TELEGRAPHIC.

SPAIN'S WAR FEVER.

U. S. Consulate in Barcelona Attacked by a Mob.

A NUMBER OF WINDOWS BROKEN.

The Mob Finally Dispersed by the Police—Excitement in the Spanish Capital.

BARCELONA, March 1.—The fever of indignation and hate against the United States which seems to have taken possession of the heart of all Spain over the action of the United States 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, culminated to a violent scene here today, and an attack upon the United States consulate.

The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous form of violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting which had been influenced by torrid speeches. A public demonstration to protest against the United States action was organized by the political leaders, including Republicans and those of all shades of political sentiment. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the meeting had assembled, and there were fully 10,000 people present, all in a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and ripe for any manifestation of the emotion which possessed them. They were addressed by the orators provided for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting was established as one of protest against the recognition of the Cuban government as a belligerent power by the United States Senate. The spirit of the crowd took fire and they set out for the United States consulate. The leaders made every effort to console the mob from its purpose, but their efforts were of no avail.

A force of police was sent to the consulate. The excited crowd was not intimidated by the show of force from gathering before the consulate 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 flying from the crowd, which broke a number of windows in the United States consulate. The force of police waited for no further manifestation, but charged the crowd under the orders of their officers and roughly dispersed the mob, wounding several, so far as learned there were no fatal results.

Being driven away from the United States consulate, the crowd marched off to the prefecture of police and affrayed at the newspaper offices. There they listened to more fervid oratory and were themselves worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit.

IN MADRID.

MADRID, March 1.—If one may judge by the things that have been said and some of the things that have been done today, the Spanish people are determined to go to war forthwith with the United States and to avenge the insult which, it is claimed, has been offered to the haughty pride of Spain by the United States Senate in determining to recognize the Cuban provisional government as a belligerent power, and impel our President to use his good offices with Spain to secure recognition of Cuban independence.

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 contending for the sovereignty of the United States. The day has been characterized by many manifestations of public wrath and excitement.

The Spanish authorities seem to have felt apprehension of the form the people's wrath might take, and provided special safeguards for the suppression of disorder, and especially for the protection of any official of the United States. The precautions of the government are not all of a peaceful character, however. It is significant that the minister of marine, Admiral Jose Maria Beranger, has issued orders for the training squadron to be prepared to sail. It is rumored as probable that the squadron will proceed shortly to Cuba.

It has also been ordered that all other warships available be forthwith armed and equipped and put into condition for active service. In addition to this, about fifty merchant steamers available for the government service will be provided with naval armaments. For the military branch of the service a fresh requisition of 20,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry will be equipped and put on a war footing, and will be kept in readiness to leave on the shortest notice.

Last evening showed a high degree of popular excitement in this city in all public places. The bands at the numerous cafes made it a point to play only national airs, and evidently they would have chosen nothing more to the taste of their mostly gay and careless customers, for the patriotic music unfailingly aroused the greatest enthusiasm, all within hearing arising and standing uncovered while it was played, amid shouts of "Long live Spain!" and "Down with the United States!"

If Hon. Hannis Taylor, the United States minister to Spain, had gone to the opera last evening, he would certainly have had a very unpleasant time.

The government has issued an order prohibiting the various demonstrations which have been planned by the students.

It is understood that the Spanish minister in Washington, Senor de Lome, has been instructed to make diplomatic representations to the United States government regarding the action of the United States Senate.

A THREAT.

The Imparcial says on the crisis:

"If things reach the goal which American desire, the whole of Spain will rise against the United States. Neither in the Mediterranean, where Alfonso we command, nor in the Antilles will an American merchantman be safe, for we shall organize privateers on a great scale. We conquered Napoleon by guerilla warfare, and we shall employ a system of privateers to overcome a trading nation.

"Americans are wrong to judge Spain by her budget. There are things which are superior to revenue. If the merchant capitalists have offered already to arm their steamers as cruisers. A captain of Barcelona asks for letters of marque, offering to equip and maintain the fastest steamer at his own cost."

GOOD ADVICE.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily Telegraph this morning editorially discusses the situation which Spain is left in by the action of the United States Senate on Cuba. It says:

"It is an invidious task to attempt to define the rights and wrongs of the question, which are extremely complicated by misgovernment on the one side and reckless cruelty on the other.

"Perhaps it is not too late to save the situation by the reappointment of Martinez Campos, with fuller powers of concession to the moderate Cuban party, and the immediate recall of General Weyler. This might possibly pave the way for a satisfactory settlement of a very delicate question. Failing in this, Spain must restore herself to her law with what grace she can command. It would be sheer madness to kick against the pricks and inaugurate the costly remedy of a rupture war with the United States."

NOTHING SERIOUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Intense interest is felt here tonight in the dispatch showing the demonstrations feelings existing in Spain regarding the Cuban operations, and the statement that the government is increasing its naval force. Copies of the Associated Press dispatches were shown to parties most interested in the question. No surprise was expressed at the demonstrations which have occurred, in fact, such were expected. The speeches in the Senate, extracts of which have to date been published in the Spanish papers, have had their influence on the masses of the people, and have thrown them into an unusually moved state at United States officials. The whole matter is regarded here as simply that of mob violence, for which the Spanish government has not in any manner been responsible.

The violation of the consulate of the United States at Barcelona makes a disavowal necessary by Spain, and the United States will probably inquire of the Spanish government what amends will be made. The case does not seem dangerous one to survest which occurred in this country probably sixty years ago, when a mob of persons in New Orleans assaulted the Spanish consulate at a time when the Florida question was uppermost in the public mind. It was a case of mob violence, and the government of the United States gave compensation to Spain for the damage done.

As the case now stands, nothing has happened that cannot be easily and readily adjusted by the means always at the disposal of diplomacy, and that, too, in a manner that will leave no stain upon the honor of either of the parties to the affair. Even if the Spanish government should be reluctant to undertake to do what is essential to heal the wound, which may well be doubted, there is every reason to suppose that some one or more of the great European powers, who have sound reasons for preventing, if possible, any hostile collision between the United States and Spain, will exercise their good offices to bring about a peaceful conclusion of the incident.

Kruger's Demands.

LONDON, March 2.—A Johannesburg dispatch to the Times says: When President Kruger visits England, it is stated he will stipulate as his conditions for granting to the Uitlanders the franchise, first, the abrogation of the treaty of 1884, and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity, recognizing Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; second, the inclusion of the Swaziland in the Transvaal; third, the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; fourth, that a preemptive right to Kosi Bay and Delagoa Bay be accorded the Transvaal.

These extravagant demands are far in excess of what the government really expects to obtain, but they will be made in order to appease the Boers who oppose President Kruger's visit to England.

Kissed the Hands in Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The visit of the sultan today to the Yoshyan palace, in the Stambouloff quarter, upon the occasion of the installation festival, to perform the ceremony of kissing the prophet's mantle, passed off without any hostile demonstration, in spite of the fears that have been entertained of a conspiracy, and the elaborate precautions which have been taken to prevent.

Cold and Snow.

BUTTE, Mont., March 1.—A most severe cold wave struck this state last night, and the temperature in the northwestern part of the state went as low as 35 degrees below zero this morning. In Butte it dropped to 14 below, and at no time during the day rose higher than 6 below.

DENVER, March 1.—Specials to the News from Leadville, Akron, Cheyenne, Walsh, La Junta and other points in eastern Colorado report about an inch of snow. It is now dead cold. Grand Junction reports summer weather.

Damage by Rain.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The great rainstorm which was in progress all day Saturday, Saturday night and today caused the greatest damage to property throughout the state known in twenty years. Many serious accidents, washouts and wrecks were reported. The Connecticut river is swollen until it has reached a point three times greater than its normal proportions. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great danger all the afternoon and a portion of the lake walk was swept away, but the main structure is still intact.

BRISTOL, Conn., March 1.—The greatest flood in the history of Bristol swept down the Pequabuck valley this morning spreading ruin and desolation on every hand. The town of Bristol was nearly submerged during the storm of a few weeks ago, when six men lost their lives, but the waste of waters rushed down upon the unfortunate village at 7 o'clock this morning, carrying all before it. The Ansonia Milling company's dam at Waterville, the northern section of this town, built 8 years, leaving a way 100 feet wide in the granite masonry and filling a volume of water, forming seventy-five acres, and forty feet high, into the river below, which itself was a roaring torrent. The break occurred about 2 o'clock.

At Forestville, four miles below, people living near the river were ordered to abandon their residences, as the water broke into the lower stories in many cases before the inmates were out of bed.

The highway bridges at Forestville center sagged several feet, and are in a dangerous condition. It is estimated the town of Bristol will lose from $50,000 to $75,000 by the damage to the brass and wire goods.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The warm, almost continuous rain of yesterday, last night and today, throughout New York state, served to bring the frost out of the ground, break up the ice in the Hudson and smaller streams, and do considerable damage to property by flooding cellars and carrying away bridges. Traffic on many railroads has been seriously delayed by washouts, and in a number of cities street car service has been suspended on account of high water.

At Saratoga cellars were filled with water and the streets badly flooded.

At Wolcehall the water in Wood creek is higher than it has been for the past twenty years.

At Amsterdam most damage was done to mills and buildings.

OBJECT TO MARQUETTE.

A. P. A. Incendiarism Creates a Flurry in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The proposition for unveiling the statue of Father Marquette in Statuary hall of the capitol has produced an unexpected flurry in the House. Since the newspapers began printing notices of the forthcoming event, a few days ago, members have been receiving many complaints relative to the subject from their constituents, and today the opposition had representatives in the house to make protests.

Mr. Linton, of Michigan, who is an ardent advocate of A. P. A. doctrines, today introduced a resolution to have the statute taken from the capitol, and the matter stirred the Catholic question in the camp of the foes.

Mr. Linton says the statute is offensive, to his view, chiefly because Father Marquette is represented as first in his priestly robes, with the crucifix, and because on the pedestal after his name appears the motto, S. J. —"society of Jesus."

It will be necessary for Mr. Linton to secure recognition from the Speaker to bring his resolution before the House.

Threats to disfigure the statute have already been heard by the capitol police. Today no arrest was made for such threats.

England and Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)—The excitement in last evening's Berlin dailies over the recent Britain's hostile attitude toward Germany must be considered a political factor of importance, and that the friendly alliance which has recently grown out of events between Germany, Russia and France must be made a leading feature of Germany's foreign policy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in this city has been informed by a official of the foreign office that the emperor gives tangible expression of his desire for closer and more amicable relations with Russia, and extracts to Gen. Von Werder, formerly German ambassador at St. Petersburg, and now the guest of the czar, an autograph letter to Nicholas III, in which Emperor William expresses his friendship for the czar and promises to shame the sensation felt at Moscow.

This is most significant, as it is the first time in history that a German emperor or king of Prussia has personally witnessed the coronation of a czar.

The emperor's determination to render the German navy more formidable and to push the colonial policy of the empire is shown in his telegram replying to a dispatch of congratulation on the subject from the Hamburg commercial society. In this telegram his majesty spoke of the necessity of "vigorously protecting our transoceanic interests," and of "creating such protection speedily."

A FORM OF SCREEN.

Thomas Nixon Pays His Compliments to a Coal Combine.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. preached today in the Academy of Music, and in a rebuke to his sermon paid his respects to the coal combine. The attorney general, he said, has announced that he has no power to interfere with the combine, because the laws, as they are now framed, do not give him the authority. This was true, and the attorney general could not very well be accused of favoritism. Under the laws it was impossible to prevent these people from combining and increasing the price of coal. The result will be that the people will starve for want of heat, coal being as essential as water. Factories will stop that cannot afford to pay the proposed increase of 40 cents a ton, the employes of whom will be thrown out of employment, and the people will freeze. The members of the coal combine are guilty of murder, he said, just as much as if they had driven daggers into the hearts of their victims. The men who have gone into this combine, he added, have gone into it for the sake of the dividends, for the money. It is in it regardless of the necessities of the people. Any statute prohibiting them from combining could be used against any labor combination, he said. But there was a remedy. Let the courts keep on, and when the next generation look back for the men who they would take stocks of the mines and railroads and rain them in the interests of the people.

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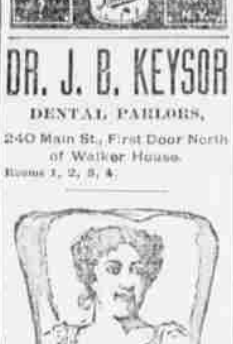

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