TELEGRAPHIC.

FOR ARBITRATION.

A Demonstration in England for International Peace.

CHIEFLY A MEETING OF LADIES.

Letters of Sympathy from Gladstone, Balfour and Many Other Prominent Men.

LONDON, March 3.—The demonstration at Queen's hall tonight in favor of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was not large, being mostly made up of women. Much enthusiasm was caused pending the arrival of the speakers, when the girls who were to sing in the choir marched upon the stage in batches, which were arrayed alternately in robes formed of the Union Jack and of the Stars and Stripes, until a complete blending of the flags of the two countries was effected, intended to be a symbol of the harmony which the projectors of the meeting are seeking to establish. When the meeting opened the organ played Hearts of Oak, Our Ships that Sailed, Columbia, and kindred airs. The choir also sang the well-known patriotic air, which is to some extent common to the two countries, special of the choir singing the while God Save the Queen and the other half My Country, 'Tis of Thee, simultaneously, the audience joining in the usual anthem.

Sir Jas. Stansfeld presided over the meeting, and he was supported by Mr. W. T. Stead, Lady Henry Somerset, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, Radical member of Parliament for Sheffield; Prof. Jas. Bryce, Rt. Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Hall Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the bishop of Rochester, and others.

Mr. Stead, after the opening of the meeting, read letters of sympathy with its purpose from A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith, home secretary in the liberal government; Mr. Labouchere, George Meredith, the author; Mr. Henry Norman, who went to Washington on behalf of the Chronicle, at the time the Venezuelan question was at its acute phase, and who wrote strongly from there on behalf of international arbitration and many others.

Mr. Balfour wrote: "My sympathy with the object of the meeting has been more than once expressed in public, and I hope I need not emphasize it. There are, no doubt, questions that a nation could not permit to be settled by any tribunal. But this argument is not against arbitration, but against its rash and unconsidered use."

Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I am glad the discussion of arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuela question upon which I do not feel myself in final and full possession of facts that I should wish. My views on arbitration in place of war were gathered from the part I took in the matter of the Alabama claims. I will only add that my conviction and sentiments on the subject grow in strength from year to year, in proportion to the growth of the monstrous and barbarous militarism, in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of responsibility."

The letter from George Meredith said: "Since the benignant conclusion of the greatest of civil wars, I have looked upon the American people as the leaders of our civilization, and whatever may be said of them, I am not alarmed by the thought of their wantonly, willingly or consistently taking a step to shatter it."

Mr. Henry Norman said in his letter: "The Americans are practically unanimous for arbitration on all subjects. The overwhelming majority of the British are the same. Only official conservatism blocks the way. Is this the moment to pigeon-hole in the foreign office a draft of a treaty of arbitration with the United States?"

Several letters were read from Herbert Spencer, Holman Hunt, Wilson Barrett, the actor; William Watson, the poet; Viscount Peel, ex speaker of the House of Commons; Leonard Courtney, Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, Dr. Parker and several bishops.

Sir James Stansfeld, the chairman, in his opening speech said that if it were only for the hearing of the letters, the meeting would not have been in vain. The Venezuelan question, he thought, was a blessing in disguise, because he believed the result would be a treaty of arbitration.

William R. Cremer, ex-member of Parliament, who visited Washington last year with a petition in favor of international arbitration signed by the members of Parliament, related the history of the present movement.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved a resolution instructing the chairman to sign a memorial on behalf of the meeting to President Cleveland, the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, urging that the time was opportune to conclude a treaty of arbitration. Mr. Lefevre then made a speech on the history of the Alabama case, and subsequent cases of arbitration, referring to America's vigor in negotiating treaties containing arbitration clauses. He urged the arbitration of the Venezuelan question without any reservation whatever.

The Bishop of Rochester seconded this motion, and Lady Henry Somerset supported it with an impassioned denunciation of war between England and America.

Mr. Hall Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and others spoke on the resolution, which was then carried by acclamation.

The Right Hon. John A. Mundella moved a resolution requesting that the committee be convened to a meeting to reconstitute itself on a national basis, with a view to co-operate with the Washington movement. Mr. Mundella in the course of his speech read a telegram of sympathy and concord from America. He urged the importance of grasping the hand of fellowship thus extended, and he advocated the formation of a great Anglo-American association to promote the movement and to perpetuate the principle by means of a permanent standing committee on both sides of the Atlantic. This motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting ended with the singing of the national anthem.

Big Land Suits.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—United States District Attorney Stringer has brought about a dozen suits within the last few days in one of the largest litigations that has ever been carried on in the Northwest. About one thousand defendants, all residing in this state, and about 200,000 acres of the most valuable land in Minnesota are involved. The lands are valued at $1,000,000 and the entire town of Litchfield is included. These suits have all been brought in the United States circuit court of this state, and bills of complaint have been filed in the clerk's offices at Minneapolis, Winona, Mankato and Duluth. The defendants, who are the most concerned, are the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now part of the Great Northern system, the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, now leased by the Northern Pacific company, the St. Paul & Sioux City, now operated under the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company; the Winona & St. Paul Railroad company; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, as the successor to the Southern Minnesota Railroad company.

The actions are based upon the certification, which it is claimed was erroneously made, of the lands involved by a ministerial department of the United States to the state of Minnesota and by its officers to the companies mentioned.

GEN. WEYLER INDEPENDENT.

He Does Not Need Reinforcements from Spain.

MADRID, March 3.—The correspondent of the Imparcial at Havana cables that little importance is attached there to the Cuban resolutions of the United States Congress.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler has cabled to the government saying that he does not at present need the reinforcements of 22,000 men which have been offered by the government.

The Marquis of Tamilles had a long conference today with Admiral Beranger, the minister of marine, at which he offered the government all the steamers and the coal depots of the Trans Atlantic company. The minister of marine accepted this offer, which will be debated at the cabinet council to be held tomorrow. Eight of these steamers will be forthwith armed and placed under the command of naval officers.

The students of Madrid university made to a decision to renew their anti-American demonstrations today. The rector of the university, learning of this determination, had fifty of the students arrested. The result has been that the good order of the city has not been disturbed today.

All Spaniards who have been acting as consuls of the United States have resigned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill and passed that measure, carrying $3,282,000, without material amendment.

Another bill passed during the day changes the limitation of fourth-class mail matter so as to free the postal service from bulky articles heretofore sent free by the government departments.

Mr. Wolcott, in urging the bill, said roller-top desks and electric motors were among the articles sent as mail by the departments.

On motion of Cullom, the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments made by the Senate committee on appropriations were read.

The amendments were all agreed to without discussion or change until the appropriations for the bureau of animal industry was reached. This was so changed as to provide for a chief and also an assistant chief of the inspection division. The two offices had been consolidated into one.

At 3 o'clock the agricultural bill was laid aside temporarily.

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.) secured an amendment making immediately available $1,000 for irrigation purposes, to be expended by the geological survey.

As thus amended, the agricultural bill was passed.

The bill was passed withdrawing from the supreme court jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital, and conferring the same on the court of appeals.

At 5 o'clock the Senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The amendment offered yesterday to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system as to United States marshals and district attorneys, and to substitute salaries ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 was the pending proposition.

Mr. Updegraff (Rep., Ia.) made the principal argument in support of the amendment. The expenses of the federal courts, he said, had doubled since 1888, and under the present system were capable of indefinite expansion. Over 30 per cent of the actions brought by these fee officers had failed last year. A saving of at least $500,000, he thought, would be effected during the first year by the pending amendment. Frivolous and vexatious suits would be discontinued. He had received a telegram today protesting against the measure and saying that if marshals and attorneys were placed on salaries the clerks would be ruined unless they were salaried also. If United States clerks were to be ruined because they received only what was legitimately due them in fees in cases legitimately brought, then he would be glad to see them ruined. The amendment, he explained, also provided for the appointment of United States commissioners by district judges and the attorney general, to hold office for a term of four years, and fixed the fees to be received by them considerably below the present scale.

The judiciary committee would have been glad, he said, to place commissioners on salaries, but they had thought it unwise to invite the resentment of too many enemies. This amendment would not cure all the evils in the federal jurisdiction; but would be a step in the right direction.

While the debate was in progress Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Senate to return the Cuban resolutions passed yesterday. The mistake in transmitting them yesterday made this action necessary to correct the journals of the two houses.

Without action, at 5:30 the House adjourned.

The Seed Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Secretary Morton said today that in no event will the government be put to the expense of hiring unskilled labor to pack seeds when the latter can be bought already put up by skilled labor at a much lower price. A number of senators and members of Congress have been making requests for portions in the seed division. Secretary Morton says:

"The seed room has not been reestablished up to date, for the reason that no seeds have been purchased for distribution during the current fiscal year. The law may be amended so as to compel the promiscuous and gratuitous distribution of seed by the government during the next fiscal year. If it is so amended, proposals to furnish seeds already put up in packets and labeled will be advertised for."

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

The Government Takes a View Different from that of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President and his cabinet are unanimously strongly opposed to the present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and to any declaration concerning their independence as embodied in recent Congressional resolutions.

While the President and members of the cabinet personally feel the sympathy common to all Americans with the Cubans who are contending for self-government, they feel that in their official action they should not depart from the well-settled principles which were followed by former Presidents and secretaries of state during prior insurrections in Cuba.

These were clearly set forth by Gen. Grant in his message of 1875, in which he dealt with the question of the recognition of Cuban independence, and also with that of the recognition of belligerency.

The pretense of recognizing what does not exist is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion.

It is understood that the administration does not think the present state of affairs in Cuba justifies any change in the attitude of the government. Its function is to act, not to express feeling. The only action now proper is to continue to hold Spain liable for injuries to American citizens the only government, which, so far as appears, has and maintains authority in Cuba, until some other government succeeds, at least temporarily, in supplanting it.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $262,742,897; gold reserve, $124,032,035.

The treasury today lost $45,500 in gold coin and $49,200 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve $124,273,292.

The records of the treasury department show the withdrawals of gold from the sub-treasury at New York from January 6th to date have been $85,091,325, of which only $9,914,153 was for export, the remaining $75,177,000 being largely used in the payment of bonds. The deposits of gold on account of bond purchases to date aggregates $90,775,182. Of this amount $80,000,000 is principal, $9,960,149 premium, and $111,348 interest.

Northern Pacific Sensation.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The biggest sensation that yet has developed in the Northern Pacific railroad receivership was precipitated today by filing the pleas of the Wisconsin Central company and the Wisconsin Central railroad company to the original, amended and supplemental bills of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, on which the receivership is based. The companies make the claim that the Northern Pacific company had absolutely no authority whatever to issue any of the numerous mortgages with which the road is encumbered and that, in consequence all bonds issued under the mortgages to the amount of nearly $50,000,000 are null and void.

It is claimed the Northern Pacific was prohibited by Congress from making or executing mortgages on its properties unless on express consent of Congress. This, it is claimed, the company never secured except in one instance, and in that the lien created was long ago satisfied.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

England Offers that to Starving, Bleeding Armenia.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Samuel Smith, liberal member for Flintshire and president of the purity society, offered a resolution of sympathy with the Armenians. In doing so Mr. Smith said that he trusted Great Britain would continue her efforts in behalf of the Armenians. Mr. Smith also denounced Turkey, claimed that the Turks were pirates in a hopeless state of barbarism, and suggested that Russia be given a portion of the Mediterranean, and thus terminate the rivalry between Great Britain and Russia in this connection. He also suggested that Russia be asked to occupy Armenia, and thought that France and Russia should be approached with the object of arranging a division of Turkey, claiming that such a policy would unite the Saxon race in Europe and America.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett defended the Turks, and Sir Edward Grey also spoke on the resolutions. Others followed, after which George N. Curzon, under secretary of the foreign office, replied. He said the government was willing to accept the resolution, but that the house must not suppose that the government could ameliorate the condition of the Armenians by force of arms. The question, he said, was not the concern of one power, but of all, and each must be the best judge of its own policy. Hence the concert was not so effective as could be wished. This was not the fault of England. It had been suggested that Russia should occupy Armenia. But he said he could inform the House that the Armenians did not want to be transferred to Russia, and that the latter was averse to assuming the control. The mover of this resolution, he pointed out, had not stated what part it was proposed to seize and present to Russia. The government was doing its best, he said, to ameliorate the condition of Armenia, and would not abate its efforts.

Prof. James Bryce, who occupied the position of president of the board of trade of the late liberal ministry, declared that Russia had never conveyed to the late government the impression that she would object to individual action in Armenia.

Mr. Smith's resolution was then carried without division.

As to the Arrest of Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The secretary of the interior today sent to the House a draft of a bill providing that an officer seeking the arrest of an Indian upon a reservation shall first demand of the agent or officer in charge of the reservation the delivery of the Indian, and if there is no agent or officer present at the time, or if he refuses to deliver the person wanted, the officer may enter the reservation and make the arrest. The officer in charge of the reservation in all cases, it is believed, can make arrests with less difficulty than other persons. The necessity for this legislation, the secretary says, was brought to the attention of the Interior department through a report from the war department of the attempt of a local sheriff to enter the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation in Arizona, with a posse, to arrest Indians belonging there. The attempt was resisted by the Indians and resulted in the killing of one of them by the sheriff's posse.

FATHER MARQUETTE.

A. P. A. Protests Against the Acceptance of the Statue.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Although much pressure is being brought to bear upon members of Congress to induce them to have the Wisconsin statue of Pere Marquette taken from the statuary hall, it is unlikely that any action of this sort will be taken.

Mr. Linton, of Michigan, the member who introduced resolutions for the removal of the statue, is not disposed to push his protest at present. He said today that the members of the legislature of Wisconsin would cease to hold the statue was out of place and at its next session pass an act to withdraw it and possibly substitute another statue in its place. He also said he was certain that the agitation of the matter had the effect of preventing the fulfillment of the plans for ceremonies and speech-making.

A petition was received today by the senators and members from Maine, signed by the state officers of the A. P. A., protesting in warm terms against the acceptance of the statue and asking them to make an effort to have it removed. Similar protests are being received by other members.

A policeman and a detective are especially detailed to watch the work, but they have not been called upon to make any arrests. The statue is constantly surrounded by a group of people, and as a work of art is generally considered second to none in the capitol.

Battle Near Havana.

HAVANA, March 3.—There was a combined movement of Spanish troops on San Francisco de Paula, four miles from this city today. Rifle firing has been heard from here and it is believed an engagement with the insurgents is taking place. This is believed to be the closest the insurgents have yet approached in force to the capital.

Gen. Pareaja has had an engagement with the bands of Carlos Acevedo and Serafin Sanchez, numbering 3,000 to the north of Magy. The insurgents were routed and left thirty killed and many wounded, besides fifty six killed horses. The loss of the troops is reported as trifling.

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