BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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PENINSULARITIES.

NEWSY NOTES OF PEOPLE AND THINGS OF MICHIGAN.

Port Huron Suffers a Heavy Loss by Fire

—Michigan Foresters' Convention at Lansing—Republican Convention Date Changed.

MICHIGAN FORESTERS.

Every abordinate court in the state was represented at the annual meeting of the Michigan High Court of Foresters at Lansing. In his annual address, the high chief ranger, Lee E. Joslyn, of Bay City, stated that the membership had increased from 869 in 1890 to 9,010 Jan. 1, 1896. The net increase last year was 1,117. Secretary Chambers reported 217 subordinate courts in the state, 21 having been instituted, five suspended and two consolidated during the year. The receipts were $9,068.33, and balance $1,923.41, the largest for thirge years. The amount paid Michigan beneficiaries last year was $59,500. The election resulted in the victory for the so-called administration ticket as follows: High chief ranger, Lee E. Joslyn, of Bay City; vice ranger, M. H. Callaghan, of Reed City; secretary, John Chambers, of Port Huron; treasurer, C. A. Taggett, of Caro; physician, O. H. Moon, of Howell, organizer, A. A. Weeks, of Grand Rapids; counselor, J. L. Starkweather, of Romeo; auditors, John A. Bailey, of Detroit, and W. A. Oldfield, of Port Sanilac.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

The fifteenth meeting, but the first biennial session, of the Michigan grand council, Royal Templars of Temperance, was held at Detroit. Grand councilor L. W. Gibson, of Battle Creek, reported a membership of about 1,000 in Michigan and 50,000 in the United States. The treasurer stated that there was a balance of $460 on hand. During the year there were 44 deaths among the Michigan membership. In sick benefits $186 was paid out. Officers elected: Grand councilor, D. Randall, Grand Rapids; grand vice councilor, Rev. E. E. Knapp, Howell; grand chaplain, Mrs. L. E. Brown, Greenville; grand secretary, Miss Josie M. Bishop, Battle Creek; grand treasurer, G. W. Howe, Port Huron; grand herald, C. W. Hazen, Jackson; grand guard, J. W. Goodell, Belding; grand sentinel, R. S. Colvin, Grand Rapids; grand medical examiner, Dr. O. H. Lau, Detroit; representative to supreme council, L. W. Robinson, of Battle Creek.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Theodore Rose, a farmer near Lambertville, left his home for his daily work shortly afterwards his wife locked up the house to go and visit her mother who lived some 60 rods distant, leaving her three little children alone. While they were talking the mother looked out of the window and to her horror discovered her home in flames. The poor woman ran as fast as she could to save her children but when she arrived the house was a mass of flame with the roof falling in. Neighbors and other were attracted to the scene but owing to the intense heat nothing could be done to save the little ones. The parents were distracted and had to be restrained from entering their way into the burning building. The youngest child was only 9 months old and the eldest but 5 years.

Young Mosher Charged With Embezzling.

Pursuant to expectations, Alfred Mosher, Jr., was arrested at Bay City on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by Bertram P. Whedon. Police Justice Kelley fixed the bailed at $2,000 which was furnished immediately. Mosher appears to treat the charges very lightly, and expects to show that his handling of the money was without any criminal intent. Whedon and Mosher have been fast friends for five years. They were almost inseparable, being associated in business deals and society functions. Their wives were very intimate, and their falling out was caused by Mosher filing mortgages without securing Whedon, whom he was obliged to file a mortgage a short time ago as a result of Mosher & Co.'s failure.

$100,000 Fire at Port Huron.

Fire started in the basement of the Bryce block at Port Huron and caused a loss of $100,000. The flames were confined to one block, owing to the energetic efforts of the firemen. Meisel & Bro., dry goods dealers, are the principal losers. Their loss will aggregate $65,000, with an insurance of $40,000. M. G. Young, also sustains lost $7,000; insured. The Port Huron Guards had $2,000 worth of property in the basement, insured for $1,700. The block which was owned by Harvey Bush, was valued at $20,000; insurance, $13,000. The third floor of the block was occupied as living rooms by A. Morgan, photographer, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were almost suffocated.

Some Owosso Factories in Trouble.

When the Ann Arbor road was built Owosso gave the company several acres of valuable land, some of which was used as sites for shops and the remainder was released by the company to various institutions, one condition of the lease being that the firms should do a certain amount of shipping over the Ann Arbor line each month. The conditions in some of these contracts have not been fulfilled, and the consequence the Owosso Electric Co., the Owosso Lumber & Fuel Co., and the general produce firm of Allen & Whelan have all been notified to vacate at once. The Owosso Electric Co. have an expensive plant.

The Y. M. C. A. in Michigan.

Kalamazoo entertained the state convention of Y. M. C. A.'s. Mr. Wade presided over by President Van Tuyl, of Owosso. Prof. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, conducted the sing praise. Reports of secretaries showed Calumet to be the lead on the score of work done for the year. Their membership increased 370 and the property $4,000. The convention elected officers as follows: President, C. A. Stringer, of Calumet; first-vice, W. J. Cocker, of Adrian; second, Dudley Smith, of Detroit; third, J. F. Moore, of Kalamazoo; secretary, Dr. C. Landon, of Battle Creek; assistant, L. D. Sess, of Agricultural college.

J. S. H. Holmes, the Grand Ledge youth who killed Albert Johnson at Grand Rapids and who has been released on bail, contrary to most precedent, was given a reception by his friends. Grand Rapids people don't like this and threaten violence to him.

The faculty of the U. of M. is determined to brace up the work of the students. In the law department 15 have been fired for poor showing, six placed in lower classes and scores given notice to show immediate improvement. The literary, medical and engineering departments have also been shaken up.

Samuel Edison, of Port Huron, father of Thos. A. Edison, the inventor, died at Norwalk, O., after an illness of several weeks, aged 93 years. Mr. Edison left his home just before the holidays, intending to visit his son in New Jersey, and at his son's in Florida. He stopped to visit his granddaughter and was taken sick. Mr. Edison was born in Nova Scotia.

GENERALITIES.

Republican Convention at Detroit, May 7 Secretary Alward of the Republican state central committee has changed the date of the Republican convention in Detroit from May 14, which is the date of the meeting of the State Bar association, to May 7. The change of date was made upon the suggestion of Chairman McMillan, the vote of the committee being secured by telegraph.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A falling limb killed Ratio Hart, near Reading.

Ponce is to have another knitting works employing 100 hands.

Albert H. Towne, of Grand Rapids, will go to Alaska with 20 men to search for gold.

The Michigan Wood Pulp Co. is building a large factory at Niles for the manufacture of paper.

Mrs. E. L. Wedgewood, injured in the Bossman block fire at Grand Rapids, died from internal burns.

Fire destroyed the Milner planing mill at Big Rapids. Loss $5,000; insurance $800. Probably incendiary.

D. Durling, of Coloma, suicided at the Midway hotel at Benton Harbor by turning off the gas in his room.

Allen Clark, an aged Van Buren county farmer, committed his sixth at Decatur and received fatal injuries.

Evart Takken, a blacksmith of Holland, was crushed to death beneath a stump which fell while he was repairing it.

Allegan will try the third time to authorize, by special election, $7,000 worth of bonds for steam water works pumps.

James Dixie, aged 80, a hermit near Wayne, was killed by a Michigan Central train while trying to keep his dogs from being run over.

A secret society with the promotion of free silver as its object is said to have been organized in Kalamazoo and is said to be spreading rapidly.

J. Geo. Cavill, aged 25, died at Lansing, a victim of the cigarette habit. His mouth and stomach were in a terrible condition and he suffered intense agonies.

Port Huron's new military company has been mustered into the state service as Co. F, Third regiment, M. N. G., with 61 men enrolled and E. S. Petit as captain.

Hezekiah Kimball, aged 78, died at his home at Oscoda, from blood poisoning caused by a copper wire piercing his hand while at work at the electric lighting plant at Standish.

Two enterprising Grand Rapids men have asked the council of their city for permission to erect poles and string wires for the construction of an electric parcel delivery system.

Fire destroyed the water works, jail and house tower at Pinconning. Business is at a standstill, as all mills were supplied from the water works. The loss is $5,000; partly insured.

Rosco people allege that Mrs. Chas. Stoner knocked her 5-year-old daughter senseless with a broomstick and then poured kerosene upon her. The child is in a critical condition.

The local option election passed off quietly in Osceola county, and a large vote was polled. Reed City and the township went wet by a majority of 136, but the county went dry by 50 majority.

Adrian is ambitious to be a railroad center and is after the new Northern, the Michigan, Ohio & South-ern and the abandoned Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee, which may be resuscitated.

A public meeting was held at St. Joseph to consider the question of widening the Michigan Harbor ship canal and narrowing the river. A committee of government officials were present and approved the scheme.

Attorney Maynard, in response to many inquiries, has issued an opinion that women cannot vote at school, village or municipal elections, the law of '95 giving them that privilege having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Seventh Day Adventists of Battle Creek, whose sanitarium has become world-famous, have been offered the control of the Hotel Quisisana on the island of Capri, within sight of Mt. Vesuvius, for a sanitarium. The property cost $100,000.

Arthur Berry, an aged colored man, was found making his bed in a fence corner near Greenville during the recent floods. He was once well-to-do, but through a bank failure and the dishonesty of supposed friends he lost everything and was on his way to the poorhouse when found.

David Heaney, a Pickford merchant, left Sault Ste. Marie with a load of general merchandise for his store. His sleigh upset 3 miles from the Soo, and he was buried under the goods. Help was near at hand, but he was dead when extricated. It is said he was somewhat intoxicated.

The Detroit & Mackinaw railroad is assembling all its building material at Omer. One hundred cars are now enough to build 30 miles on the extension to Bay City. Ties are being unloaded there. The right of way is being secured rapidly so that the work of construction will be started as soon as the weather will permit in the spring.

French and Brazilians at War.

Paris: The Politique Colonial publishes a telegram from the French consular agent at Para, Brazil, reporting that conflicts have taken place in the disputed territory, Amapa, between French Guiana and Brazil. It is added that the French troops have half destroyed Amapa after losing 10 killed and wounded, including four officers.

GENERALITIES IN BRIEF.

The New York Yacht club expelled Lord Dunraven.

The N. Y., P. & O. railroad was sold at Akron, O., for $1,000,000 to the first mortgage bondholders.

Over 6,000 garment workers have struck at Baltimore and about 20,000 will be idle in a few days.

Over 500 clothing cutters are out on a strike in Chicago, and several hundred will go out at Cincinnati.

Three men tried to rob the Merchants' bank at Warren, Ind., but a fusillade of shots which followed Cashier Adair and T. M. Goodwin were wounded. The robbers escaped without booty.

An imperial edict has been issued by the sultan permitting the sale of Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, and her representatives, to travel in Anatolia and distribute relief to sufferers there.

The jury in the case of Capt. Wiborg, and mates Petersen and Johansen who were tried in the U. S. district court at Philadelphia, charged with violating the neutrality laws by carrying an armed expedition to Cuba, on the steamer Horsa, returned a verdict of guilty.

The executive assembly of the grand council of the Knights of Pythias met at Cincinnati and decided that in view of the fact that the western railroads would give this year as good rates to Minneapolis as they do the G. A. R. to St. Paul, the biennial convention of the supreme lodge will be held at Cleveland, Aug. 25, instead of at Minneapolis.

Commander Eva O. Booth, who succeeded Ballington Booth to the command of the Salvation Army in America, has issued an appeal to the army to remain true to the established organization and principles.

GLIMPSES OF THE DOING OF THE BUSY WORLD.

Dr. Jameson Receives an Ovation at His Trial at London—Cuban Filibusters Fare Badly at the Hands of Uncle Sam.

Housing Reception to Dr. Jameson.

A great crowd greeted Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, when he was arraigned in the police court, London, on a charge of "warring upon a friendly state." Fourteen of Dr. Jameson's select followers had to share with the same charge. Dr. Jameson's entrance to the court was a signal for an remarkable scene. Everybody arose in the court room as if one mind in sympathizing with him. All were his friends, and all uncovered upon his appearance, giving him hearty cheers. It was in vain that the court officials tried to quell the demonstration. It was evident that, although he was on trial as a criminal, he is regarded by the people as his raid into the Transvaal, far from being viewed as a piratical enterprise, is looked upon as a gallant and knightly adventure to succor hard-pressed friends and fellow-countrymen.

After the preliminaries of the hearing Sir John Bridge, chief magistrate, read a list of the seriousness of the charge against the men, but admitted them to $2,000 bail each on their personal recognizance. As Jameson and his men left the building they were given a wild ovation by a waiting mob numbering thousands.

Cry for War in Madrid.

Madrid: If one may judge by the things that have been said, and some of the things that have been done, the Spanish people are enthusiastically determined to go to war forthwith with the United States, and to speedily avenge the insult which, it is fancied, has been offered to the military pride of Spain by the U. S. senate. Some of the organs of public opinion declare that the bankruptcy of the Spanish government would not prevent the Spanish people from taking up the quarrel on their own account, and "fitting out expeditions and maintaining themselves at their own expense while combating the insolence of the assertions of the United States. There seems to have been a notable increase of excitement, and patriotic ardor, among the people since the news of the senate's action was first made known. The Spanish authorities seem to have felt apprehensions of the form the people's wrath might take, and provided special safeguards for the suppression of disorders, and especially for the protection of any official representative of the U. S. government.

Rebellion in Nicaragua.

The dag of rebellion has once more been raised in Nicaragua and reports received from the north show that the whole district north of Lake Managua is in open rebellion against President Zelaya. Martial law has been proclaimed and the impressing of men into the army is being pushed rapidly. Managua is being prepared for defense. All mail and telegraphic communication between Managua and the disturbed districts have been stopped, details of the condition of affairs are therefore meagre.

The substance of the demands of the Leonists are complete revision of the constitution, giving further and more popular representation, and that the constitution in future shall contain provisions making it impossible for a dictatorship to be declared.

United States Minister Baker has cabled to Washington requesting that the United States gun vessel Alert be dispatched to Corinto in order to protect the property of the United States citizens.

Cuban Filibusters Captured.

The iron steamer Bermuda, flying the British flag, was boarded and seized by revenue officers off Long Island in New York harbor. The Bermuda had been under the watch of Spanish spies for some time under suspicion of carrying a Cuban filibuster expedition. There was evidence that she was preparing for sea and at 11 p. m. just after a large party of Cubans had gone aboard, the revenue cutter Hudson steamed alongside and a boarding party arrested all on the Bermuda. No resistance was offered. Every man was seized. Among the captives was Gen. Garcia, son and several other prominent Cubans. Four kegs of gold were seized by the marshals and a great quantity of arms and ammunitions.

Jose Gonzalez, a New York lawyer, connected with the Cuban junta, estimated that the expedition had cost the junta about $100,000. The Cubans were by no means discouraged however.

3,000 More Armenians Slaughtered.

London: The Anglo-Armenian association has received a telegram from Constantinople which says that 3,000 Armenians have been massacred at Zeitoun, and that the widows and orphans of those killed are in terrible distress from cold and hunger. The dispatch also says that the Armenians of Sivas and Cesarea are in daily fear of massacre. Forced conversions to Islamism are general throughout the Asiatic provinces.

London: The Daily News has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that on the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarter in Marsovan and ordered the Armenians to accept Islam. Five hundred of them agreed to do so, but 150 recalcitrants were killed.

The Cloudbu has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that a fresh series of massacres is reported in the Sivas and Kharpot districts.

Two Bank Robbers Lynched.

Two heavily armed desperados entered the City National bank at Wichita Falls, Ark., and demanded all the money. Cashier Dorsey attempted resistance and the robbers opened fire killing Dorsey and wounding Bookkeeper Sanford. Then grabbing a few hundred dollars they galloped away, but citizens pursued and surrounded them in a thicket. After a hot chase the desperados were captured and taken to jail guarded by a strong force of rangers. The rangers were called away by a ruse and a lynch mob battered the jail doors down and lynched both of the prisoners. They were taken to an iron bridge over the river in front of the bank and hung. They were identified as Foster Crawford and Younger Lewis, "the kid," cattle thieves and general desperados. The latter died game, but Crawford, an older man, wilted.

England Sends Information.

London: The British press in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is now ready and advance copies have been sent to the Ambassador Bayard to be mailed to Washington.

The senate committee on commerce has voted to report favorably the bill for a high bridge across the river at Detroit.

The Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee road, which was abandoned after 42 miles of roadway had been graded from Lima to Defiance, may be revived by Chicago capitalists and built from Columbus to Bay City via Adrian, with a branch to Detroit, and another to naugatuck to connect with Milwaukee by steamer. This will give Michigan with the Ohio and West Virginia coal fields and give the Pennsylvania and B. & O. railroads entrance to Detroit.

OUR LAWMAKERS AT WORK.

SENATE—Sixty-fifth day—The day was full of dramatic situations and fiery speeches as a result of the crisis in the tariff legislation from the defeat of the tariff bill on the previous day, because it did not contain a free silver amendment—the defeat being accomplished by a combination of the Democratic, the Populist and six free silver Republican Senators, namely, Messrs. Allen, Pop., Neb., who brought up the tariff question again. He said he had believed it was the honest purpose of the Republican party to enact a tariff bill giving gold and silver on equal terms. But the debate of the day had convinced the Republican leaders would, under no circumstances accept a free coinage amendment, and he had decided to offer a resolution proposition to the chairman of the finance committee, namely, that the house would agree substitute Populist votes to give a majority for free silver. He said these were the tariff bill was accompanied by the adoption of a free silver amendment. Messrs. Carter, Rep., Mont., and Mr. Teller, Rep., Colo., in spirited speeches, bitterly protested against the attempt of the Populists to force the Republican party, Mr. Carter said the leaders Republicans of being lead by President Cleveland instead of by the principal party laid down by the Republican platform of St. Louis. He declared that Mr. Sayer if he meant to say that the construction placed on the amendment by the Populists was "false and elusive." Also if he intended to say that he fails to recognize the Populists as allies as to the silver issue he then proceeds to say he is. Mr. Teller said he only protested against the attempt of the Populists to force a free silver tariff bill, which he had supported, upon the Republican party. Mr. Teller presented, fair and just, on good, lead, not on the various amendments, and that he does the senator mean to say that he will not vote that bill unless the Populists secure votes? Mr. Carter replied that what he meant was that he would not be satisfied with the administration and his purposes if he failed to recognize the Populists in his efforts, that the administration was honest, sincere and earnest in its efforts to place a free coinage amendment on the tariff bill. As to whether if defeated in their efforts at pressing free legislation as they demand at the hands of the Republican party the Populists would leave the west, who constitute the platform of 1892 as favorable to silver, would be the last to desert the ship, and that if others, who have a different view of the situation, should find it incumbent upon them to leave the vessel, the western men would regret with sorrow upon the sad spectacle. Mr. Hoar declared that two or three of the eastern Republicans would go with Grover Cleveland as gold monopolists. Mr. Teller interrupted with the remark that this was strangely the view of the Republican leaders of the eastern Republicans in congress had given the President. Mr. Teller continued to antly denounce the insertion of the platform of '92 by the Republican party, and he would not look a hand favoring bimetallism when possible to maintain a part will not be neglected to a second dollar. The latter part of the day was given to the Indian reservation. Mr. White, of California, arguing that the executive was the proper agent to carry out a treatment to grant recognition of belligerency. House—Mr. Van Horn, Tarney, of Mo., made election case from the Kansas City, Mo. district occupied the attention of the house.

SENATE—Sixty-sixth day. Asttirring speech by Mr. Vest in behalf of Cuba was the event of the day. It was one of his bursts of eloquence with which he at times electrifies the senate. He spoke of Spain as the toothless old wolf who has lost one by one all her litter and was still clinging to this single remaining cub. He pictured Spain as the impotent giant of despair in the Pilgrim's Progress, gaining on defeat, in impassioned words he made an apotheosis of liberty of rare beauty and fervor and ending with ringing emphasis that Cuba, Spain would never never never, never again become the dwelling subjected to Spain. Mr. Perkins of California, and Mr. Cray of Texas, also spoke on the Cuban question. The Army appropriation bill, carrying about $23,000,000 was passed. Mr. Gorman, of Md., then addressed the senate on quasi defense, his former remarks being in reply to Mr. Hoar's interest to his remarks. Mr. Hoar had quoted a statement of Adrial Warner to the effect that, if the English were to send over such a naval force as they could spare from Europe, they would have their own work before them in the Mediterranean. Mr. Gorman indications are much more efficient for coast defense than a navy, and when our coast defenses are durable, cheaply maintained and easily strengthened. He also believed our coast cannot be left to the navy alone, however large. The Senator said the total appropriations up to date from and including March 1, for the increase of the navy, was $49,000,000 against only $600,000 for coast defense. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, followed Mr. Gorman and Carney, of Missouri, was decided in favor of the former. Mr. Morgan was interrupted upon the question of the most effective coast defense, Mr. Morgan said, the presentation of the situation was interrupted by the Senator from California for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, which was received with enthusiasm several times during the reading the letter was interrupted with prolonged ringing applause and cheers from the crowd in the galleries. Mr. Morgan said he was no substance as follows: Seriously, that the action of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to the rights of belligerents and the United States should observe a strict impartiality between the two powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents and the protection of the flag of the United States. Resolved, that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to Spain, for the recognition of Cuban independence. Mr. Hoar, Mass.—There was an enthusiasm, demonstration in the galleries when Mr. Morgan appeared and announced the package to be presented, and the Senator said he was in sympathy with the sentiments of the resolutions, but the matter did not come upon an appropriate time. Mr. Morgan said he was sorry he was upset in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, and considerable progress was made.

SENATE—Sixty-eighth day—A bill was passed giving the President authority in case of emergency to call out the naval militia, authorizing the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy. The existing law provides that two years of the naval militia forces in case of emergency and the charter of transports in case of emergency. The bill attracted considerable attention in view of the over hanging situation in Cuba, and in explaining the measure Mr. Hale, who reported it from the naval committee said that he had not believe the United States would ever be involved in war as a result of the present troubles, yet he considered it desirable to be prepared. Mr. Call of Florida, urged the adoption of resolutions demanding of the Spanish government the immediate release of the charges made by Mr. Gomez, an editor of Havana, that he was tortured in a dungeon for two months text from slip evidence. Mr. Gallinger, N. H., also urged the adoption of resolutions, a future report of the case of Sanchez, who is reported to have confessed for life by Spain on suspicion and without evidence, also to demand the release of Michelsen and Hirstencourt New York newspaper correspondents, who are held in Cuba. During the time of the Cuban insurgents for information, also to demand that American citizens captured by Spanish troops in Cuba be treated as prisoners of war and not as pirates. A resolution by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on the subject of the Pacific Mail steamer Colon, in time of their organization. The following bills were among a score of minor measures passed: Providing certain requirements for vessels propelled by gasoline, alcohol or other motors; establishing a naval training station on the Great Lakes; to the Chesapeake; and to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles of immoral tendency. Mr. Gorman, of Md., moved that the senate instead of those of the senate will necessitate action by conference. There is however, no doubt of harmonious action in conference, and the practically unanimous indorsement of whatever report is made by the conferees in both houses. Mr. Hoar, Mass., presented a bill of the mainly one-sided debate was a spirited speech by Mr. Call of Fla., in reply to Mr. Judge Turner, of Georgia, one of the leaders.

A woman's rights city has been organized in St. Joseph, Mo., and arrangements have been made for putting in a billiard table and a woman barber.

Six thousand dozen eggs were cooked hard at one baking in Ovid, Mich., one day last week. They were stored in a warehouse which was burned.

"In honor of a young lady visiting the town" a very successful dog fight was given in Swampdale, Ky., the other day, according to a local paper.

While a lawyer in Rumford Falls, N. Y., was marrying a couple the other day a man was waiting in the outer office to consult him about a suit for divorce.

"DOWN WITH THE YANKEES"

Cry the Spaniards as They Stone the U. S. Consulate at Barcelona.

Barcelona, Spain: The action of the U. S. Senate in recognizing the provisional government of Cuba as belligerents and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba resulted in such an outbreak of indignation that much violence resulted in Barcelona and the U. S. consulate was stoned by the maddened populace.

A public meeting attended by 15,000 people protested against the action of the United States and the speeches were of such character as to arouse the crowd to a high pitch of patriotic frenzy and at the close of meeting the spirit of the crowd took form and they set off for the United States consulate. The leaders of the gathering seemed to realize the serious consequences that might follow. Evidently everyone to the contrary this afternoon and they made every effort to dissuade the crowd from its purpose. But their utmost efforts were of no avail. The authorities of the city had, by this time, learned of the alarm and a force of police was sent to the capitolate. The excited crowd was not intimidated by the sight of the police and shouting "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees." These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob and in a short time stones began to fly among the crowd which broke a number of windows in the consulate. The force of police waited for no further manifestation but charged the crowd again and again, before they succeeded in clearing the streets of the rioters. Being driven away from the U. S. consulate, the crowd marched to the prefecture of police and then to the office of newspaper offices. There they listened to more oratory and got themselves worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit. The military club in the city was also the center of excitement and there also fiery speeches were indulged in to the honor of the army, which were eagerly listened to and greeted with loud cheers.

The preparations of the government are not yet sufficiently advanced, however. It is significant that the minister of marine, Admiral Jose Pasch, of Spain, has issued orders for the training squadron to be prepared to sail. It is regarded as probable that this squadron will proceed shortly to Cuba. It has also been ordered that all other warships available be forthwith be armed and equipped and put into condition for active service. In addition to this about 50 merchant steamers, available for the government service, are provided with naval armaments. For fresh proof of the strength of the service a credit of $2,000,000 is asked and $3,000,000 cavalry will be equipped and put on a war footing, and will be kept in readiness to leave the country at a moment's notice. In view of the excited state of the public mind, the United States consulate in this city has been placed under the special surveillance of the police. The government has issued an order prohibiting the usual demonstrations which have been planned by students and all similar demonstrations. At Valencia all the students of the university paraded the streets and then gathered before the U. S. consulate, shouting "Death to the Yankees!" "Viva Spain!" and "long live the army."

The influencial, the semi-official organ of the government, says on the crisis, if things reach the goal which Americans desire, the whole world will rise against the United States. Neither in the Mediterranean, whose entrance we command, nor in the Atlantic will an American merchantmen be safe, for we shall organize privateers on a great scale. We shall build up a navy of guerrilla warfare, and we shall employ a system of privateers to overcome a treacherous nation. Americans are strong to judge Spain by her budget. There are things which are superior to revenue. Some merchant captains have already offered to arm their steamers as privateers."

What made some thinks of it Washington? The defense report contained in the dispatches showing the demonstrative feelings existing in Spain against the United States regarding the Cuban question, and the statement that the government is incensed at its action. No surprise was expressed at demonstrations which have occurred, in fact which were expected. The attitude of her is regarded simply as that of mob violence of which the Spanish government has had many instances of recent responsible. As the case now stands nothing has happened that cannot be easily adjusted if Spain is ready to do means always at the disposal of diplomacy, and that too in a manner that will leave the honor of both countries free from any stain. The situation is not either of the parties to this affair. Hon. Herbert Bowen, U. S. consul general at Barcelona, is believed to be a very good official to have in this troublesome place at this time. He has the reputation of being a man of cool judgment and of excellent judgment, cool and well prepared to face an emergency with great stability of character and plenty of pluck. Hon. Lodge, of Massachusetts, said:

"I am sorry to see the first show that the Spanish people and the Spanish executive are willing to do anything for us. They have forgot that they recognized the rights of belligerents in Cuba, which they have to be true. Mr. Cleveland's action was in perfect accordance with the Spanish precedent. Spain is not in a position to be hectored by us. We have shown no disposition to be hectored by us. We have shown a disposition to be hectored by us. We have shown a disposition to be hectored by us. We have shown a