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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1896.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Albert Chevalier, 8.15.
Grand—Siberia, 8.15.
Conover Hall—Seibert Concert, 3.
Anna Eva Fay, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Arrived: Etruria, Liverpool. Sailed: Mohawk, London.

This country dances on the brink of war quite gleefully.

Match stock continues to burn the hands of all who hold it.

McKinley and the football game both drew well in Chicago yesterday.

Gov. Drake, of Iowa, may be said to have one duckling less in his family.

These December days are like good pie crust; lots of "shortening" in them.

Fay Templeton is again a bride. This will turn Lillian Russell green with envy.

Grover Cleveland and the gold reserve are the two biggest things in Washington.

The scene shifts. The biggest fiction factory in the country is not now San Francisco, but Key West, Fla.

Clerk Haney refuses to be interviewed. It is just possible that he hasn't any words that will exactly fit the case.

Capt. Gen. Weyler's temperature ought to go up a little. He has been burned in effigy in the United States over sixty times.

War talk always enables the Wall street bear to get in an extra dance. The seriousness of the prospect for war has little to do with the case.

Princeton is great at football, but when it comes to debate Harvard leads handily. Briefly put, pick Harvard for head and Princeton for heels.

It again looks ominous for John Sherman. If he doesn't emigrate, he is likely to wake up on the morning of March 4 and find himself a member of the cabinet in spite of himself.

It has been suggested to Mr. McKinley that Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis, would make a good attorney general. This is only interesting from the fact that Mr. Harris is the 100th man who has been so suggested.

A Michigan girl bet a young man 1,000 kisses that Bryan would be elected. She began paying the bet, but a dispute arose as to the accuracy of the count when some 600 had been paid and now the work must all be done over again. What a hardship!

HOUSE APPROVES IT

IN GENERAL THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION IS INDORSED.

SENATE IS THE OTHER WAY.

SECRETARY OF STATE CONDEMNED FOR THE "ARROGANT TONE" ASSUMED.

THE RESOLUTON WILL NOT PASS.

It Will Be Blocked in the House Unless Rushed Through in an Enthusiastic Frenzy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The statement by Secretary Olney of the administration's views on the Cameron resolutions was read with unusual interest by the members of the house. Many of them declined to express their opinions of the interview, as they had declined to comment upon the action of the senate committee in reporting the resolutions, upon the ground that it might be considered discourteous for one branch of the government to criticise the course of another. It was apparent, however, that Secretary Olney had made an impression upon the house, and several leaders on the Republican side indorsed his views. The interview reopened discussion of the question whether recognition of the independence or belligerency of another government was an executive or legislative act, a question which had been warmly debated before the foreign affairs committee when the resolutions to recognize the insurgents as belligerents were under consideration last session.

The sentiment among members of the foreign affairs committee of the house is not so strongly in favor of radical action upon the Cuban question as it was during the last session. It is evident from the conversation of the members that a majority of the committee opposes recognition of Cuba's independence, at any rate until the next administration comes into power, unless there should be changes in the situation on the island which would demand action, or much new evidence regarding the conditions there be secured. Messrs. Hitt, Draper and Adams, the members of the subcommittee on Cuba, are all opposed to action at this time, and three members at least who voted for the recognition of belligerency are now opposed to recognizing independence.

Whatever disposition the senate may make of the resolutions it is improbable that the proposition will be brought before the house for a vote during this session. The Republican leaders whose hands are on the throttle and who direct the course of legislation will exert their influence to prevent the passage or even the consideration of the proposition. It is possible that, if the senate passed the resolutions, the Cuban enthusiasts in the house would vote to consider it as soon as it came to the house without the formality of referring it to the committee, but without some tactics of this nature it is probable that the committee on rules will

STAND IN THE WAY OF ACTION.

Most members predict that if the resolution, or any prepared to help the Cuban revolution, were put to a vote before the house it would be adopted by a large majority, but many who advance this prediction express the hope that they may not be called upon to record their votes. They do not wish to be placed in the attitude of opposing any struggle for the establishment of a republic, yet they do think that the reports from Cuba, up to date, are too conflicting and indefinite to justify recognition.

A gentleman who stands very close to Speaker Reed, and who is acquainted with the speaker's views on the question, said today: "It is highly improbable that the Cameron resolution will pass the senate, because there is strong opposition to it by several senators, and it can be talked to death. If it was brought before the house it would be passed by a strong majority, because many members would vote against their own judgment in deference to what they believe to be the public sentiment of their constituents. The resolution will not be given time in the house, however, nor any other resolution to recognize Cuba, unless there should be some change in the situation in the island which would more certainly justify interference by this government. It is possible that the question might be raised in the house as a privileged matter by some hook or crook, though I do not see how that could be done."

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who stands next to the speaker in the leadership of the house, when asked for his views upon the Cameron resolution, said: "I have always believed that it was the best policy for congress to leave diplomatic matters to the proper department of the government. When the legislative branch of the government attempts to interfere with the diplomatic, there are likely to be serious errors committed."

Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, the second member of the committee on rules, spoke tersely, saying: "As a citizen of a republic, my sympathies are strongly with the Cuban insurgents. As a citizen of this republic, I am in favor of attending strictly to our own business."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said: "We have had no real information of the state of

AFFAIRS IN CUBA

since the president's message. Reports are printed in the press one day and denied the next. I can see no useful end to be attained by agitating the question. When we are called to act upon information on a real state of affairs, we will take such action as justice and patriotism shall dictate with due regard to our treaties and to the real interests of the United States."

Mr. Quigg, of New York, a member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "The secretary's statement expresses my view of the relation of congress to the act of acknowledging sovereignty. I do not think we have anything that can be described as power. If it requires the president's signature to change the name of a prairie postoffice, it certainly ought not be possible without his signature to change the status of nations. But the secretary, I think, is unduly anxious. The Cameron resolution will not get past the house committee in my opinion. The Cuban question must await the judgment of President McKinley. We are not going to start his administration with a war, at least until he has a chance to say whether in his judgment a war is what the people want."

Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, of the foreign affairs committee of the house, said: "Mr. Olney's interview surprises me more than did the action of the senate committee on foreign relations. Its tone of assumed infallibility, not to say of arrogance, is likely to intensify the feelings and add to the force and number of the extremists in both houses."

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, of the foreign affairs committee, did not think it proper to express his views.

Chairman Hitt and several other members of the foreign affairs committee are out of the city. A Republican member who voted in the committee last session for the resolution to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, said: "The more we study the question of the right of this government to interfere in Cuba, on the broad ground of humanity, the more plain it becomes that we would have as much right to free Ireland. All of this delay and discussion and trouble would have been averted and the conflict in Cuba might have been stopped long ago if the executive had interfered on the ground of the treatment of American citizens down there, which he had a right to do."

OLNEY CRITICIZED

For the Stand Taken in His Published Interview.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Frye, of the committee on foreign relations, after reading Secretary Olney's statement, said: "I have no doubt that a majority of the committee believe that if the resolution is passed by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the president, it would then become a law that the executive would be compelled to execute as he is any other law on the statute book. I think, too, that a majority of the committee are of the opinion that the secretary of state is wrong in his opinion that the recognition of the republic as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive. As one member of the committee, I have been inclined to think he is right on the point and have not fully determined what the effect would be if the resolution should pass, notwithstanding the president's veto. I am so strongly impressed that it is the duty of the United States in some way to put a stop to the horrible slaughter and barbarous brutality in an island almost in sight of our shores, that I am disposed to give the insurgents the benefit of all doubts."

Senator Chandler said that the statement by Secretary Olney was extraordinary. "Before a resolution is reported from the committee," he said, "before it is passed by the senate, before it is passed by the house, the secretary issues a statement saying: 'If you pass it by both houses it will be vetoed; if passed by a two-thirds majority over the veto, it will be defied. It is a most startling proposition coming from an officer.'"

"Worse than Andrew Johnson," said Senator Wilson, who was then sitting by.

"Yes, worse than Andrew Johnson," assented Senator Chandler, "and a cabinet officer issuing such a statement should be subjected to the severest censure. The idea of announcing in advance that the president will not carry out the expressed will of two-thirds of congress is most reprehensible."

"The secretary," said Senator Morgan, former chairman, and now ranking Democratic member of the committee on foreign relations, "takes very high grounds and he cannot maintain his position. How he can say, as he does in his statement, that the resolution which the committee has agreed to report may inflame passion both in this country and elsewhere; may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct, and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this government to afford such citizens due protection, after he has neglected the American citizens in Cuba, until the president acknowledges that many of them have been killed and their property destroyed when they were non-combatants and innocent of all charges, is more than I can understand. His course in this matter, especially his acquiescence in the butchery of American citizens in Cuba scarcely recommends him to the American people. For one I resent and detest it."

"I cannot conceive," said Senator Blanchard, "that Secretary Olney could have given utterance to the statement attributed to him. What, congress without the power to order the recognition of Cuban independence. If this authority does not exist in congress, it exists nowhere. The president cannot declare war; that rests with congress alone. Yet, here is a novel contention that the power which may declare cannot recognize sovereignty, and the power which may not declare war can recognize sovereignty. It is preposterous. Suppose the situation were reversed, that the president desired to recognize Cuba and congress was opposed., and that the executive purpose was forestalled by a resolution of congress declaring against recognition. Could the president issue his proclamation of recognition, and, if he did, what force and effect would it have against positive law forbidding it, and would it be binding on the nation, the people or the courts? It would seem not. If the Cuban resolution passes both houses of congress, is vetoed by the president, and then passes over his veto, the executive will be bound by his oath to give effect to it just as he is bound to give effect to any other law enacted by congress."

Senator Hale, of Maine, one of the active opponents of the resolution, said: "Secretary Olney is clearly right. Recognition rests with the executive. The resolution would be usurpation on the part of congress of executive functions. It is well that Secretary Olney has made the statement. It will afford an opportunity for the sober second thought of the people to find expression."

Senator Daniel, member of the committee on foreign relations: "The position of Secretary Olney is preposterous." The senator was not at the meeting yesterday, and, when asked concerning the position, said: "I am not ready to say I favor the resolution. I am in favor of recognizing belligerency, but as to the independence, I desire to study the question."

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

Four Days to Be Given It in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The house today adopted a special order for taking up the Pacific railroad funding bill on January 7, and for a debate of four days. The consideration of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail was set for January 5 and 6, with a final vote. The day was given to appropriation bills, the urgent deficiency being passed and the legislative, executive and judicial advanced to completion save the items relating to the congressional library and the civil service commission.

Charles B. Crisp, of Georgia, son and successor of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, was sworn in as a member of the house when the session opened today. A letter from Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, stated that Mr. Crisp had been chosen at the special election. Mr. Dingley called attention to the fact that the latter was not in the usual form of credentials, but readily yielded to the request of Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) that unanimous consent be given for administering the oath to Mr. Crisp, who was greeted with hearty applause as he took his seat at the desk formerly occupied by his father.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) reported from the committee on appropriations, an urgent deficiency bill, carrying $881,862, and it was given immediate consideration. The main item was $700,000 for the completion of naval vessels on the stocks and in ordinary and for other naval purposes. Mr. Cannon explained briefly the desirability of urging the work on these ships to completion. The bill was then passed, without division.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) called up the senate bill for government participation in the Tennessee Centennial exposition, to be held next year at Nashville, Tenn. The measure carries $100,000 for a government exhibit and $30,000 for a federal building. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) interposed an emphatic protest against bills of this character and recited how they were rushed through congress. All the cities and towns in the country would take a turn in holding expositions.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that the only justification for government aid was that the exposition was national and international, and he deprecated a policy of federal aid to purely state expositions. The Tennessee members rallied to the support of the measure, pointing out the prospects of the enterprise, and Mr. McMillin held up views of the buildings. On the passage of the bill, the house divided, 127 to 25, and Mr. Bailey made the point of no quorum. The speaker counted a quorum, and the bill was passed by the foregoing vote.

URGENT NAVAL BILL

Passed by the House to Prevent Stoppage of Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An urgent deficiency bill, the first deficiency bill of the session, was prepared today by the house committee on appropriations, and passed by the house. Of the total of $881,862 carried by the bill, $700,000 is for the use of the navy department. Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the navy department, represented that it would be necessary to discontinue work on vessels on the 1st of January, unless additional appropriations were made before that time for repairing vessels now in docks and for steam machinery.

Was Fatally Gored.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 19.—Herbert Barker, who had an extensive dairy farm two miles out of the city, died today from injuries inflicted by a vicious bull on Thursday last.

IT LOOKS LIKE IT.

Are the People of the Republic Going to Set About Freeing Cuba Before Uncle Sam Says the Word?

COPPERED BY OLNEY

SECRETARY OF STATE SAYS THE CAMERON RESOLUTION WOULD MEAN NOTHING.

PRESIDENT WOULD VETO IT.

THEN IF PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES HE WOULD IGNORE IT.

GOVERNMENTAL POWERS AT ISSUE.

Serious Nature of the Crisis Indicated by the Unusual Action of Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Cameron Cuban resolution, if pressed to final passage in both houses, will constitute a direct and formidable issue between the executive and legislative branches of the government. This is clearly indicated by the following interview given out by Secretary Olney today. Secretary Olney being asked his opinion as to the nature and effect of the proposed resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, said:

"I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution respecting the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba, which, it is reported, is to be laid before the senate on Monday. Indeed, as there are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is, perhaps, my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the senate, can probably be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the senate, and, if passed by the house of representatives, can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the house.

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive. A resolution on the subject by the senate or by the house, or by both bodies or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation and is importan only as advice of great weight, voluntarily tendered to the executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this government to afford such citizens due protection. But, except in these ways, and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect, and will leave unaltered the attitude of this government towards the two contending parties in Cuba."

The impression here is that Secretary Olney's statement, pointing out the lack of legal effect of the passage of the Cameron joint resolution, was called forth by a desire to minimize the danger of an outbreak in Spain on the part of the excitable populace, which is perhaps more imminent than is generally realized in this country. Nothing less than such emergency, it is argued, would induce the secretary to depart so widely from his usual practice of refusing to comment publicly on foreign relations, particularly during the absence from Washington of the president. Of course the latter is committed by the declaration of first officer of the cabinet to the view that congress has no constitutional authority to recognize the independence of Cuba, for, to abate any of this assertion of power on his part would be construed as a repudiation of the action of the secretary, and probably would cause a disruption of the cabinet.

So far as can be gathered from a cursory scanning of the records, there is no case that affords an exact precedent to this, for nowhere have the executive and congress directly differed and made an issue on the question of recognizing another nation. It has been tacitly admitted heretofore that, as Secretary Olney contends, this is a purely executive function, but Senator Cameron, the author of the resolution which has given rise to this issue, it is understood has made a most careful and exhaustive study of the constitutional aspect of the matter, and is firmly convinced that congress has power to proceed along the lines of his resolution to recognize the new republic. Of course, Secretary Olney's statement indicates clearly that if the joint resolution ever passes both branches of congress and is sent to the president the latter will veto it, not only on the ground of impolicy, but also because it constitutes an infringement of his own prerogatives. Moreover, the secretary, in his interview, goes beyond this point, and in almost as many words says that no attention will be paid to the will of congress in this matter, even if the resolution is passed over the president's veto.

In this case, a great conflict of powers of two branches of the government might be expected to follow, though just how the issue may be made up so that it can be reached by the supreme court, the arbiter of all questions of constitutionality, is not clear at present. It is suggested, however, that if the issue goes to that length, congress may achieve its purpose indirectly by the exercise of a power certainly confided to it, exclusively, by the constitution, namely, by a declaration of war, which is, after all, in the judgment of many authorities, only what the recognition of the independence of Cuba under existing conditions would mean.

OPINION OF DAVIS.

Congress Has the Right to Recognize Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Davis is neither extremely radical nor ultra conservative. He authorized the following statement of his views:

"The Cameron resolution is in no wise a hostile act toward Spain, and will not and cannot be so construed by any government on earth. We have first declared that there is a republic of Cuba. We do not say that the United States shall intervene or shall fight Spain. We simply announce what we believe to be a fact. Now, if Spain takes offense at this, we cannot help it. If war comes it will be of her own seeking. The right of congress and of this government to recognize as a republic any country claiming that it has established a republican form of government is admitted by all powers. It is within international law. In 1822 we recognized various republics, from Mexico to Cape Horn, which were just as unstable and illusory as the republic of Cuba. Spain threatened then to make a fuss, but did nothing, and a few years afterwards when England recognized the same republics, she showed her teeth, but did not bite. She will merely growl this time. In fact, she has nothing to fight about.

"The Cubans have just as much civil government in Cuba as Spain has. Neither side has any courts, for Spain, in the part of the island she holds, maintains purely military law and control. So do the insurgents in theirs. Under these circumstances we see fit to say that the republic of Cuba exists. It is unnecessary to say why the committee disagree with the president in his opinion that there is no form of government in Cuba to recognize as a republic. It is sufficient to say that congress has full power to declare its recognition of the Cuban republic."

Senator Davis will take part in the discussion when the Cameron resolutions come up. All the members of the Minnesota delegation are in favor of Cuban independence. It is almost certain now that the house will pass the resolution before a vote on the Cameron resolutions is taken in the senate.

Patents for Northwestern Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by T. D. Merwin, patent lawyer, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Borre H. Borreson, Minneapolis, Minn., trolley pole safety device; Stephen H. Coombs, Helena, Mont., batter mixer, etc.; Erick H. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., artificial limb; Fred D. Glover and A. H. Smith, Duluth, Minn., car ventilating window; Thomas Hennessy, Grand Forks, N. D., gas generator; Victor Hodell and A. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., lumber truck; John Kulberg and C. Brunzell, Minneapolis, Minn., cloth measuring machine; Joseph H. Smith and W. A. Landis, St. Cloud, Minn., egg tester; Ira Van Tilburg, St. Paul, Minn., metallic barrel; Frederick T. and J. P. Vanstrum, Minneapolis, Minn., non-refillable bottle; Darius C. Benjamin, Alpha, Minn., (design) fence strand.

His Eyesight Returning.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Dec. 19.—A man named Charles Hedlund, an inmate of the county alms house, became blind over six years ago. Last October his eyesight revived so that he could see to walk. At present he is able to read large print. He is sixty years old.

MADRID IS EXCITED

BUT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES NO SERIOUS RESULT IS NOW ANTICIPATED.

HOME RULE FOR THE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT DISPOSED TO GRANT CUBA SATISFACTORY POWERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

Contractors Instructed to Hasten Forward to Completion Work on All Warships Now Building.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—The decision of the senate committee on foreign relations to report Senator Cameron's resolution for the recognition of the republic of Cuba, has caused a great sensation here. The newspapers enlarge upon the significance of the joint, compared with the concurrent resolution, and reproach the government, especially the Spanish minister at Washington, for having been over-confident.

Senor Canovas Del Castillo today had a long interview with the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Beranger, minister of marine. The subject of the discussion was kept secret, but it is understood that the members of the Spanish cabinet are considering the introduction in the near future of political and administrative reforms for the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. Such action, if taken, it is believed, will lead to a reconstruction of the cabinet.

Senor Canovas in an interview said that he knew yesterday through the medium of cablegrams received from Minister de Lome, that a resolution looking to the independence of Cuba would be adopted by the United States senate committee on foreign affairs, but he does not believe that congress will eventually pass resolutions of this character. Senor Castillo expressed a doubt whether public opinion will be able to influence the other branches of the United States government and President Cleveland. Spain so far, according to Premier Canovas, is satisfied with the situation.

Senor Canovas was of the opinion that Secretary Olney had supported the cause of international law with wisdom. The holidays, he thought, would give congress time for reflection. If, however, the members of the United States house of representatives and senate persisted in the attitude shown by the senate committee on foreign affairs, Senor Canovas said that he had reason to believe the president of the United States would interpose a veto, thus compelling the reintroduction of resolutions favoring Cuban independence, all of which would take time.

NOT A CASUS BELLI.

Senor Castillo made the significant and important statement during the course of the interview that the recognition of the belligerency or even the independence of the Cuban insurgents needed not necessarily be considered a casus belli, but, nevertheless, he thought any such action on the part of the United States government could not fail to have its effect upon the Spanish nation. The government of Spain, he insisted, however, would determine for itself what course to pursue. Energetic action would not be lacking, he added, but he thought it was necessary that the government's action should not be embarrassed by manifestoes. In conclusion, the premier asserted that the course of events would indicate, before a conflict could arise, whether or not it would be necessary to invoke a session of the cortes.

In another interview obtained by the Associated Press from Senor Canovas Del Castillo, the president of the council expressed himself as having confidence that the friendship and the correct statesmanship of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and the good sense of the conservative section of the American people would prevent international war. Spain, the premier said, would do its utmost to avoid friction with America, but he was of the opinion that no Spanish government could overlook the national dignity or oppose the patriotism of a nation whose history contains only deeds of heroism and records of brave actions, regardless of the consequences. The war-like attitude of the American politicians and certain classes of citizens and sections of the press was explainable only in the light of their absolute ignorance of the true state of affairs in Cuba.

A foreign office official, in an interview to-day, with a representative of the Associated Press said that while the government regrets the action of the senate, it does not think that a collision with the United States will follow, as the time elapsing before the house can adopt the senate resolution "will serve to calm the hasty thinkers in the United States and moderate the noisy patriots of Spain, who will doubtless indulge in much of the same kind of talk as the jingoes in America."

He added: "In case the house concurs in the senate resolution, President Cleveland's declared policy, as shown in his message to congress and in Secretary Olney's statement, backed up by a majority of the pople of the United States, can be relied upon in Spain to prevent hostile action. The talk of the newspapers of Madrid and New York cannot be accepted as representing government policy or desire. For instance, the statements in the press that Senor Canovas has been sounding the European powers regarding the support they might extend to Spain in case of war with the United States is absolutely untrue. Naturally Spain has the sympathy of several of the powers as the question of United States intervention in Cuba may tomorrow be a question of similar interference in Martinique, St. Thomas or Jamaica. But Senor Canovas has not taken a step to seek support for Spain. He has never believed that the matter would become a question of war, and he and the Duke of Tetuan (minister for foreign affairs) has been acting with unceasing prudence, avoiding every possible thing that might lead to serious complications.

"Senor Canovas has unbounded confidence in Minister Taylor and he has belief in the official professions of United States friendship. Mr. Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan are warm friends. Fortunately, the cortes does not assemble before April, so the situation is shorn of possible embarrassments to the government from the fervidness of Spanish patriotism. The situation is not alarming, as I do not believe that America will go further than wild talk."

SPANISH PRESS COMMENT.

Although the resolution of the for-

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