TELEGRAPHIC.

SPANISH SITUATION.

The Attitude of France Against the United States.

GERMAN SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

English Comment and Advice to President Cleveland—Peace Not Assured.

BERLIN, March 2.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from New York says great distrust has been created by the report that negotiations are in progress between France and Spain which, it is said, refer to the diplomatic attitude of France against intervention by the United States in Cuba. The dispatch adds: "The contingency has been reckoned within New York of Spain's securing the support of France by the cession of islands such as the Canaries or at the expense of Morocco.

"Many French holders of Spanish and Spanish-Cuban loans are urging the French government to protect them."

PARIS, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation, which for the present has the lead in political editorial comment, as well as a subject for discussion in the state and other places where military men and politicians gather daily.

The France, 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 exceeded, the recall of Marshal Martinez de Campos was a double error, externally and internally, inasmuch as the coming elections (in Cuba) may bring surprises.

The Journal blames the United States Senate for "palliating the outrages of the insurgents and condemning the repressive measures of Gen. Weyler, adding: "Europe one day will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine."

The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that: "The intervention of the United States at every turn is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, which compelled Bismarck to recede, will not recoil before Sherman, the brother of the slayer of the Colorado Indians."

The Temps speaking of the action of the United States Senate on the Cuban war says: "It will help the government to suppress the rebellion in awakening Spanish patriotism. This noble nation will never admit a stranger to intervene."

La France says: "We owe all our sympathy and help to Spain in defense of her rights against the covetous Americans."

DISCUSSED IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 2.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—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 determination on the part of the United States to depart from its time-honored course of non-interference in European affairs. The American action on the Cuban question is, therefore, regarded as an event of the first importance to the European world.

More or less speculation is given, also to the manner in which the United States expects to reap profit by intervening in Cuba, and much of the argument on the question proceeds on the presumption that it is sought to take Cuba from Spain for the purpose of adding it to the United States.

It is generally admitted that as a belligerent force Spain would be no match for the United States in the event of hostilities arising out of the dispute. When it comes to the merits of the case upon which the United States bases its action, the opinion holds that Spain's treatment of Cuba has been and is brutal, and such as awakens a sentiment of reprobation. But, looking further, to the legal aspects of the case, it is considered that Spain is still within the rights which are secured to her by international law, in quelling the rebellion in any possible way. The opinion is generally held by well-informed politicians that the Spanish government will find an ally against the United States in Europe in case of war.

Herr Richter, the distinguished radical leader, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The United States has undoubtedly become a new and hitherto unaccounted-for factor in international politics. As to the Cuban question, Spain would be better off to be rid of Cuba, from the financial point of view, as the island costs her more than it yields. But one would hesitate to give it up, for to do so means for her the abdication of all pretensions as a great power in Europe."

There is great reserve displayed in government circles in expressing any opinion on the subject, as was to be expected, and the portion of the press which has official connections has been silent. At the foreign office, however, it was said to the Associated Press correspondent that grave fears were entertained there that serious international complications would be the outcome of the attitude of the United States to Cuba.

The Frankfurter Zeitung editorially discredits its own dispatch from New York alleging that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain looking to allied opposition to intervention by the United States in Cuba.

"France is too much engaged with her own affairs," the Zeitung thinks, "to go out of her way in the support of Spain."

IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 2.—The relations between the United States and Spain over the Cuban question continue to occupy a large share of attention and the newspapers of all classes comment upon the situation.

The editorial of the Times on the subject says:

"Some people might pronounce Mr. Hill's resolution more offensive and bellicose than the Senate's, but the point is of little consequence, considering the largeness of the majorities and the rapidity with which the resolution was adopted, almost amounting to precipitancy. Our correspondent mentions this issue to the Barcelona disturbances. But Spain apologized for these with a promptitude worthy of a Chamberlain (referring to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude on the question of the Jameson raid upon the Transvaal).

"President Cleveland has now to decide whether it is safe to disregard the concurrent resolution. We may suspect the Cuban agitation of being to some extent fictitious because of the large financial interests involved, and the President, daring to disregard the present stand, might a little later revive the country's temper. Should President Cleveland decide upon more peremptory action, there is every reason to anticipate a war, which may prove more troublesome than the Washington politicians expect."

The St. James Gazette remarks: If Spain and the United States go to war it does not follow that the Americans will have such a mere walkover as they anticipate. The fall in the price of American stocks tells its own tale. American commerce would be a fine butt for Spanish privateers, and the capture of Cuba would hardly compensate for such damage. American commerce would feel the results not only on the Atlantic, but in European waters.

The prospects of Spanish privateers recalls that another of America's political attacks is coming home to roost. Spain followed America's example in refusing to recognize the abolition of privateers. Thus not even the slight obstacle of international agreement exists to prevent the Spaniards from equipping a swarm of steamers to prey upon American shipping, which the Americans threaten to do to the British if they are ever at war with the United States.

SPAIN PREPARING.

LONDON, March 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette today has a dispatch from Madrid which says: Although Spain recognizes the absolute independence of the American senators, without admitting the possibility of intervention, the premier intends to point out to the American government the injustice of some of the language of the senators. He also proposes to point out the acts of the Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is claimed, merit the condemnation of civilized nations. For them to be considered on an equal footing with the Spanish troops and to grant such men belligerent rights, is regarded in some quarters to be simply a pretext for a quarrel with Spain. The government in any case, is preparing for all eventualities.

CUBAN REBELLION.

Would Not Have Amounted to Much, but for Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister, in the course of an interview here today said: "The rebellion in Cuba would never have been a serious matter at all had it not been for the interference of the United States. It never would have passed the limits of a mere riot had it not been for the money, supplies, arms and men that were sent from this country. Men have gone from this country with the assurance that the United States would grant belligerent rights to the Cubans, and in all probability send a fleet to Cuban waters to support the insurgents. At no time have the authorities in this country given the situation in Cuba a fair investigation to ascertain what the facts actually are. It has been said that all Cubans are interested in the rebellion, but the truth of the matter is that there are seven Cuban generals and several hundred Cuban officers fighting in the Spanish army in Cuba. In fact, I am sure there are more Cuban officers in the Spanish army than there are white leaders among the insurgents."

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill passed by the Senate today for the increase of the navy attracted considerable attention, in view of the tension over Spanish-Cuban affairs.

The Spanish-Cuban question came to the attention of the Senate soon after the day's session opened, when 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 Gomez, late editor of the La Lucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured, confined in a dungeon on the bare ground for two months in Ceuta, the penal colony of Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist upon a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only, and without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelsen and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of New York newspapers, who are charged only 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 reports of barbarities perpetrated on Gomez and others. These set forth that the wife of Gomez had received a letter from him written in his blood shortly before he died in the Spanish penal colony in Africa.

The senator declared that Americans serving in the Cuban army were to be shot to death without trial. He declared that the recent action of the Senate should be supplemented by steps to secure humane treatment of prisoners taken by the Spanish troops.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to.

Senator Gear presented Senator Allison's credentials for the term beginning March 4, 1897.

A resolution by Mr. Allen of Nebraska was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on the earnings of the Pacific railroads from the time of their organization.

The President's veto of the bill concerning Arizona lands, with a report from the House that the bill had been passed over the veto in that body, was presented and the entire subject referred to the committee on public lands.

The bill was passed to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another.

The following bills were passed:

Providing certain requirements for vessels propelled by naphtha, gas, fluid, or electric motors; establishing a naval training station on Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco; appropriating $[illegible] to the Fort Donelson national cemetery, Dover, Tenn.; for the promotion of Commodores L. C. Sartori and O. C. Badger to be rear-admirals; to authorize the St. Louis & Oklahoma City Railroad company to construct a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma territories; appropriating $[illegible] for a revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributaries, and amending the laws as to the conspicuous marking of vessels' names on their bows and sterns, and for marking the draught.

The bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag was made the special order for Friday at two o'clock.

The House resolutions on Cuba were reported and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

At 4:15 the Senate held a brief executive session and shortly after adjourned.

Italians Defeated.

MASSOWAH, March 2.—The Italian forces have suffered another reverse at the hands of the Shoans. Gen. Baratieri assumed the offensive on March 1st. He disposed his forces into three columns, and advanced to attack the Shoan position. He surprised and captured the passes leading to Adowa, the capital of Tigre, without fighting, but was soon attacked by the whole of the Shoan army and was obliged to retreat.

The losses sustained by the Italians are not stated, but their forces are retiring behind Belesa.

Silver Men Unite.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Patriots' Bulletin, the organ of the Patriots of America, the order of which W. H. Harvey (Coin) is the temporary head, announces the consolidation of the Silver Knights of America with the Patriots of America. The Silver Knights is the organization of which United States Senator Stewart has been the recognized leader. The formalities of the consolidation were carried out by Col. O. C. Smith, who has been captain secretary of the Silver Knights. The Bulletin publishes a facsimile of a telegram from Senator Stewart at Washington to Mr. Harvey as follows:

"I endorse Col. Smith's action and congratulate the Patriots of America upon the noble mission; the cause is the cause of humanity and it will find lodgment in the hearts of the American people."

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Chief Justice Fuller handed down the decision of the Supreme court today in the Nogales land grant case from Southern Arizona. He did not go into the general merits of the case, but affirmed the decision of the court of private land claims on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, as the grant had not been located at the time of the Gadsden treaty.

In the United States Supreme court today Justice White announced the decision of the court in the Elmira Savings bank case. This case was brought to the Supreme court on a writ of error from the New York state court of appeals by Charles Davis, receiver of the Elmira National bank. The question involved was whether the deposits of a savings bank in a failed National bank could be given preference over other deposits in accordance with a state law. The decision is against the state law, and puts savings bank deposits on the same footing as other deposits. The decision of the court below is affirmed.

Justice Brewster rendered a decision in the case of Samuel Marks vs United States and the Bannock Indians, involving a claim for Indian depredations. The decision involved the construction of part of the statute of 1891 concerning depredations committed by Indians "in amity" with the United States. The case was appealed from the decision of the court of claims, which held the words "in amity" to mean a state of actual peace and where no hostilities were in progress. The Supreme court affirmed the decision of the court below.

Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Mrs. Amanda W. France vs John W. Connor and W. L. K. Brown. The case came to the United States Supreme court from the Wyoming supreme court and involved the question as to whether the right of dower conferred by the Edmunds act upon widows in Utah applied to other territories. The Wyoming court decided that it did not and Justice Gray's decision confirmed that view.

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