

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1898—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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EAGER FOR THE END

Spain Would Be Glad to See the Cuban Question Settled.

PREDICTIONS ON MCKINLEY'S COURSE

Sagasta Makes a Few Little Prophecies on His Own Account.

THINKS THE PRESIDENT WILL GO SLOW

Does Not Believe that the Executive Will Push Matters.

CABINET LOOKS FOR PEACEFUL ISSUE

Appears to Still Fondly Cling to the Idea that Something Will Transpire to Prevent Clash of Arms.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, April 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It would be a mistake to infer that war is expected to break out immediately. Both Sagasta and the minister of the colonies are perfectly aware that President McKinley will go more slowly to work than most people believe. They know they will be approached by the American government directly the resolutions of congress are sanctioned by the president. They know that America will, in the first place, insist upon Spain doing nothing to renew hostilities in Cuba, as McKinley wants the suspension of hostilities to become a definite pacification by an understanding between the Cuban autonomists, the Spaniards and the insurgents, very shortly, unless all three parties concerned prefer to see peace and a settlement of the Cuban question dictated by high-handed measures.

They have reason to believe that the president will not insist upon independence being established by the Spaniards, the autonomists and the Cuban autonomists can arrange a strong, stable, plausible and local self-government, offering a guarantee for peace and for American interests and trade in Cuba. And if not, they know America will not make a radical solution, a consequence of which will be an early close of Spanish rule in the West Indies.

General Woodford is expected to make known during next week the intention of the American government, which will receive serious consideration by the cabinet. Strong influences are being brought to bear upon the court and government to induce them to make war immediately on the ground that Spain is now better prepared to fight than it would be if America, by negotiations, gained a few months to complete its preparations and get to the end of the rainy, unhealthy season in Cuba anyhow. An unhealthy season in Cuba, however, is a serious matter, as it would have a bad effect on the Spanish Cortes meets, as it would go hard with the cabinet if it yielded to American dictation. All extremist oppositions being represented in the Cortes, one may expect a counterpart of the senate and congress. Recent demonstrations have given a bitter American feeling to all classes and parties.

WANT NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

There is a singular contrast between the expectations of the press and public opinion and a majority of the Spaniards who persist in believing a rupture must follow the resolutions of the American parliament directly the president sanctions the same. Friends of the government are still cherishing hopes, both in the moderation of McKinley and the action of the European powers. Considerable anxiety is felt among all classes concerning the line of conduct likely to be adopted by McKinley, as every delay in a final rupture is considered detrimental for the prospects of Spain in its struggle with America, both from a financial and a military and naval point of view. Comparatively few people wish the idea of further home rule concessions to secure the pacification of Cuba when notorious concessions already made have not won over many separatists.

The main question is much discussed again in the press and public opinion, where it is feared it may be treated apart by the American government and lead to friction in the relations between the two countries, even if they should come to an understanding on other issues of the Cuban question. In naval circles it is again denied that any submarine defenses were ever laid in Cuba. Admiral Beranger's statement to a reporter of Herald, a Madrid paper, was misinterpreted merely, as he only mentioned the reporter had seen an order of the torpedo school and necessary materials for the organization of submarine defenses, but Beranger never stated that such defenses had been really laid down. Both Weyler and Campos again declare that during their command no mines or any kind of submarine defenses were installed in the port of Havana.

MORE RIOTING.

Numerous groups belonging to the lower and middle classes made noisy demonstrations on the streets of Malaga today, shouting, blowing and winding up in front of the American consulate, where the mob threw stones and broke the window panes. They then procured a ladder, upon which roughs managed to get at the arms, which they tore down, and the mob dragged them through Loria street. The civil governor with the authorities and police dashed into the crowd energetically, dispersed the rioters, arrested several, renoued the remains of the American arms and placed a strong guard around the consulate with instructions to maintain order. Hearing of this outrage Sagasta telegraphed immediately to the governor of Malaga to go and see the American consul and express the regret of the cabinet and the determination of the authorities to punish the authors of the outrage. The Madrid press tonight condemns the rioters very severely.

Another group of rioters at Malaga entered the Cervantes street, stopped the performance of "Don Quixote," upbraid the people for indulging in amusements when the country is in danger of imminent war, and called for the Cadiz papal march which the orchestra had to repeat twice, the audience standing and cheering. And the women waving handkerchiefs and fans. The audience continued at Valencia despite energetic precautions of the authorities.

At Barcelona today the students renewed their disturbances inside the university, secured by persons who were not students, so the rector asked the assistance of the police. Their presence increased the excitement of the students, who had recourse to a violent demonstration. The rector then ordered the police to return. The students then dispersed quietly at first, but returned the

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS.

The police charged and arrested four ringleaders. The rector, with the assent of the council professors, decided to close the University of Barcelona, a measure highly approved by the local press, and tonight by the Madrid press also. Among the rioters are many noted advanced republicans, socialists, anarchists and Catholics. The government has decided to repress the demonstrations with the utmost severity.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

WARMS POWERS TO BE CAREFUL

London Chronicle Says This is Not a Certain Matter. LONDON, April 16.—The Daily Chronicle, taking it for granted that there is some truth in the reports of a new European concert for coercion, devotes an editorial in urging England not to join. It says: Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latter of the rotten tyrannies that encumber the earth.

We have good reasons to say there are strong friends of America in the present government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them; but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented in England and Washington. Our present purpose is to insist that our government does its best by using every means in its power to defeat any anti-American combination. If there is any doubt about the feelings of the great majority of the nation we shall be happy to try the experiment of marching 100,000 Londoners through the metropolis with the union Jack and the stars and stripes in combination.

It is the business of the mother country to stand by its children of the west as stiffly and strongly as one country can by another. The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes an article headed "An Anti-American Holy Alliance," during which it says: "The reports of European interference in the Cuban question are distinctly the most interesting news this morning, most interesting because it now is clear nothing can prevent war except some such intervention. The United States has gone too far to recede. America wants to fight, and so far as we are concerned, it is America who are going wrong, not through its statesmen, but through sort of national hysteria. It is exasperating to those who wish peace and the end in Cuba of Spanish misrule to see American passion throwing away what American statesmanship has won. There is, therefore, obviously an opportunity for the forcible intervention of the powers, or some of them."

The position of Great Britain in such a crusade is a delicate one, but from the point of view of France, Italy, Austria and Germany, it must be allowed that the plea made by Spain could hardly fall on deaf ears. Senator Sagasta's indignation in regard to the accusation now bluntly brought in connection with the Maine is perfectly justified after the reticence observed by the responsible American government. Spain virtually throws up the sponge in ordering an armistice. American interference goes further in its insulting attack upon the mere existence of European sovereignty over the island, a straight waistcoat would seem to be a very useful article for the outside powers to provide for the country which wants to bite off more than it can chew, without any consideration for other people's interests. The notion that England must support America against Europe, whether America is right or wrong, is absolutely ludicrous. But if a new holy alliance attempted to coerce America in respect to a matter in which our sympathies were with America, it would no doubt find Great Britain a strong ally of the United States.

THEIR SOLE TOPIC IS WAR.

Occupies Attention of Londoners to

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. LONDON, April 16.—There is but one question before the public in London, war or peace, and everybody discusses it more or less intelligently, yet always friendly disposed toward the United States. Queen Victoria, it is understood, has written with deep interest the course of the crisis and telegrams have apprised her of every turn of the diplomatic campaign, between the arrival of the London papers on one day and those of the day following. Her majesty has consulted the marquis of Salisbury as to the possibility of averting war, and it is announced here, "When the secret pages of our foreign office are made public, it will be found that her majesty's personal mediation reached both the queen regent of Spain and President McKinley."

Though the marquis of Salisbury well deserved a rest, he is not out of touch with diplomacy, but is kept constantly informed of the progress of all the negotiations, and has succeeded in doing a bit of diplomacy on his own account since he left England. It is asserted that the premier has managed to materially advance the West African negotiations. In fact, it is said they have been sufficiently advanced to give reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be announced when Parliament reassembles on Monday. On the reassembling of the House of Commons, its first business will be that of supply.

The marquis of Salisbury will return to England on May 1, when, club swish asserts, he will resign the lord wardenship of the Clynque Ports, and be succeeded as lord warden by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India. Although the premier is better able to walk about, returning Riviera travelers say he evidently does so with difficulty, and only by leaning on his private secretary. It is added that the marquis stops more than usual, and that his face has not recovered the ruddy hue which is habitual in his case when in good health.

Squadrons Still at St. Vincent.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish squadrons which have been visiting here are still waiting orders from the minister of war at Madrid. Whether they are to return to Spain or cross the Atlantic is not known. After having taken on large quantities of coal, they are now laying in provisions apparently for a long voyage.

French Cruisers Sail.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The French cruisers, which have been here for some time called today for the island of Martinique. Every indication points to a desire on the part of the naval

NEAR END OF ROPE

Spain Makes a Final Appeal to the Powers for Help.

BEGS OF AUSTRIA TO TAKE ACTION

Urges European Nations to Exert Further Pressure on Washington.

ENGLAND NOT LIKELY TO TAKE A HAND

Nothing Known at London of Proposed Naval Demonstration.

NOBODY FOUND TO FATHER THE REPORT

Rumor that Spanish Torpedo Flotilla Has Been Seen Recently in the English Channel Causes Much Excitement.

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Marquis Jurio, first secretary of the Spanish embassy in the absence of Senor Rascon, asked whether a naval demonstration had been arranged, replied: "It is not within my province to make any statement on the subject. I do not confirm it. If the report were true, which I do not affirm, it would still be improper for me to acknowledge the truth."

IS GOING BEYOND ITS POWER.

Limit Placed on the Act of the Legislative Branch.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Members of the administration are watching with much interest the proposed act of the legislature. No one, so far, has any clear idea of the exact character of the resolution which will finally be adopted and sent to the president. Aside from the interest which naturally would be excited in the outcome of the debate upon resolutions of such grave importance as those now pending before the two houses of congress, there is additional interest caused by the fact that there appears to be a chance at least that the resolution as it comes from the conference committee may contain a clause recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. What action would be taken by the president in that event cannot be stated with any degree of certainty, but the indications are that the resolution might be returned to congress without executive approval or allowed to become a law without his signature.

The right to recognize the independence of any power, it is contended under this resolution, is clearly an indefeasible right and the exclusive privilege of the executive. This prerogative, it is asserted, has never yet in the history of the government been waived or surrendered by the executive to the legislative branch of the government.

Attention is called in administration circles to the fact that in January, 1897, congress passed two joint resolutions, one relating to contributions from the Argentine republic and the other relating to congress relations from the Republic of Pretoria, South Africa, on the completion of our first centennial of national independence. Both of these resolutions were returned to congress by President Grant without his approval. In his message retaining these resolutions, the president said: "Sympathizing as I do in the spirit of courtesy and friendly recognition which has prompted the passage of these resolutions, I cannot escape the conviction that their adoption has inadvertently involved the exercise of a power which infringes upon the constitutional rights of the executive."

GERMANY STANDS FOR NEUTRALITY.

Takes the Lead Among the Continental Powers.

BERLIN, April 16.—It is learned from an authentic source that Germany took the lead in pledging the continental powers to maintain absolute neutrality in case of war between the United States and Spain. The greatest resistance offered to Germany's proposals was from France and Austria, who acquiesced only with the provision that Europe is to have something to say toward the end, or later, in settling the peace conditions.

Offered to Serve.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel Anderson, commanding at Fort Niobrara, received orders by wire last night. He, with his command, the Twelfth infantry, will be on the road en route south by Tuesday morning.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Rain; Cold; North Winds.

- 1 Spain Still Hopes for Peace.
2 Taylor Loses His Position.
3 Senate Recognizes Cuba.
4 Germany Favors Spain.
5 Nebraska News.
6 Parole for the Middy Inmate.
7 Saturday's Game Ball Game.
8 Lost from Omaha Society.
9 Drummers and the Expedition.
10 California's Exposition Exhibit.
11 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
12 Iowa News.
13 General News of the Far West.
14 News Near East of Their Hope.
15 Vindictive Matter Will Rest.
16 "Elihu," by Rider Haggard.
17 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
18 Commercial and Financial News.
19 Editorial and Comment.
20 Moving of Western Army.
21 Troops All Ready to Start.
22 Showing Up of the Fugitive.
23 Cadet Life at West Point.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg.
5 a. m. 58 1 p. m. 55
6 a. m. 57 2 p. m. 57
7 a. m. 56 3 p. m. 57
8 a. m. 54 4 p. m. 57
9 a. m. 52 5 p. m. 56
10 a. m. 50 6 p. m. 55
11 a. m. 48 7 p. m. 53
12 m. 41

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ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

As stated in my dispatch yesterday, there is a section of the British cabinet, which is pro-Spanish, or perhaps more correctly, anti-American, in its tendencies. That section has been overruled, but it is abundantly plain that they represent a not inconsiderable body of feeling outside and in the conservative press.

The St. James Gazette says: "A straight waistcoat would seem a very useful article for the outside powers to provide for a country which, like Greece in the Cretan question, wanted to bite off more than it could chew without any consideration for other people's interests." Adding that while British policy would not allow England to be drawn into a contest with Spain, England is absolutely ludicrous. We have had nothing but abuse and hostility for years past and it is for the United States, when in a tight place, first to make approaches to England."

The St. James Gazette is a thoroughly representative Tory organ. It is not alone among the Tory papers in expressing these views. It is most significant that these expressions in such quarters become stronger in proportion as the pro-Spanish policy of the European powers becomes more urgent and undiluted.

The liberal press, for the most part, while hoping for a pacific solution, hopes for it, like the Westminster Gazette, by compelling Spain to accept the substance of the American demands while it has yet a chance of saving its sovereignty in Cuba.

SPAIN'S URGENT APPEAL.

I hear that Count Deym, Austrian ambassador, called this morning at the Spanish embassy, where he had a conference of over an hour's duration with Senor Rascon, after which Count Deym said the permanent secretary for foreign affairs of Austria and made a most urgent appeal for Austria to persist in its efforts to effect an agreement among the European powers to grant protection to Washington. But English will hold aloof while it is understood on good authority that she has intimated her willingness, under certain conditions, to join further pressure at Madrid. The Austrian ambassador is said to have declared that this was hopeless. "The Spanish government having conceded everything it demanded."

THE QUESTION OF POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE

on the Atlantic by Spain and the United States with ships of war, pending the search for contraband articles of war is again being discussed here. My dispatch of last week that both powers have intimated they will not approve the right of search belonging to them is non-signatory to the declaration of Paris. Any interference with British vessels would provide been resented. In fact, the opinion here is that such a step would mean a sanction by any British captain to such a proceeding. When Parliament meets Monday, I hear that Lord Charles Beresford intends to repeat his question on the subject to the government and demand an explicit reply as to the attitude of the British authorities if British ships are boarded on the high seas. An English member of Parliament, representing a large shipping center, has been asked to give an abstract of interest, said this evening:

"I have advised my constituents, who have been pressing me to question the government on this subject, that the United States refused to sign the Declaration of Paris because it did not do so for England, because Spain was too far from being civilized power which held aloof because unwilling to part with the right to issue

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Resolution to Effect Passes at Night Session by Vote of 67 to 21.

DEMANDS THAT SPAIN SHALL LEAVE THE ISLAND

Empowers the President to Use the Army and Navy of the United States and the Militia of the Several States to Enforce These Demands, Renouncing at the Same Time Any Intention by This Country to Maintain Sovereignty Over Cuba or Its People.

The United States senate last night passed the following resolutions by a vote of 67 to 21: Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 206 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and which cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled: First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognize the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. Third—That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

UNITED STATES SENATE SPEAKS.

Its Voice is for Recognizing the Independence of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere and furled forever. Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles, "the fairest land the sun ever shone upon."

FREE CUBA AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ISLAND REPUBLIC.

was the subtitle of the debate throughout the four days of debate, which ended tonight.

While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord, almost forbidding in their tone, were sounded. This forbidding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

AT 9:30 O'CLOCK TONIGHT THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS

—those reported from the committee on foreign relations amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT LIMITING THE DURATION

of the speeches, except in specific instances, to fifteen minutes every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

Before the voting had actually begun, after 7 o'clock tonight, the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White of California, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN SPEAK.

No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE FIRST VOTE—THAT ON THE AMENDMENT

of Mr. Turpie of Indiana, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were manned with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would therefore release him in order that he might vote.

In accordance with the agreement reached

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