

## SPAIN SORRY

The Barcelona Riot Occurred, and Makes an Apology.

## SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Submitted by Secretary Olney at a Special Cabinet Session.

## VERY QUEER SPANISH DEMAND

That this Government Disavow the Action of the Senate in Passing the Cuban Resolution—The Administration will Very Properly Ignore It—Evidence that the Spanish Foreign Minister Does Not Understand Our System of Government, Yet Much of a War Scare.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Spanish government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the outbreak of mob violence at Barcelona. This action, and especially the fact that it was taken immediately on news of the affair reaching the Spanish government and without waiting for any suggestion from the United States, doubtless will tend greatly to relieve the situation and prevent a serious outcome of the mob's attack on our consulate. The intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached the state department early this morning in a cablegram from Mr. Harniss Taylor, United States minister at Madrid. The cablegram was dated yesterday and says that the Spanish minister of state has expressed deep regret at the Barcelona affair and offered complete reparation. The dispatch added that measures have been taken to accord the United States legislation protection. It is a serious indication that no serious trouble is expected to follow this Barcelona incident as afforded by the course of affairs in the navy and war departments, which ran along this morning in the usual quiet and formal manner, without the slightest sign of preparation of ships, or military movements, which might be expected if it were felt that an emergency existed. The prompt action of the Spanish government in completely meeting the demands of outraged international etiquette no doubt is the reason for the assumption by our government of this serene and thoroughgoing attitude, and in view of the thoroughgoing apology for an incident that was clearly without official sanction and is chargeable to irresponsible students on a holiday, it is improbable that our government will take further notice of the affair, beyond instructing Minister Taylor to acknowledge in suitable terms our acceptance of the Spanish disclaimer.

## CAUSE SURPRISE

At the cabinet meeting last evening Secretary Olney presented a cablegram from Spain assuring protection to the United States legation and Americans from the attacks of mob and riotous assemblies. Secretary Olney submitted another communication which contained profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs in Madrid insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments. This was something the administration had not expected to be confronted with and the President and cabinet ministers present were inclined to excuse it to some extent on the basis of the ignorance of even Spanish ministers of the United States and their form of government.

The only result of the conference at Secretary Olney's was a practical agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister de Lome and through him thank his government for its readiness to protect Americans and American interests in Spain. The demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolution will be ignored, but at the same time there is reason to assert that the President is not regardless of the critical situation. The secretary of the navy, purely as a matter of precaution, will take steps to send a number of war vessels near enough together to mass them promptly or at any point that may be threatened.

## DRAMATIC SCENE

In the House on the Passage of the Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Cuba libre had a field day in the house. Despite the war talk from Spain, the struggling patriots in Cuba were cologized and sympathized with in a two hours' debate and the rules were then suspended and the resolutions by the house for the foreign affairs committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the senate by an overwhelming majority, 75 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that 195 Republicans, 59 Democrats and 5 Populists voted for the resolutions and 9 Republicans and 8 Democrats against them. The debate which preceded the adoption was animated and breathed the spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly dramatic, and especially when forebodings of war were uttered, but there was no stemming the strong tide. The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect of the stirring event. In the reserve galleries were many prominent persons. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty, was thronged with the representatives of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of senators came over from the other end of the capitol to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of the members and the spectators ran hot several times and the opponents of the resolutions cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter demonstration. Owing to the brief time allotted for debate members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their views.

When Mr. Hitt arose to move the passage of the Cuban resolutions, he said: "These resolutions have been considered with great care by the foreign affairs committee. In many meetings, through several months, the motion has been discussed. They have been ripened and matured after consultation with the most eminent jurists. In the interest of right, of peace, of our own country, and in the interest of those who are making a struggle with which we sympathize, we believe these resolutions present the most practical, conservative and effective mode of action. They propose first, that Congress shall express its opinion that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba and that we recognize it. Second, that the conditions prevailing on that island which have involved such great and deplorable losses, will find a permanent solution only in the establishment of a government by the free choice of the

people of Cuba themselves and that our government should use its friendly influence to this end.

This, in the interest of the people of Spain and Cuba and of all other nations. And, third, in view of the vast interests of our people in the island of Cuba, so close a neighbor; in view of the immense commerce that is being destroyed and the prodigious investments of our American citizens there being consumed, that our government, while it has never entered into any connection between European powers and their colonies in any of the struggles which have taken place between them, should be prepared to protect the interests of our American citizens by intervention, if intervention be necessary. I think that gentlemen will agree with me that the proposition of the committee is far more prudent and effective than the senate resolution.

## THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Only Sixteen Votes Against the Cuban Resolution—Will be a Conference. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—In the house to-day Mr. Hitt, in calling up the Cuban resolution, did not offer the last resolution pledging the support of Congress to the executive to any action the President might take. Several members were on their feet calling for recognition and the strain was intense. Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), demanded a second to Mr. Hitt's motion, but withdrew it, whereupon Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), who objected last Friday to the consideration of the resolutions, re-appeared in the house and was indicated by its manner towards Mr. Boutelle. The second was ordered, 175-19. Mr. Bailey asked unanimous consent that the debate be extended to 5 o'clock.

"No, no," came in a chorus, and Mr. Mearns (Rep., Ill.), objected. At Mr. Hitt's request, however, thirty-five minutes were allowed on a side. The speaker rapped the house to order and Mr. Hitt took the floor and opened the debate in a ten minutes' speech. He argued that Spain could take no offense from the resolutions, a Confederacy before the battle of Bull Run. Belligerency, he said, would give Spain the right to search American vessels. They could carry men but not munitions of war. Mr. McCree (Dem., Ky.), gave the resolutions his hearty endorsement. He expressed the opinion that we should do all in our power to give independence to the Cuban patriots who were struggling for independence against a cruel despotism. Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), said the time had unquestionably come for action. The most illiberal and un-American act had fallen to put down the revolutionists and General Weyler, the butcher, had been sent to annihilate them. The patriots of Cuba called on the mother of republics. We should not hesitate. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), said the Cuban had a government, the battles of San Jacinto and Santa Anna had been fought. He was amazed that gentlemen were trying to do in this country what had been done in Barcelona yesterday—arouse the mob spirit. Spain had hastened to disavow the act of yesterday. Mr. Turner's remarks were several times applauded, but only by a few members and the galleries were absolutely silent.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), in a minute speech declared that delay could not be asked on the ground of lack of information. General Weyler's proclamation was the information needed. He characterized Weyler as a "monster in uniform." Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), closed the debate for the opposition. Non-interference with the domestic concerns of other countries was the settled and traditional policy of the United States. He declared the house had lost its head. Mr. Hitt closed the debate with the assurance that Spain would not take offense at our action. He read a telegram from Secretary Olney, enclosing the cable from Minister Taylor, received by the state department. The right of search was the only thing, it might bring on perilous conditions. The resolutions of the foreign affairs committee of the house were then adopted by the house by a vote of 263 to 16.

## THE RESOLUTIONS

The house resolutions were made a substitute for the resolutions passed by the senate, which will bring about a conference between the two bodies. The resolutions are as follows: "Resolved, by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), that in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents. "Resolved, that Congress deprecates the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in the island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest is the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its good office and friendly influence to that end. "Resolved, that the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans, by intervention, if necessary."

## PREPARING FOR WAR

In a Time of Uncertain Peace—The Senate Proceedings—An Important Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The bill passed by the senate to-day for the increase of the navy attracted considerable attention in view of the tension over Cuban-Spanish affairs. In explaining the measure, Mr. Hale, of Maine, who reported it from the naval committee, said that while he did not believe in war as a result of the present troubles, yet he considered it desirable to give the President authority in case of emergency to call out the naval militia and charter private ships for naval transports. The bill also authorized the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, the enlistment for not more than two years of the

naval militia forces in cases of emergency. The bill passed under the five minute rule and by unanimous vote. Another bill of general interest was passed which establishes a retired list for the revenue marine service, similar to the retirement system of the army and navy. Most of the day was given to the senate calendar and many minor bills were passed.

The Spanish-Cuban question came to the attention of the senate soon after the senate opened to-day when Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.), urged the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, by the senate, that the President of the United States be requested to demand of the government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspapers purporting to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of the La Tucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured while confined in a dungeon in the bare ground for two months in the penal colony of Spain, to extract from him evidence against Julius Sangrully, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the charges and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sangrully, in which it is charged that the said Sangrully was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only, without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelson and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of the New York newspapers, who are charged with entering within the insurgent lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captured by the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war, and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand."

Mr. Call read from newspaper extracts the report of the barbarities committed on Gomez and other notes set forth that the wife of Gomez had received a letter from him written in his blood shortly before he died in the Spanish colony. Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to.

## GERMAN OPINION

Of the Situation Between the United States and Spain.

BERLIN, March 2.—The intentions of the American government towards the rebellion in Cuba as indicated by the action of the United States senate awakens profound interest and widespread discussion here, not only in the press and official circles but in all classes of society. The questions involved are not regarded by any means as being confined in their effects to Spain and the United States. The Cuban resolution is coupled with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in the public mind and there seems to be a deep seated conviction in the European mind that these incidents mark a demarcation on the part of the United States government to depart from its time honored course of non-intervention in European affairs. The American action on the Cuban question is, therefore, regarded as an event of the first importance. Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to.

## QUIET IN MADRID

The Riotous Proceedings of Sunday were Not Repeated.

MADRID, March 2.—The city is now quiet, the prompt measures taken by the authorities to suppress all disorders and prevent demonstrations and the large forces of police present everywhere having proved to the people that lawless acts would not be tolerated. The large crowds of Sunday idlers which lent themselves to every passing excitement yesterday have not been a factor in the situation to-day and most of the people have gone about their usual week day avocations.

## NONSENSE REPORTS

MADRID, March 2.—Advices received by the Imparcial say that the Cuban insurgents of New York are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000,000 of which a portion will be offered, according to the report that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain which, it is stated, refers to the diplomatic attitude of France against intervention by the United States in Cuba.

## MINISTER TAYLOR SAFE

MADRID, March 2.—"There is no truth in the report that any attack has been made upon the United States minister, Mr. Harniss Taylor."

## WON THE STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 2.—The strike of the painters and decorators of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for uniform wages of 35 per day, nine hours a day and fifty cents an hour for extra work, which was inaugurated this morning, has been virtually won.

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## WEYLER'S WAYS

As Depicted by Senator Sherman in the Senate.

## THE ALLEGATIONS ARE DENIED

By the Spanish General's Friends at the Cuban Capital.

## THE INDIGNATION EXPRESSED

By Spanish Authorities is Permitted to be Sent Out by the Spanish Press Censors, It Shows that the New Captain General is an Angel Without Wings and that the Facts of the History of the Ten Years' War are Cruel Slanders—News From Cuba is Meagre.

HAVANA, March 2.—Considerable indignation is expressed here in official circles at the statements attributed to Senator Sherman in the United States senate, charging Captain General Weyler with "unlimited crimes during the last revolution," as the matter is quoted in Spanish columns. The friends of General Weyler claim it is not true that he committed the acts attributed to him, as if he had behaved in the manner described, he would have been punished by the general in chief.

Continuing, the friends of General Weyler say that the policy of the Spanish officers who distinguish themselves in fighting, with abominable crimes in order that these officers may be transferred to other posts or be sent back to Spain. General Weyler's friends insist that not one of the acts attributed to him has been proved to be correct and they hold that not the slightest shadow of truth surrounds them. They also claim it is impossible for his accusers to produce any responsible witness who can attest to the truth of the charges which are made against him. It is only by the general's treatment of the insurgents since his landing here and of his mild administration of affairs in the Philippine islands and elsewhere. They also refer to his "personal morality, energy and impartiality in private and government affairs." It is said that he has gained him the approval and esteem of all who have come in contact with him through personal relations.

A friend of the captain general, discussing the situation to-day, said: "The name of Dondelo is unknown and is supposed to have been in Chile when General Weyler commanded a column here. Another Separatist who has written against General Weyler was also absent from Cuba at the time the events he claims to describe are supposed to have taken place. No one here has put forward any evidence in support of the charges which are made against the general. The charges are inconsistent with the proceedings of the men of honor in question. "Up to this very day the insurgents claim that Maceo and Gomez did not order the destruction by fire and the laying waste of the island. They say that the crimes have been committed by the government troops."

Small engagements continue, but nothing of importance is reported at this writing. "LATER—The indignation here over the action of Congress regarding the behavior of the insurgents increases as the particulars of the debate in Congress are received. The editorials in the press, however, are not offensive towards the United States. The demonstrations of patriotism are energetic and are displayed by public meetings. Business circles await the outcome with interest, as may be imagined. Your correspondent is satisfied that the demonstrations of patriotism will be kept within prudent bounds, and there is no fear that the American consul general will be in any way disturbed."

## RIDICULOUS FRENCH COMMENTS

PARIS, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation, which for the present, has the lead in political editorial comment, and as a subject of discussion in the clubs and other places where military men and politicians gather daily. The Figaro, commenting on the action of the United States senate, says that while the senate's vote, resulting from the violent attitude of General Weyler, can hardly be excused, the recall of Marescaux is a double error, and among the number who wanted to display their muscle was a State street broker, whose wife had come into possession of a postal sent him by "Carrie." Some of the women also gave the postmaster a piece of their mind, and one of the women in an apartment house was mad clean through because a card addressed to her by one "Jack" had been left in the mail rack, to be perused by all the other women of the hotel. Probably but for the exposure of the matter there would have been a score or more of divorce suits instituted.

## AWFUL PUNISHMENT

How Prisoners are Tortured in the Mines of Georgia.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A special to the World from Savannah, Ga., says: J. A. Turner, a white man of this country, who was convicted of train robbery three years ago, and who was sent to the Georgia penitentiary, served his time and has been released. He said to-day: "A ten years' sentence at the mines is equivalent to a death sentence. A man with a little money can get along quite well and can survive a five years' sentence, but a person who has no friends may or may not get through with his life. "While I was there there was a convict, Wilson Palma, who was accused of being the leader in an attempt to dig out of the mines. He could not or would not disclose the names of those implicated with him. Day after day for weeks he was half crucified. Iron rings were made fast in the wall four feet apart and eight inches from the ground. To these each of his hands were handcuffed, and he was placed in such a position that he could barely touch a box with his toes. Each morning he was severely whipped. It would have killed any other man in a week. He stood it for three weeks. "There were 800 graves on that hill, and the medical college at Atlanta, and I remain out until the demands were granted. To-night's meeting of Jones men, Catsburg and Ivyville were held at Catsburg. Standing room only being at a premium. These mines are considered the hardest on the river to get out and the attendance and interest manifested was somewhat of a surprise. After considerable wrangling the resolutions were passed and unanimously adopted, demanding the district price of 70 cents per ton by river and rail."

## PREPARING FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The senate passed the bill, increase of the navy by 1,000 enlisted men, for the calling out and enlistment of the naval militia in case of emergency, and for the charter of troop transportation ships in case of emergency.

## THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY.

His Eighty-sixth Anniversary—His Career and Speculation Regarding His Successor.

ROME, March 2.—The pope was 86 years old to-day. The anniversary was remembered by the dignitaries of the church in this city, and the usual flood of congratulations poured in on his holiness from all quarters of the globe. Pope Leo was born in Carpineto, in Latium. He was plain Gioacchino Pecci. His father was Count Pecci, honorary colonel of the French army. Napoleon was dazing Europe by his prodigious victories. The glitter and pomp of war captured the fancy of the Italian nobleman. "I will make my son a great soldier," he said to his wife. So he trained up the boy, but one day he received a great shock. The count and Gioacchino were walking on the heights of Carpineto and the count pointed out to his son the site of Aquino. "Aquino! the boy exclaimed. "Aquino! where the good Dr. St. Thomas was born."

The count questioned in surprise, and that evening said to his wife: "I am disappointed in Gioacchino. I wished him to be a general." "Perhaps he will be a pope," she replied, smiling. For twenty-eight years he lived in a Jesuit college at Viterbo. In 1824 he went to the Roman college. At twenty-two years of age he had obtained his university degree and applied for holy orders. When the year 1837 arrived with its plague of brigandage in Benevento, Pope Gregory appointed him governor of Benevento, where he suppressed the brigand bands. After this successful administration, where he showed executive abilities of so high an order, he was made nuncio at Brussels. Then Belgium and the vatican were at odds. Denunciations were hurled by each side. Pecci was no diplomatist that before his term of three years was concluded he had not only won over the opposition, but returned to Rome decorated with an order from the Belgian king. He was at once raised to the archbishopric of Perugia, and this engaged most of his activities until 1850, when he was made a cardinal.

For twenty-eight years he lived in the tranquility of this high office, seeing about him the fierce play of European politics, which he studied as a chess expert ponders over a problem. February 20, 1878, the conclave elected him pope, and as Leo XIII his incumbency has been marked by many liberal reforms. His ill health during the last few years has kept him speculation as to his successor. There has been some hope among English-speaking Catholics that the next pope would be an American, but as the College of Cardinals is completely under Italian influence such a choice is very unlikely. Cardinal Giberti, who has often been mentioned as the successor, is openly declared to be the agent at the vatican of the Triple Alliance.

France favors Cardinal Rampolla. He is the Father Joseph of the present pope, his tried, confident and incorruptible assistant. He is heartily in sympathy with Leo's advanced ideas on democracy, the social question, the American policy, the union of the churches and hostility to the Triple Alliance. He is opposed by the "old," adored by the "young" element, and, it is conceded, would do more to perpetuate the results of Leo's policy than any other possible candidate. Does the college of Cardinals wish this policy carried out? There's the rub.

## TOO MUCH ENTERPRISE

Showman Causes Discard in Hundreds of Homes.

BOSTON, March 2.—There was consternation in many homes the other day, caused by the call of the postman with postal cards bearing messages of a nature to turn loving wives red with jealousy. And not alone were the women made mad, for the anger of the men was aroused when they came across like cards addressed to their wives. The postmaster and the inspectors of the departments were besieged for two days by indignant men and women and the outcome is the arrest of Mase Edwards, the secretary and treasurer of the bicycle exhibition of last week, on a charge of violating the postal laws, and his detention in \$500 bond.

The cards were evidently intended to advertise the bicycle show, but the meanness of the trick rather harmed than helped the exhibition. The postals were addressed to all whose names were in the blue book of good society, and in nearly every instance stated that the writer would be in front of the band stand at a certain evening, and would like to meet the recipient. Those sent to the women were written in a masculine hand, and were signed by such names as "Frank," "Charles," "Walter" and "Jack," while those received by the men were in a feminine hand, and were signed by "Gracie," "Emma," "Sue," "Minnie," "Maud" or "Baby."

Several men who entered complaint with the postmaster threatened to thrust the man who sent on the cards, if he was not discovered. And among the number who wanted to display their muscle was a State street broker, whose wife had come into possession of a postal sent him by "Carrie." Some of the women also gave the postmaster a piece of their mind, and one of the women in an apartment house was mad clean through because a card addressed to her by one "Jack" had been left in the mail rack, to be perused by all the other women of the hotel. Probably but for the exposure of the matter there would have been a score or more of divorce suits instituted.

## ENGLISH BULLDOZING

May be Better than American Jingoism, but Only in the British Jingo.

LONDON, March 2.—The afternoon papers of this city to-day comment freely upon the Cuban situation. The Globe says: "American common sense is again beginning to chill American chauvinism. Under its refrigerating influence there has been a perceptible when the first possibility of war with any nation declines to submit to the bullying of the American jingo. But, less heroic methods than resorting to arms are apt to be brought into play. There is no question that the Spanish people are resolved to fight to the death sooner than quit. They hold on Cuba as an American bidding. Not would they be blameworthy, if, in such an unequal contest, they resorted to privatising or to destroy American ocean going commerce."

## TWO CANDIDATES

For State Honors in Parkersburg—Ex-Congressman Smith for Delegate to St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Parkersburg has two candidates for places on the state ticket. V. B. Archer wants to be attorney general and M. A. Kendall wants to be state treasurer. The latter is already out campaigning, and will display considerable strength at the convention. Ex-Congressman Charles Brooks Smith to-day announced publicly to his friends that he was a candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention from the Fourth congressional district. Mr. Smith is the first Republican who ever carried this district. He is popular, and as he wants no office, he will probably be selected as a delegate. It would be small recognition for the valuable services he has rendered his party.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slightly colder; northerly winds.

## TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

As furnished by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets:

7 a. m. .... 29 1/2 p. m. .... 22

9 a. m. .... 29 p. m. .... 22

12 m. .... 32 Weather—Cloudy.

## STORM CLOUD

Hangs Over Brazil and the Situation Critical.

## IS THE WAR FEELING EPIDEMIC?

The Youngest of American Republics in the Throes of a Crisis—Two Powerful Reasons for the State of Affairs. The Jacobins Threaten to Overthrow the Government, and the Strained Relations with France are Growing Daily More Serious.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by The Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 25.—Since the revolution of 1889-94 the political situation in Brazil has not been so critical as at present. Nothing but storm clouds are to be seen coursing across the sky of politics of this, the youngest of American republics. There are two powerful reasons for this disturbing state of affairs. In the first place the Jacobins or Nationalists, as the party of the late Marshal-President Floriano Peixoto is termed, becomes more powerful day by day and threaten to overthrow the moderate government of President Prudentes de Moraes.

In the second place the relations between France and Brazil grow more strained as each day passes and it is anticipated that the Brazilian government will shortly be called upon to face the landing of French troops in the Amazon country, the territory which has so long been in dispute between this country and France. PARIS, March 2.—M. Berthelot, the minister for foreign affairs, gave an audience to-day to the Brazilian minister who is armed with power to arrange for arbitration of the matters in dispute regarding the possession of the Amazon territory. The Brazilian minister submitted a project for a mixed commission to control the disputed territory pending a definite settlement of the dispute.

## NAVAL PROGRAMME

Of the British Government—An Increase of England's Navy.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, presented the naval programme in the house of commons to-day. In doing so he said that the estimate of the admiralty was not proposed with any alarm, although he hoped he might be relieved from the necessity of dwelling upon the critical nature of the times. In any case the first lord of the admiralty hoped that the estimates proposed would be accepted by the country as adequate for the occasion. The increase in the number of the ships must necessarily be followed by expenditure in various directions. It meant more armaments, officers, seamen, marines, engineers and ratings of every kind, entailing more centres for training, hospitals and barracks.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said it was not necessary to look far ahead now-a-days, as ships could be built as rapidly as guns, officers and men could be prepared to handle them. Mr. Goschen then said that the admiralty proposed to increase the navy by 4,900 seamen, etc., and by 600 extra marines. For guns and ammunition the admiralty proposed a supplementary estimate