate demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the senator aroused a breathless interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms, lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye a few minutes after its delivery. "It is," said he, 'just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it." That was the impression the statement made upon the senate. The scene in the senate just preceding and during the delivery of the speech of Schator Proctor was almost dramatic in the intensity of its interest. The occasion of the address rose very unexpectedly. The national quarantine bill was under discussion and Senator Mellory (Fia.) had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the pending

п.езачге. YIELDS TO PROCTOR. Mr. Frye entered the chamber and, interrupting Mr. Mallacy, requested him to yield to Mr. Proctor, who desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba Instantly there was a commotion on the

a statement, but it was not supposed that he would make it on the floor of the senate. A call of the senate was demanded by Mr. Chandler and in a few minutes every agnator in the capitol was in his seat. word having been passed through the corri-

dors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed. Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech. He confined himself to his manuscript and at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cordially congratulated by many

of his colleagues. Mr. Proctor read his speech from manuscript, speaking rapidly, but clearly. The speech in full follows:

"More importance seems to be attached by others to my recent visit to Cuba than I have given it. "It has been suggested that I make

public statement of what I saw and how the situation impressed me. This I do on account of the public interest in all that concerns Cubs and to correct any inaccuracies that have not unnaturally appeared in some of the reported interviews with me. "My trip was entirely unofficial and of my own motion; not suggested by any one.

The only mention I made of it to the president was to tell him that I contemplated such a trip and to ask him if there was any objection to it, to which he replied that he could see none. No one but myself, therefore, is responsible for anything in this statement. "Judge Day gave me a brief note of introduction to General Lee and I had letters of

introduction from business friends at the north to bankers and other business men at Havana, and they in turn gave me letters to their correspondents in other cities. These letters to business men were very useful, as one principal purpose of my visit was to ascertain the views of practical men of affairs upon the situation.

LEE IS INVALUABLE. "Of General Lee I need say little. His valuable services to his country in his trying position are too well known to his countrymen to require mentioning. Besides his ability, high character and courage he possesses the important requisites of unfailing tact and courtesy, and withal, his military, education and training, and his soldierly qualities are invaluable adjuncts in the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under military rule as is Cuba.

"General Lee kindly invited us to sit at his table at the hotel during our stay in Havana and this opportunity for frequent informal talks with him was of great help to me. In addition to the information he voluntarily gave me it furnished a convenient opportunity to ask the various questions that suggested themselves in explanation of things seen and heard in our trip throughout the country.

"I also met and spent considerable time with Consul Brice at Matanzas and with Captain Barker, a staunch ex-confederate soldier, at Sagua la Grande, a friend of the senator from Mississippi, Mr. Walthall. "None of our representatives whom I met

in Cuba are of my political faith, but there is a broader faith not bound by party lines. They are all three true Americans and have done excellent service. "It has been stated that I said there was no doubt that the Maine was blown up from

the outside. This is a mistake. I may have

said that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana. In fact I have no opinion about it myself and carefully avoided forming one. I gave no attention to these outside surmises. REPORT WILL CARRY CONVICTION.

"I met the members of the court on thein boat, but would as soon approach our say