

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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THAT CHINESE LOAN

Somewhat Caused by England Getting Half of It.

CZAR'S BULLDOZING TACTICS DO NOT WIN

Russia Tries to Compel China to Favor Germany.

ENGLAND GETS A QUIET TIP FROM PEKIN

Salisbury Then Tries His Hand at the Negotiations.

PUTS UP A BIG BLUFF AND IT GOES

Germany Climbs Down and the Amount is Equally Divided Between London and Berlin Banking Houses.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—That German capital should have submitted to England taking \$8,000,000 of the \$16,000,000 of the new Chinese loan came as a complete surprise to the governments of both countries. Lord Salisbury had from the beginning of the present loan negotiations sought to encourage English bankers to advance the money required by China, going even so far as to offer assurances that the British government would be responsible for the fulfillment of any promises made in connection with the loan by China. This would have been all that was necessary had not the news of this negotiation been betrayed to a London paper, and thus to the Russian foreign office. At once the czar's representative commenced to bully the weak Chinese government, declaring that if China dared to accept an English loan guaranteed by the British government, it would honor her to China an enemy at her gates. This made the young Chinese tremble, and long cipher dispatches tickled into the Chinese embassy at London, saying in substance that though China sorely needed the money, yet such was her dread of Russia that she could not accept the offered money unless England at the same time offered to shield her in case of Russian aggression.

ADVISE ON THE SIDE. The Chinese ambassador in London has no discretion allowed him by his government; in fact, China regards all her diplomatic agents as useful only insofar as they hand in the respective foreign office letters sent to them from Peking. In this case the Chinese ambassador was empowered to say to Lord Salisbury:

"Dear Mandarin Salisbury: I cannot take your money because the Russians are bullying my emperor. Let me whisper this to your ear. Do you, my emperor will say to Russia that he must make the loan in England because John Bull is so strong."

At this point, however, Salisbury shrank back from the same generous motives that made Gladstone hand back the Transvaal to the Boers. He declined to comply with Russia in any such manner and insisted that the position of England and China must remain based upon equal prestige and not upon bribery by either. Meanwhile, however, the governments and their diplomatic agents had failed in doing was being quietly accomplished by private enterprises in the shape of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, which in China commands respect like the Bank of England. They called in the services of the man of all others most familiar with the internal economy of this country, and he it was who discovered that there were other sources of revenue besides the maritime customs that could be made profitable in the way of guarantee for the sixteen millions. This gentleman I am not at liberty to designate more closely at present, but he will soon appear before the public as a public benefactor.

GERMANY ACQUIESCES.

When all the details were arranged between this English bank and the Chinese government so that Russia could have no excuse for interfering openly, then and not till then was a cablegram sent to the Deutsch-Ostasiatische bank offering its German colleague the option of either half of the loan, to answer to be "yes" or "no" within twenty-four hours. This was not done for fear there should not be money enough in England, but from an understanding between these two corporations dating back to the time of a previous loan floated jointly, at which time it was agreed that henceforth each should help the other in this manner.

When the cable offer reached Berlin, a special cabinet meeting was immediately held and then and there it was decided to accept, that is to say, the German part of the loan has been made with the consent and presumably with the encouragement of the Kaiser's government.

How far England has committed herself in the matter does not yet appear, but my private opinion is that whatever cautiousness Lord Salisbury may have shown, and he is a cautious man, English public sentiment will never allow that the German government should be able to furnish better guarantees in the far east than that of the queen.

RUSSIANS SENT TO JAIL.

Last week two Russian subjects were sentenced to English prisons for having published a plea for the killing of the czar. Far be it from me to advocate murder in the abstract, but I have known several nihilists in my life and I have usually found that they compared favorably with those who presume to sit in judgment upon them.

In 1852, when Europe in general was being ruled much as Russia is today, the great Italian patriot, Mazzini, wrote these lines to the German revolutionary exile, Ruge: "Against this unexampled universal display of brutal force there is only one appeal left—the appeal to rational force against appeal to force. The sword in one hand, the gospel of liberty in the other." Mazzini lived in England and all the world honors him for saying that which today has sent two Russian patriots to jail.

Last week I saw Carl Peters on the street looking ten years older than before his trial. He gave his country an African empire and a few months ago was the pet of German court society. He assured me that he was the victim of a conspiracy organized in the colonial department.

SYMPATHY FOR ZOLA

Eminent Literary Men Talk of Their Brother Author.

APPLAUD HIM FOR HIS MANLY COURSE

Regret that He Was Not Given a Fair, Open Trial.

SHAKES FOUNDATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC

Saddest Blow Ever Inflicted on Justice in France.

MILITARY DE POTISM RULES THE PEOPLE

William T. Stead Thinks Imprisonment Will Enable Zola to Make His Next Book the Best He Has Written.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have been favored by some of England's most representative authors with their views on Zola's action and sentence, especially as they bear on the question of the interposition of men of letters in affairs of this kind. "I honor Zola and I think that every literary man ought to honor him for the manly, patriotic courage which he has shown in his recent action. I have no means of forming any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, but I know that Zola only demanded a fair, open trial for an accused man, in defiance of all the clamor of perverted public opinion. I honor the great writer who comes out from the quagmire of his study to stand up at any risk for a great public principle. The sentence of the Paris court has sent him to a prison. The whole literary world—indeed the whole civilized world—decries to him the palm of victory in his prison. JUSTIN MCCARTHY." "I regard the action of Zola with admiring and respect and deplore the sentence pronounced as the saddest blow ever suffered by justice in France. "EDWIN ARNOLD."

FEARS FOR FRANCE.

"For love of France, whose great I am, I deeply regret the sentence of Zola. I hope that this great, chivalrous nation will yet have the best of the contest. The French people have sent him to a prison. The whole literary world—indeed the whole civilized world—decries to him the palm of victory in his prison. JUSTIN MCCARTHY." "I regard the action of Zola with admiring and respect and deplore the sentence pronounced as the saddest blow ever suffered by justice in France. "EDWIN ARNOLD."

ENGLISH PRESS THINKS HE WILL WITHSTAND THE DUNGONS.

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THE SATURDAY REVIEW IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE AFFAIR IS GRAVELY THREATENING, AND COMMENTS UPON THE SILENCE OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE MAINE AS BEING "CONSIDERABLE" AS IN THE "NERVOUS ANXIETY OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND HIS MINISTERS TO AVOID A RUPTURE WITH SPAIN, THEY HAVE HESITATED TO PUBLISH AN ANSWER THAT WOULD STOP THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH AND ALLOW HIM TO PROCEED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS, ARE YELLING FOR KATANA WAR IN THE BEST JUNGLE STYLE."

PROCEEDING, THE SATURDAY REVIEW REMARKS: "SECRETARY SHERMAN HAVING BEEN SILENCED BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS OF NOT ALLOWING HIM TO KNOW ANYTHING, THE EXECUTIVE HAS LATELY KEPT THE SECRETS ADMIRABLY, BUT IT IS SHREWDLY SUSPECTED THAT THE PACIFIC POSITION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IS LARGELY OWING TO THE REPORTS OF HIS NAVAL ADVISERS, WHOSE INTEREST IN PEACE IS ANKLED BY THE FACT THAT THE MAINE WAS IN SPAIN WITHOUT ASSURANCE OF IMMEDIATE SUCCESS. THE SPANISH FLEET IS NOT TO BE DEPISED, AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE NOT DISPLAYED ANY LOVE FOR THEIR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR. BUT ALL THIS WILL NOT PREVENT THE FINGER OF FORTUNE FROM POINTING TO THE SPANISH FLEET AS A SCRAP OF EVIDENCE IMPLICATING THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES AS BEING GUILTY."

THE SPECTATOR IS CERTAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, "WHETHER MOVED BY INFORMATION FROM EUROPE, OR BEING ONLY DESIROUS OF PEACE, IS ANKLED BY THE FACT THAT THE MAINE WAS IN SPAIN WITHOUT ASSURANCE OF IMMEDIATE SUCCESS. THE SPANISH FLEET IS NOT TO BE DEPISED, AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE NOT DISPLAYED ANY LOVE FOR THEIR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR. BUT ALL THIS WILL NOT PREVENT THE FINGER OF FORTUNE FROM POINTING TO THE SPANISH FLEET AS A SCRAP OF EVIDENCE IMPLICATING THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES AS BEING GUILTY."

THE SPECTATOR THEN PROCEEDS TO REPEAT THE REPORTED WAR PREPARATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND CONCLUDES: "BUT GRAVE PERSONS EVERYWHERE IN THE UNION, ARE WAITING FOR EVIDENCE, AND ARE NOT INCLINED FOR WAR UNLESS THE HONOR AND POLICY OF THE COUNTRY REALLY REQUIRE IT."

ADVICES FROM MADRID SHOW THAT WHILE THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANS, SUCH AS EL PAIS, ARE SHRIEKING DENUNCIATIONS AND THREATS, THE RESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPERS HAVE ADOPTED A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE. FOR INSTANCE, EL LIBERAL, IN A LEADING ARTICLE, MADE A SYMPATHETIC REFERENCE TO WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, AND EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S SPEECH AT PHILADELPHIA, CONSIDERING IT TO BE "A REBUTT FOR THE BARKING DOGS WHO ENTAIL THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN," AND EXPRESSING THE HOPE "THAT THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION WILL BE IN ACCORD WITH HIS WORDS."

IN CONCLUSION EL LIBERAL SAYS: "TIME WILL TELL, BUT FOR THE PRESENT WE OUGHT TO TRY A TRUCE TO SUSPICIONS AND ANIMOSITIES IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT MAN, WHO, IN ADDITION TO LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE LIBERTY OF HIS PEOPLE, CONTRIBUTED AS FEW OTHERS HAVE DONE TO THE REDEMPTION AND DIGNIFYING OF HUMAN CONSCIENCE."

THE MINISTERS DECLARE THAT THE PESSIMISTIC VIEWS OF THE SPANISH PRESS ARE ONLY THE ECHOES OF THE SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS MADE BY CERTAIN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

SIXTY POSTULATES SAIL FOR AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Sixty young Irish women, all of whom are postulates for the order of St. Joseph, at St. Louis, Mo., have embarked on board the Red Star line steamer Pennland for Philadelphia. They are escorted by Sister Mary Paul.

CONSIDERATION IN REVIEWING WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

Nor does it belong to me in the thick of the fray and under sentence of imprisonment to sit as a critic on my sentence.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE ARE NOT THEMSELVES AT THIS JUNCTURE, AND THIS IS ALL THE MORE REASON WHY LOVERS OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE LIKE MYSELF SHOULD NOT FEEL FAINTHEARTED.

FOR MY PART I AM NOT DETAILED IN THE LEAST, THOUGH PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED BY THE LAMENTABLENESS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION. I CANNOT SAY MORE EXCEPT TO THANK MY FRIENDS IN AMERICA. EMILY CRAWFORD.

INTERVIEW WITH MME. DREYFUS.

Wife of the Condemned Officer Lays Her Heart Bare.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I was favored by Mme. Dreyfus at her father's house today. She bears traces on her beautiful Madonna-like face of the recent heavy anxiety. Mme. Dreyfus willingly spoke for the world readers, saying:

"I may tell you now that I have not seen my husband's handwriting for a year and a half. I get only copies of his letters from the minister for the colonies. He is not allowed to write about the state of his health or his treatment in prison. He speaks of nothing but his rehabilitation before he dies. That thought absorbs him even more than the thought of me and our children. The last copy of a letter of his which I received was week before last. It was all about his rehabilitation and I cannot say whether he knows what has been going on here.

"The result of the Zola trial is a stain on the republic, but I still hope even at this time that the republic will be able to do the right thing. I have not told any journalist before, but I never met, and never saw M. Zola until we exchanged looks when I was at the bar of the Palais Justice. He is a hero, exalted above his fellows by his sublime unselfishness and love of truth.

"We must now await the result of his appeal before taking any further step. If the secret document had been produced we must have succeeded, but the government, whether in favor of the republic or not, was unable to reveal it. It is in our hands, whether at the general elections approaching. "I have received hundreds of letters, warm, personal letters, from all parts of the United States since the publication of my first interview. I now ask you to convey my heartfelt thanks for these, as I cannot."

"EDWIN ARNOLD."

HAVE GREAT FAITH IN MCKINLEY.

English Press Thinks He Will Withstand the Dungeons.

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DANGER IN HAVANA

Volunteers May Rise and Massacre the Americans.

LIABLE TO INSTIGATE BLOODY RIOTS

Blanco Realizes the Danger but is Helpless.

VOLUNTEERS COME FROM LOWER CLASSES

Ignorant, Bigoted and Utterly Devoid of Responsibility.

THIRTY THOUSAND OF THEM, ALL TOLD

Blanco is Absolutely Powerless to Restrain or Control Them—Cordial Hatred for Everything that is American.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA (Via Key West, Fla.), Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An unnatural quiet prevails, but this does not in any way deceive the Americans as to the danger of the situation, nor the intelligent residents of the city, nor Spanish officials blind to the possibilities. The great danger is from the volunteers, who are recruited from the worst elements of the population. The statement printed in the American newspapers that this body of military is composed of the employes of merchants and that their officers are Junior partners and sons of merchants is not true. The assumption is that the merchants, from sheer self-interest, would not permit an outbreak of the volunteers, instigating riots and probably the killing of Americans. As there are said to be 30,000 volunteers it is obvious that most of them cannot be engaged in mercantile pursuits, which would be ruined by war with the United States.

The file of volunteers is recruited among the laboring classes, day drivers, laborers and the like, the most ignorant and bigoted class of men on the earth. They are absolutely without reasoning power and firm in the belief that Spain has only to declare war on the United States to find the Americans cringing and suing for peace. They hate the Americans, despise our government and on every opportunity insult the citizens of the United States now here. They are only waiting for an opportunity and a word from their leaders to begin an attack on the American consulate and an indiscriminate warfare on all who may look to General Lee for protection.

BLANCO KNOWS THE DANGER.

General Blanco knows the danger. He would prevent an attack if he could, but he is powerless, and his commands would not be obeyed by his soldiers. They sympathize with the volunteers and could not be induced to fire on people of their own blood. They, too, believe that they could bring the United States to terms in a war.

The only forces that could be depended on to protect foreigners in case of riot are those of the navy and the local police. The men of the navy will obey their officers. They have knocked around the world enough to know that they will have a strong foe to compete with and are not nearly so ignorant as the ordinary local people. Their officers are fine men and have trained their crews to such a degree of efficiency that their orders will be obeyed. The local police is an efficient body, but small in numbers. The policemen would do what they could, but that is little enough.

Immediately after the Maine disaster the population of Havana was quite more decent than before in the treatment of Americans. When the Hache and the Mangrove entered the harbor the people looked on in astonishment. They said: "The Maine is gone and there is what is left of the great American fleet we have heard so much about."

Ridicule of the United States is again rampant and insults again prevail. They spit upon the ground when Americans go by. It seems as if the administration at Washington has made a mistake in not ordering several of the war fleet to cruise in sight of Havana. This action might have incensed the Spanish government, but it would have had a salutary effect on the population of Havana.

SIGH FOR WEYLER.

The people here sigh for the return of Weyler and say Blanco is an old woman. Admiration of Weyler is so strong that the name of Obispo street has been changed to Weyler.

Much uneasiness is manifested at the news that the American fleet at Key West is being augmented by ships that have been at other ports. It is known here that the Texas, the Nashville, the Marblehead, the Montgomery and the Detroit are either in Key West port or on the way there. The Brooklyn is supposed to be due there soon. The plan is beginning to be quietly expressed by Spanish officials that this looks suspicious. When it is explained to them that the arrangements were made before the Maine disaster they ask why it was that for four years previously the United States had not found it necessary to send a fleet to cruise in these waters and why it was that until the Maine came here no American war vessel had been in Havana harbor. They all realize the possibility of war with the United States.

Havana can make no defense against an attack. It has only one modern battery of any strength. The guns are mounted on ordinary seacoast carriages in an exposed position. The rapid fire guns of the modern cruiser or other war ship could drive the men from the land battery as soon as they got within range. It is said that there is not enough ammunition available to serve the battery through one action. Then, too, the Spaniards have no expert gunners nor artillerymen. Modern war ships are built for hard knocks and it is not likely that the Havana battery could do any one of our ships before it could get its small caliber rapid fire battery at work, assuming that a shot had been fired from its rifles. The American navy gunners are the best marksmen. One ship could stand off at sea and reduce this one battery.

It is almost idle to discuss the possibility of such an action, for if Admiral Scliar were to demand surrender, Havana probably would capitulate immediately, or he could, if he desired, establish a blockade of the port and starve the city into submission in a week. No provisions have been accumulated and none are to be had except as are brought in by ships. Mantanzas, the only other port on the north coast of Cuba which amounts to much, could easily be captured. With the downfall of Havana the island would soon be under subjection without more fighting.

The news from Madrid is watched with

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Northern Winds.

1. Facts About the Chinese Loan.

2. Sympathy Expressed for Zola.

3. Danger of Riot in Havana.

4. De Lome Grows Very Belligerent.

5. McKinley Equal to the Emergency.

6. Nebraska's Mortgage Record.

7. Harley Jury Still Hung Up.

8. Affairs at South Omaha.

9. In Omaha's Social Vortex.

10. New Union Pacific Depot Plans.

11. Endorsement of Financial News.

12. Councillor's Comment.

13. Water Turned into Exposition Mains.

14. In the Department of Woman.

15. Editorial Comment.

16. Beneficial to Women's Clubs.

17. Leaves Nebraska's Early History.

18. In the Department of Amusements.

19. In the Department of Amusements.

20. Sporting Review of the Week.

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 2 columns: High and Low. Rows for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

feverish interest. The sailing of six torpedo boats from Cadiz brings encouragement to Spaniards here and the other preparations by Spain for possible war cause wild exultation.

PROCTOR ARRIVES.

Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-secretary of war, arrived on the steamer Tim this morning, accompanied by Colonel Parker of Washington. He denies that his visit has any connection with the situation and says he probably will return north next Tuesday. He called on General Lee today. When the decision of the naval court of inquiry is made public trouble with the population here may follow at any moment. General Lee has not expressed himself on the situation, but nobody acquainted with him doubts that when the time comes he will do himself as well as become a soldier of experience and a diplomat of ability.

The hearing of Captain Sigbee wins the admiration of everybody. Chaplain Chadwick has won the love of everybody who has come in contact with him. His labors are without cessation. He has comforted the wounded, buried the dead and attended to the painful duty of identifying the almost unrecognizable bodies as they came to the surface. All this without seemingly an hour's rest. No man with less of physical strength and less impulse of holy duty behind him could have stood the strain. He is entitled to the love and honor of the entire American people.

General Blanco has ordered 1,700 Spanish troops from the interior to reinforce the strong body of military already in Havana. This is done in anticipation of an attempt by sympathizers with General Weyler to attack Americans.

WEYLERITES ARE ACTIVE.

The Weylerites are preparing to make a defiant anti-American demonstration when the battleship Vizcaya arrives. It is contended upon an efficient defender of this city in case it is threatened with capture by the United States squadron now cruising off Tortugas—much to the discomfort of the Spaniards. The Vizcaya was expected here today. Streets and stores were gradually decorated in token of a hearty welcome to it. It was not known here that it did not leave New York until yesterday afternoon.

The crew of the wrecking steamer Right Arm has built a platform on the wreck of the Maine and was working vigorously today at saving the bodies of the dead. Only one body was found with the head on and even that could not be recognized.

I have spent the most of the day alongside the Maine studying the wreck. The naval court of inquiry expects to leave tonight for Key West.

Seaman Holzer of New York died today noon in San Ambrosio hospital.

La Lucha prints an open letter which the correspondent of the American newspapers sent to the press censor, Senor Mendez, heartily thanking him for his valuable co-operation in sending out by cable their dispatches regarding the disaster to the Maine. The letter was signed by the correspondents of all the newspapers represented here and of the Press association.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

SPAIN APPREHENDS NO TROUBLE.

Dissolves the Cortes and New Elections to Occur March 27.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The government now apprehends no immediate complications in Spain's relations with the United States. Consequently, it has decided to dissolve the Spanish Cortes (parliament) by royal decree in the Madrid Gazette on Sunday. That will fix the date of the general elections in Spain and the meeting of the new Cortes on Monday, April 25.

I have the most trustworthy grounds for stating that the Spanish government is bent upon pushing military operations and the unofficial negotiations of the autonomist executive committee with the insurgent chiefs as vigorously as possible before May 1, in order to be in a position to assert the new plan of colonial home rule has made sufficient progress to justify the expectation of the early pacification of Cuba and to justify President McKinley in making the contemplated treaty of commerce with Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands.

Both governments are determined. It is said, to conduct treaty negotiations with great rapidity, as they agree in considering such a treaty as the best means to strengthen the hands of President McKinley in his efforts to avert war, as well as to strengthen the position of the Spanish government and the new autonomist regime in Cuba. In fact, both governments are perfectly aware it is declared, how difficult the situation would become if all this were not accomplished before May 1, when the rainy and unhealthy season begins in Cuba, before the progress of events should then indicate an indefinite prolongation of the Cuban war.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Standard Oil Company Makes Answer.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—Standard Oil company today filed in the supreme court its answer to a bill brought to break the trust in Ohio. It gives the list of corporations which it declares to be the trust.

DE LOME SNIFFS WAR

Author of the Canalja Letter Assumes a Fighting Attitude.

WANTS TO WHIP UNCLE SAM INSTANTLY

Says the Sooner the Crisis Arrives the Better for Spain.

AMERICAN NAVY NOT PREPARED FOR WAR

Spain Cannot Longer, He Says, Stave Off Hostilities.

DECLINES TO TALK TO NEWSPAPER MEN

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Senior Dupuy de Lome is consumed with hatred of the United States. The whole burden of his conversation, those who have talked with him say, is that it is utterly useless for the Spanish government to try longer to stave off war with America, and that the sooner war comes the better for Spain, owing to the unprepared condition of the American navy.

I called this morning at Brown's hotel, Albermarle street, to interview Senor Dupuy de Lome, but was informed that Senor Dupuy de Lome's former minister to the United States refused to receive no newspaper men. I left a note asking Senor de Lome if, in the interest of peace and good relations between the United States and his country, he would say whether, to his knowledge, Havana harbor was mined in the neighborhood of the Maine's anchorage, or not. No reply was vouchsafed to this inquiry.

Calling later in the evening I was notified that "Senor de Lome has no information on that point and would give none if he had it."

The correspondent sent a message to Senor de Lome asking what were "the infamous lies of the New York press,"