

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.

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 positions in the seed division. Secretary Morton says:

"The seed room has not been re-established 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. It is so amended, proposals to furnish seeds already put up in packets and labelled will be advertised for."

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.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Susan B. Anthony, who leaves tomorrow for the Pacific coast, in an interview today said:

"I leave Thursday night for California where, April 1, we begin a campaign to educate the men that they may vote 'yes' on the pending amendment to strike out the word 'male' out of the constitution of the state. I will remain in San Francisco to direct the campaign, while the Rev. Anna Shaw, of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Yates, of Maine, will conduct a series of county-meetings in each county of the state. We are now circulating a petition. We are aware that the matter rests entirely with the men and we are praying the leading political leaders of all parties to put the plank of woman suffrage in their platform. Heretofore they always have begged off when we asked for the plank in state conventions, because their constituency had not requested it. Now we purpose having the constituency request it. We are arranging to have the women hold county meetings and bring pressure on the county conventions. We are having the assessors' books examined to find what proportion of the taxes are paid by women. We recognize no partiality and shall make

the same request of each party. If one party recognizes our request and the others refuse, we shall work with the first party. If the leaders refuse our requests we shall put on our bonnets and leave the state."

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The supreme court today in a decision by Justice Williams, overruled all the assignments of error in the case of H. H. Holmes, sentenced to death for murdering Benjamin F. Pitzel, and confirmed the judgment of the court below. The opinion says no substantial error has been pointed out and the evidence fully sustained the verdict. Governor Hastings, it is believed, will fix an early day for the execution. Holmes is said to have recently sent for a Catholic priest, who has visited him several times.

BERLIN, March 4.—Fire broke out in Cleophas coal mine at Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia. The bodies of twenty-one victims already have been recovered, but the fate of the miners entombed, numbering about 100, is still uncertain.

MADRID, March 4.—The minister of foreign affairs, Senor Eldargayen, has resigned, owing, it is said, to ill health. The Duke of Teiuan, who resigned his office as minister of foreign affairs on January 18, owing to the recall of his friend Marshal de Campos, from Cuba, will resume that portfolio.

The opinion prevails in official circles that President Cleveland will not approve the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States Congress. General Weyer, in a cablegram on the question of American intervention, says he hopes it will not be necessary to resort to extreme measures.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President nominated Harry Warren postmaster of Winnemucca, Nevada.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, presented the naval program in the House of Commons today. He said the estimates of the admiralty were not proposed with any feeling of alarm, although he hoped he might be relieved from the necessity of dwelling upon the critical nature of the times. In any case, the first lord of the admiralty hoped the estimates proposed would be accepted by the country as adequate for the occasion. The increase in the number of ships must necessarily be followed by expenditures in various directions. It meant more armaments, officers, seamen, marines, engineers and ratings of every kind, entailing more centers for training, hospitals and barracks.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said it was not necessary to look far ahead nowadays, as ships could be built as rapidly as guns, officers and men could be prepared to handle them.

Mr. Goschen then said that the admiralty proposed to increase the navy by 4,900 seamen and by 500 extra marines. For guns and ammunition the admiralty proposed a supplementary estimate of £200,000 for the present year, and for the ensuing fiscal year the admiralty proposed an increase of £850,000. The admiralty also proposed an increase of £2,250,000 for docks, and explained that the proposed dock work would increase the amount of £9,900,-

000, provided by the last estimates, to £14,000,000, and the chancellor of the exchequer had placed the surplus, after satisfactory supplementary estimates had been applied, to these works.

Mr. Goschen then said that between 1889 and 1896, 105 ships and 62 torpedo-boats had been built or were building. He admitted this was a formidable list; but the admiralty proposed to spend an additional £1,000,000, including the £200,000 previously proposed as a supplementary estimate for guns and ammunition during the present year. The admiralty had judged it advisable to undertake the construction of five additional battleships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers and twenty-eight torpedo-destroyers, in addition to minor expenses, such as anchoring a training ship at Queenstown and replacing the cadet ship Britannia by a college for naval cadets.

Besides the vessels mentioned, Mr. Goschen also said the admiralty proposed to provide for six third-class cruisers, and all would be commenced in 1896.

Dealing with the battleships, Mr. Goschen said it was the opinion of the admiralty that the range of action of the British ships must not be crippled. Therefore the coal-carrying capacity was of vital importance, so as to enable them to remain at sea for the longest period possible without coaling and without interfering with their efficiency in any way.

The increase for the coming year would be: For men, £300,000; ship-building, £1,860,000; ordnance, £930,000; new works, £70,000; other works, £42,000; a total of £3,122,000.

The total estimates for this year would be £21,822,000, of which sum for new construction there was £7,385,000. The present estimates of the cost of the naval defense act was £21,000,000, while the Spencer program was £29,010,000. From 1889 to 1896 the expenditure for new construction and armament totaled up £55,000,000. The government proposed that the estimates this year should amount to £22,000,000.

Mr. Goschen submitted the estimates, he said, not in a spirit of boastful exaggeration or provocation. They were the estimates of self-defense, based upon the special conditions of the country, which did not apply to any other country. They applied to the defense of Great Britain's scattered possessions, to the food supply of the British colonies, and to the security of the shores of Great Britain.

Foreign countries, he asserted, must not compare them with the amounts spent upon their navies, but with the amounts they spent upon their armies, as the British navy represented the frontier, and the large increase in the strength of the British navy need not excite the jealousy of any other country.

In conclusion Mr. Goschen said:

"Whether Great Britain is isolated or not, whether in any tremendous strain she should bear the whole burden alone or in general disturbances should take her place side by side with the powers, the British people with their fleet represent self-reliance."