

and the conviction has grown that Germany, though glad to avail herself of Great Britain's assistance to her ally, Italy, will not take a mere lenient view of that act of any forward movement by Great Britain. Whether the disturbed condition of affairs in South Africa gives France a hope that there will be inserted the wedge to break asunder again the newly-formed friendship of Great Britain and Germany is a matter of surmise. But that France regards the alliance of Great Britain with the Dreihund as less formidable, because less well assured, is evident from many things.

How far the French ministry will resume the stiff attitude of protest against the Nile expedition adopted in M. Berthelot's report of his communication to Lord Dufferin when the expedition was first announced, and subsequently softened in consequence of the outbreak of unbridled French patriots, is the question of first interest in Paris tonight, and which it is hoped will be answered in the Chamber of Deputies.

**BULUWAYO, Matabele, March 29.**—Capt. Spreckley, who routed a strong force of Matabeles on Thursday inflicting a heavy loss upon them, has returned to Buluwayo, bringing with him a large number of prisoners. He brings the disastrous intelligence that all the whites in the Fubuse district have been massacred by the natives, including Messrs. Bentley, Adkins, Baragwanth and Carpenter. The corpses of those killed were horribly mutilated, and their faces were burned almost beyond recognition. The native police, who are known to have incited the uprising have been disarmed and several Matabele spies have been arrested.

A family of eight persons have been brutally murdered and two prominent are missing in the country near here.

**NEW YORK, March 29.**—The Rainier liquor bill was not enforced to this city today, because Chief of Police Conlin and the corporation counsel were in doubt as to whether the bill goes into effect before April 30th. The saloons, as usual, were closed to strangers, and many keepers lived up to not only the spirit but the letter of the law, and closed their doors entirely, with their shades down so that the interior could be seen. Exceptions were few, for the majority of the keepers kept their shades up, with a picket on guard, who released the chain on the side door only after assuring himself the callers were "all right." At the University, Union League and other prominent clubs drinks could be had the same as usual, but it was said that next Sunday the bars would be closed. In most of the other cities throughout the state the law was enforced.

**AKRON, O., March 29.**—At a late hour last night a masked man entered the farmhouse of Alvin M. Stone, near Talmage, a few miles from this city, and in the brief space of half an hour committed a horrible butchery. When he took his departure Stone and his wife, both aged people were lying dead in bed, horribly mutilated, and Mrs. Stillson, the hired man, and Emma Stone, the eldest of the three daughters, were unconscious from blows dealt by the murderer.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.**—Senator Cannon's resolution directing

the opening of the Uocompahgre Indian reservation in Utah which creates such an animated debate a few days since, will become the unfinished business after the Arkansas bill.

**NEW YORK, March 30.**—A special to the Herald from Madrid says:

The Duke of Veragua, the lineal descendant of Columbus, who visited the United States during the Columbian celebration, in an interview with the Herald correspondent said that it was his earnest hope that the trouble between the United States and Spain over Cuba would be a natural death.

"Spain," he said, "has had great provocation for the expression of resentment against the United States. I am grieved to say that the action of Congress seems to have been the insult of the century. I cannot understand how it happened. The only explanation I can find is that the American people and Senate mistake the motives and conduct of the war in Cuba.

"It is easy enough to excuse the populace in America for showing a hostile attitude towards Spain. They do not stop to think and they have no correct information of the real condition of affairs in Cuba. The Senate, however, should be less excitable. The gentlemen who compose it are presumed to have information on any international affair they discuss and I can see no excuse for their hasty action.

"Whatever the outcome, I trust that the idea of justice to Spain will prevail. Even though war should come between Spain and the United States, and even were it possible that, as a result, the Spanish nation should be wiped off the face of the earth, still the name of Spain would never be forgotten, but would go down through history revered and respected as long as there were such a place as America, with the benign shadow of a Columbus upon it. I do not believe that even the American senators had forgotten in the excitement of the moment what their nation owes to Spain.

"It is unjust to think that the malfactors and half civilized forces led by Maceo should be considered in the same light as the Spanish troops. The Spanish soldiers sent to Cuba are disciplined and, as a rule, educated men. To suppress the insurrection vigorous methods must be used. General Weyler proclaims this idea.

"I do not see how it can possibly be objected to under existing circumstances. It is simply a case of civilized warfare against guerrilla conflict. There is no doubt in any mind that the Spanish body politic of the day is much more humane and merciful than it was twenty-five years ago. Since the last revolution the Spanish government has adopted laws as liberal as those that exist anywhere.

"If the war were soon and with dignity brought to an end in Cuba, or if there had been no war, Cuba would have a home rule government that would be entirely satisfactory to the majority of Cubans. Of course a home rule government cannot be granted a mob of insurgents.

"Spain will never allow interference in her domestic affairs. Even should other countries which have interests close to those of Spain come into this quarrel, Spain would still resist any interference to the last drop of the

blood of her subjects and to the last centime of her money."

The duke being asked what from his standpoint would be graceful and appropriate way for the President of the United States to get out of the difficulty replied:

"Do nothing and let it die out. I cannot conceive that Congress will force him into any premature action."

**NEW YORK, March 30.**—A special to the Herald from Madrid says:

A violent attack upon Senator Sherman is published in the Imparcial which calls him a former slave trader, and asserts that he wants the Cuban rebellion to succeed in order to establish slavery in Cuba.

**KEY WEST, (Sent from Havana, March 28 to avoid press censor.)**—Twenty-five thousand rebels under Maceo are swarming over the province of Pinar del Rio, destroying property, ripping up rails and tearing down telegraph lines. Forty-five thousand Spanish soldiers are in the same territory and more are coming. General Maceo is in immediate command of the center column of rebels with about 6,000 cavalry. The other 4,000 men are divided into small bands of pillagers. The insurgents are well equipped and have plenty of ammunition and capable of giving the soldiers a warm reception. The activity noticeable about the palace of General Weyler seems to bear out the idea that a crisis is near at hand.

**MADRID, March 30.**—Semi-official advices received from Havana indicate that the report that the city of Pinar del Rio has been captured by the insurgents is incorrect.

**NEW YORK, March 30.**—A special to the World from Madrid says:

The minister of war, Gen. Azacarra, has prepared the budget of his department for the next fiscal year with a view to increasing the regular army in Spain from 80,000 to 100,000, to enable him to keep 50,000 troops ready to embark for Cuba next autumn. The minister of the colonies, Senor Castellanos, still hopes to prevail upon the autonomist leaders in Cuba to accept seats in the coming Cortes. But all advices from that colony show extreme reluctance among the autonomists to take part in the elections. They declare that elections in the present state of affairs on the island must be a farce.

Premier Canovas has publicly asserted that the Cuban autonomists are in a most peculiar position. Those who are of most consequence, both politically and socially, men of reputation at court and at the bar, can no longer count on the votes of the people who formerly elected them, but it must be confessed the greater number of those people are in the insurgent ranks. The autonomist leaders, rather than consent to be elected to the Cortes by the other Cuban parties, prefer to withdraw from the political field, as their prestige would be impaired by election under such conditions. Premier Canovas has also declared that the Cuban reformist party received its finishing blow when its chief, Count Muriel, died. He thinks his radical members will join the autonomists and the remainder re-enter the union, constitutional or reactionary party.

Much importance is attached by