

LEGATIONS GUARDED.

Precautionary Measures to Prevent Any Possible Outbreak.

Feeling in Spain Very Bitter Against the United States.

An Attack Made Upon the American Consulate Building at Barcelona—The Trouble Caused by the Action of the United States Senate in Adopting Resolutions Favoring the Granting of Belligerent Rights to Cuban Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The State Department has been officially advised that the Spanish Government, as a precautionary measure against any possible outbreak of violence arising from the excited feeling of the people of Madrid in regard to the reported action of the United States Senate on Cuban affairs, has taken measures to guard the United States Legation.

The Spanish newspapers have published only carefully worded abstracts of the purport of the Senate resolutions, but publications in Paris have given a sufficiently full statement of the feelings of the United States Congress in the matter to cause anxiety and precaution.

It is recalled that twice previously foreign legations have been attacked in Madrid. In 1871 the residence of the Papal Nuncio was assailed, and in 1885 the German Legation was attacked on account of the Caroline Islands dispute. It is a matter of history that a good many years ago the Spanish Consulate in New Orleans was attacked by a mob, and the United States made prompt apology and reparation to Spain for this insult to its flag. It is to prevent any such occurrence against the United States Legation in Madrid that the precaution of the Spanish Government has been taken. Minister Hanz Taylor, though devoting most of his time to historical studies, and taking little part in the diplomatic life of the Spanish capital, except so far as urgent business compels him, is not personally unpopular in Madrid.

The course taken by the Spanish Ministry in placing a guard over the United States Legation has not been adopted at his request, but as a measure of abundant precaution by the Spanish Government at its own instigation, and partly in recognition of the vigilance displayed by the United States in the seizure of the supposed filibustering steamer *Bernardo*.

No advices have been received at the Spanish Legation here to indicate any serious danger. Minister de Lome says he has abiding faith in the good sense of the American people, and that he feels certain that nothing will happen to interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States.

POPULAR FEELING BITTER.

MADRID, March 1.—Popular feeling here is bitter against the United States, because of the action of the Senate in adopting a resolution favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels.

The action of Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval reserve vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Company for dispatch to the Bahama Channel meets with hearty approval. It is very evident that, despite the formal resolution of Congress, the President's declaration that if President Cleveland should be compelled to endorse the action of Congress it would not provoke an international conflict nor interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States, the Government is doing its utmost to prepare against any possible contingency.

The Prime Minister said last evening: "I trust that President Cleveland will veto the formal resolution of Congress, and I have more reason to trust that he will not comply with the resolutions contained therein."

He added: "The granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels is not a casus belli, but Spain shall declare that it is not the act of a friendly nation. I do not think that Spain is threatened by foreign aggression, but measures shall be taken for the defense of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstration in the streets here, I shall press them severely."

Senor Silvea, leader of the dissolution conservatives, has in an interview advised the union of all Spaniards without regard to their political faith. He added that the act of the American Senate was without precedent in international law. He greatly feared, considering the bad faith of the Americans, that they gave belligerent rights a different meaning than is described in international law.

An interview was also sought with Senor Castelar, the Republican leader, but he refused to speak on the subject, as he considered the circumstances to be of the most serious nature.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long cable dispatch to Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Ambassador to Washington, instructing him to present to the American Government a formal declaration against the insult offered to Spain during the discussion of the belligerency resolution.

At several of the cafes here last night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and Americans.

The troops are confined to their barracks, in readiness to respond to any call for their services.

This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings, the American Legation and the residence of Minister Taylor were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement an attack might be made upon them. A group of fifty students paraded this morning. They were perfectly orderly, and no attempt was made to interfere with them. At the university the students this afternoon attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly intervened and dispersed them.

Acting under instructions from the Government, no group of persons is allowed to approach the United States Legation or the house occupied by Minister Taylor.

GERMAN TOPICS.

Probability That There Will be Increase on the Sugar Tariffs.

Bavaria, However, Continues to Oppose the Measure.

The Emperor Determined to Obtain an Enlarged Naval Appropriation, Which the Reichstag Will Probably Grant—A Demand for Two Hundred Million Francs Will be Made, and, if Refused, a Dissolution of the Reichstag May Occur.

BERLIN, March 1.—Upon the resumption of the discussion of the sugar bill in the Reichstag to-morrow Count Von Posadowski-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, will make an announcement that the Government of the Southern German States and their representatives will offer no opposition to the proposed alterations of the law, but on the contrary, some of them are willing to support a measure fixing a premium even higher than that proposed. Bavaria, however, continues to oppose the bill, but the probabilities are that, despite this opposition, the bill will pass.

The emphatic declarations recently made by Freiherr Marschall Von Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government has no intention of making any increased demands for the purpose of strengthening the navy, have failed to convince members of any political party that the idea of enlargement of the navy has been abandoned. It is clearly understood that the Emperor is determined to obtain an enlarged naval estimate, and the hope is entertained in official quarters that the Emperor's plan, as regards the British navy, will be approved by the Reichstag. In his speech at Lewes, together with his insulting allusions to Germany, will so thoroughly excite the indignation and resentment of the members of the Reichstag as to cause them to grant any increase of naval estimates that may be demanded.

The "Weiser Zeitung" of Bremen is authorized by the statement that Alt Deutsch Yerein, with the approval of the Emperor and the highest naval authorities and experts of the empire, propose to demand a vote of 200,000,000 marks for the construction of new warships, and if the Reichstag refuses to authorize the grant the Ministry will be dismissed and the Reichstag dissolved.

In the meantime the feat in the highest official atmosphere against England is becoming intensified. In an interview upon the subject with a representative of the United Press yesterday a prominent German diplomat defined the situation briefly as follows:

"England," he said, "is rapidly approaching a state in which she must fight for her position as an empire. Germany has no ill feeling toward Great Britain, and has no wish to see her dismembered. But the other nations, now seeing her weak points everywhere on the globe, think the time has come to square up England's old accounts. Germany won't initiate the fight, nor has she any desire to make an anti-English people. On the contrary, she will stand aloof and let England demonstrate that she is still entitled to the supremacy she claims. These may be all words," he said, "but they echo the exact opinion of the Emperor and the leading statesmen of Germany, who have arrived at the conclusion that England must so prove that she possesses her supposed vitality as a great Power."

The arrest of the absconding Berlin lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, in Bordeaux yesterday is now the absorbing topic of interest and discussion in Berlin. Friedmann, after leaving Berlin, traveled from point to point through Europe in company with a Berlin woman of the town, but in spite of this fact, and the other scandalous and criminal acts of the lawyer, the press treat the couple as though they were the most reputable persons in the land. Since his arrest, Friedmann has disclosed how he disposed of the other documents comprising the papers which he held in his possession when he fled from Berlin.

It transpires that he caused the publication in Paris of the whole of the scandalous letters which figured in the Von Kotze scandal some time ago, and caused the dismissal of the gentleman from the office of Court Chamberlain. No publisher would dare to produce the letters in Germany, as they are too disgusting to bear reading. Most of the letters are addressed to the Countess Fritz Hohenhausen.

The Berlin Government is endeavoring to arrange some terms upon which the letters can be bought, as although the statements contained in them are for the most part untrue, their revelations would be altogether too overwhelming for society to withstand. The French police have seized the entire Paris edition of the letters and turned them over to the German Embassy. For obvious reasons it is not probable that Friedmann will be extradited to Germany.

It is stated that a firm in Montana has contracted to ship to Germany 2,500,000 bushels of barley, and if the venture pays the men in the deal, they will arrange to ship a much larger consignment of barley.

The Berlin "Nachrichten" makes the statement that the revised decree in regard to American insurance companies shows a clause declaring that all United States companies will be locked out of Prussia unless the German companies are granted equal facilities with other companies in the United States. This implies that New York State must repeal its recent legislation affecting German companies.

The lack of enterprise characterizing the German press is shown by the fact that not a single newspaper has as yet commented seriously upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba. Instead of discussing this, the most important and interesting topic of the day, the papers have devoted their space to the publication of attacks upon England's monometallic policy.

It is currently reported that the Emperor, in an interview with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressed a desire to send a communication in regard to the American Senate's action to the Queen Regent of Spain, but was

dissuaded by the Chancellor from doing so. No clearly defined opinion can be obtained as to how the official press will be directed to treat the matter, but the belief is almost general in Government circles that a strong pro-Spanish bias will be assumed.

In an article on the subject of bi-metallicism, the "Vossische Zeitung" asserts that the want of harmony in the English Cabinet encouraged the hope that the monetary question will be reopened. Beyond printing vaguely worded allegations that George N. Curzon, the British Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, have quarreled over the negotiations for a monetary agreement, the papers concerned in the debate of the question are all at sea, but disburse even upon this matter some vehicles for the conveyance of abuse of England and English politicians. The "Tageblatt," in euphemistic phraseology, intimates that Mr. Balfour is no speaker of the truth, and the "Vossische Zeitung" says that the English Government has given Mr. Balfour the lie, an experience which has not fallen to the lot of a Minister within the memory of man.

The "Vorwarts," the Socialistic organ, prints a violent article, which, it is expected, will cause the seizure of the paper and the prosecution of its editors. The article accuses the Government of creating an administration in Germany upon the procedure and conditions prevailing in Turkey. The article avoids making a personal criticism of the Kaiser, but covers its attack upon him and the Government with insinuations, declaring that the growth of free life is necessary to national expansion.

Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, who was recently elected President of the German Colonial Association, declares that he has knowledge that England will be forced to evacuate Egypt within the month of March. Dr. Peters, however, does not always indicate a storm.

The nature of the political and commercial situation during the past week has been an unbroken rise in prices and slow but sure bourse and trade movements. The rumors of war have not touched the dealings of the bourse and the trade reports are mostly favorable. The monthly settlement of the bourse which was concluded on Thursday made the bourse to be in the best condition it has experienced for years. The stock of gold in the reichsbank is growing rapidly, and the dividends of the banks and industrial enterprises are highly satisfactory.

A well-known Baltimore prelate, who was an intimate friend of the absconding lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, before his fall, has offered to support him and make an attempt to effect his social redemption. If Friedmann is released in Bordeaux, as he likely will be, he will sail at once for Baltimore.

The Empress will go to Krunzich in April for the purpose of taking a course of the waters. On the anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress, February 27th, floral offerings arrived at the Schloss in an almost uninterrupted stream throughout the day and messages of congratulations came by telegraph and mail from all directions. On the same day the Empress Frederike gave a dinner to the foreign Ambassadors.

Baron Manteuffel is to become President of the Brandenburg Diet in the place of Herr Levetzow.

Mrs. C. Symmes gave a reception to the American colony in Berlin last evening.

J. B. Jackson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Pencing Club.

The American trotting horse Ellard has been entered in the spring races of the Berlin course, and is expected to win all the races in which he starts.

STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.

The American Liner, which Went Ashore During a Fog, Floated.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The American Line steamship New York, which went ashore at the Quickstep bell buoy, near Swinburne Island, in the lower bay, during the dense fog which prevailed yesterday, came off with the assistance of six tugs at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Health Officer Doty visited the steamer to inspect the steerage passengers. While this inspection was going on the transfer boat John Moore was receiving the passengers to take them to Ellis Island. Before the inspection was completed the New York floated and proceeded up the bay. The stevedores worked all night on the vessel, discharging 1,700 pieces of cargo into three lighters. About 1,700 pieces are still in the steamer's hold.

The tugs commenced work on the vessel at high water last evening and succeeded in moving her about fifty feet, pulling her head out toward the channel. This morning at 7 o'clock every effort was made by the tugs, and the New York worked both screws with all her power. The New York heeled suddenly to port and floated in deep water at 8:30. The tide was an unusually high one, and the ship was assisted by the heavy easterly swell which constantly swept in from the ocean, moving the vessel perceptibly.

The New York arrived at her dock at 10 o'clock this morning. She has sustained no damage whatever, and will sail on Wednesday morning. The company attaches no blame to any one for the accident, and Captain Grant will command her on her outward voyage.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Impassioned Address Made by Archbishop Ireland.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 1.—Archbishop Ireland made an impassioned address to an audience which packed the Metropolitan Opera-house from pit to gallery this afternoon in a protest against the atrocities in Armenia.

He said: "Let us give something of what we owe. Let us go abroad before all the nations of the world that when the people of Armenia were hungry and naked and had lost all their possessions, messengers from that distant land, the United States, bore gifts in the name of liberty, civilization and Christianity. And let it be known to the most remote countries of Asia and Africa that wherever men suffer the sympathies of America will go. And in no better way than in this disinterested charity can we make it plain to the entire world that America is worthy of her fame as a country of civilization, generosity and Christianity."

God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into the nest.—J. G. Holland.

Ignorance is less removed from the truth than prejudice.—Diderot.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

The Dupont Election Contest Case Will Come Up in the Senate To-day.

Discussion of the Matter May be Carried on for Two Weeks.

Senator Teller Will Also Likely Deliver His Promised Speech on the Tariff-Silver Question, in Which He Will Explain the Stand He Took in His Recent Opposition to the Tariff Bill—The Cuban Resolution to Come Up in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The coming week will inaugurate the discussion on a question of the highest privilege in the Senate—a title to a seat in the body. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, gave notice Friday that he would call the Dupont case Monday at 2 o'clock. Mitchell will make the opening speech, and will be followed during the week by Turpie of Indiana for the Democrats, and by Fritchard of North Carolina for the Republicans. The Chairman is of the opinion that the debate on this subject will not last longer than ten days, or, at the outside, not to exceed two weeks.

To-morrow there is every probability of the Senate locking horns over a matter against which there appears to be a very determined opposition in the Senate. It is the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Public Lands to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and Arkansas. Berry sought to call it up late Friday afternoon, but made it the unfinished business, but several Senators objected, and upon his motion being pressed to take it up, the absence of a quorum, forced by the opponents of the measure, was developed. Berry then gave notice that he would move to take the bill up immediately after the morning business to-morrow. In antagonizing the bill Friday it was characterized by Gear as "a bill of a very questionable character, involving millions of dollars."

The agricultural bill will be brought up to-morrow by Cullom, who has it in charge. Inasmuch as there has been no amendments to the legislative features of this bill as it came from the House, it will probably be passed in one afternoon.

During the week it is not unlikely that Teller of Colorado may make his promised speech on the tariff-silver question, in which he will explain the stand he has taken, and his reasons for his recent opposition to the tariff bill.

It is thought there is no programme for the week.

The Johnson mineral classification bill will come up for consideration before the Senate Committee on Public Lands to-morrow morning. The members of the California delegation, who are especially interested in the measure, are suspicious that an effort will be made to tack on one or two amendments suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and are preparing to make strong opposition to such a move. The bill got through the House so expeditiously that they do not want to tempt fate by having it go to the Senate with amendments carrying a big appropriation, as Secretary Hoke Smith suggests. Senator White, Representative Bowers and Tiley L. Ford will all go before the committee on Monday and endeavor to prove the bill is all right as it stands. They expect to have more or less aid from Senator Dubois, Chairman of the committee, who has stated that he does not believe in any interference from department officials in the making of laws.

He holds that it is the duty of the heads of the different departments to give opinions and advice when requested to do so, but he does not consider that it is within their province to dictate amendments to bills before Congress. This is exactly what Secretary Smith proposed to do in the matter of the Johnson bill, but it is believed that he will be heavily sat upon by the Senate committee should he undertake to carry out his present plans.

Another dangerous obstacle to the Johnson bill is an amendment introduced last week by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, providing for a similar commission to examine and classify certain lands in Oregon. It is feared that if Senator Mitchell insists on pressing the amendment which he has offered to the Johnson bill that it will kill the whole measure, if not in the Senate, when it gets back to the House. Senator White will endeavor to persuade Senator Mitchell to withdraw his amendment and wait for the Oregon bill, which has been introduced in the House by Representative Ellis. He will argue that as the Johnson bill has passed both houses, the way will be paved for the Oregon bill if presented a separate measure.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There is such a demand for action on the Senate Cuban resolutions that the managers of the House of Representatives have consented that as soon as the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the pending unfinished business, has been disposed of, Cuban resolutions shall be the next order. How much time will be devoted to their consideration is as yet undecided. At least a dozen members have expressed to Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a desire to speak, and it is probable that at least a full day's session will be occupied by the debate.

Following the Cuban resolutions, the Postoffice appropriation bill will be taken up in the House, and this, it is expected, will probably exhaust the remainder of the week.

SACRAMENTO POSTMASTERSHIP.

President Cleveland Will Name the Successor to W. S. Leake.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Cleveland will name the new Postmaster at Sacramento. Senator White called upon the President yesterday morning to discuss the matter, and he found that the Chief Executive not only wanted to take a hand in the appointment, but to manage the whole business. Senator White discovered that the President was exceedingly well informed regarding the fight at Sacramento. He did not appear to care for any advice from Senator White or any one else. All he wanted was a few more facts before he decided as to which of the two candi-

dates, Fox or Stephens, was the more entitled to the place. He asked the Senator numerous questions, and told him he would take the matter under advisement.

It is believed that the fact that Stephens held office under the previous Democratic Administration is one thing which will militate most against him with the President. Fox's friends urge another reason why he should have the appointment—that Stephens is a rich man and does not need the office, while Fox is comparatively poor—but it is hardly probable that this will curbside of a figure with the President when he comes to make up his mind. The fact that Fox has the endorsement of the Sacramento County Democratic Committee would in all probability lead to Senator White's recommending him, but it is apparent that President Cleveland wants no recommendation from the Senator. Senator White does not think the President will send the nomination to the Senate for confirmation for a week or ten days yet.

EX-COMMANDER BOOTH.

He Will Inaugurate an Independent Salvation Army in America.

MONT CLAIR (N. J.), March 1.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth to-night issued the following statement to the press:

"Being continually pressed upon all sides to state definitely the action we shall take in the future, we now desire to make known our present position. We did not wish it said that we had taken the Salvation Army; that we had, through ambition, swept the organization in this country out of the General's hands, or that we had taken property which we had acquired while owing allegiance to him. Furthermore, we did not want to influence those under his authority through their loyalty and steadfastness to us, nor have it said that we had proved faithless to a trust reposed in us so far as administration was concerned. We had no alternative but to accept our dismissal, which closed our relationship and negotiations with London. Since then we have allowed those in authority full scope, neither appearing in public nor counseling any beneath their command to leave.

"We cannot, however, cover our eyes to the fact that we have another allegiance. We are not our own, and cannot dispose of our lives and incomes to please ourselves. God has called us to work for Him. We dare not, therefore, remain idle. We have also at heart the interest of our country, that so loudly called to us to continue in action. Seeing that the people of the United States of America in an urgent and unmistakable manner have voiced their desire that we should inaugurate a movement affording us an opportunity to continue our labors for the uplifting of the cherished and unchristian people of our country, and as there appeared to us no alternative but this course and retiring from public service, we have decided upon the latter action.

"It is farthest from our desire that such a new and independent movement should be hostile to the one we have labored so long and so hard to uphold, the United States Army. We shall ever-increasingly population, should offer ample room for such effort without an unchristian warring. It would be premature here to decide upon the details of our future labor. We seek above all else God's leading. An organization cannot be formulated on the opinions and enthusiasms of the moment. We shall probably have but a small beginning, and gain step by step. We shall assuredly, under any circumstances, stand for the principles we have hitherto upheld, having for our aims the saving of souls, the unity of all in work and self-sacrifice of life and simplicity and distinctiveness of dress that speaks of out and out Christ following.

"We cannot at this perplexed juncture, over-tired in body and over-strained in nerve, give the date when we shall be ready to commence public work. Indeed, it will be seen to be wise to do nothing in haste, lest it should be ill-done, but to do all with forethought that it may be well and permanently done. We are most anxious not to act on impulse or under strong pressure, but as God shall guide us through circumstances, and with cool, calm judgment, as to what we believe and feel to be right.

"In closing, we desire to assure all who are interested in this matter that we have earnestly consecrated our lives to the service of strengthening righteous principles and extending God's kingdom in America. Signed,

"BALLINGTON BOOTH,"
"MAUD E. BOOTH."

PATERSON KNOCKED OUT.

Jimmy Murphy of Chicago Does Him Up in Six Rounds.

DULUTH (Minn.), March 1.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a train consisting of two coaches filled with sports pulled out of the Union depot over the St. Paul and Duluth line, to be conveyed to an unknown battle-ground to witness a fight to a finish between Jimmy Murphy of Chicago and Billy Paterson of San Francisco. Both lightweights, at 4:15 p. m., after a twenty minutes' run, the train came to a stop and the crowd started out to select a suitable battlefield. After some little time, most of which was spent in wading through snow, climbing over logs and fences, an opening was found in the woods, and men with shovels and picks began clearing away the snow for a ring. After some labor everything was ready and the two principals were called from the cars to battle. The fight, which lasted six rounds, was fast and furious from the start.

Neither had much advantage until the fifth round, when Murphy landed a stiff one on Paterson's jaw which made him weary. In the sixth and last round Paterson did some good work, but Murphy seemed fresher, flooring Paterson once. He did not rise until the ninth second, when Murphy made a rush, and Paterson went down again to avoid punishment. Paterson had been bleeding freely from the nose, and his costume was fairly saturated.

This, together, with his falling to avoid punishment, although apparently far from being knocked out, the referee declared Murphy the winner.

They fought for a purse of \$150 and gate receipts.

Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX (N. S.), March 1.—Fire early this morning destroyed Gordon & Keith's wholesale and retail house furnishing establishment, one of the largest in Canada, besides doing considerable damage to adjoining property. Gordon & Keith's loss will be over \$100,000, which is covered by insurance to the amount of \$50,000. The buildings, which were worth about \$40,000, were insured for about \$20,000. The loss on other buildings cannot as yet be estimated.