

HAMILTON'S LONDON PORTER

-Is equal to the best imported. -Sells on its own merits. -You cannot make a mistake -If you ask for Hamilton's

Kent Brewery LONDON, ONT. TELEPHONE 382.

The Free Press

LONDON, ONT., MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

GRAND MOGUL TEA COMPETITION

By request, time is extended to May 1, to enable persons to compete who could not procure the tea in their vicinity. Advertisement occupying two inches most favorably considered. Five best advertisements. Five prizes—1st, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, 4th, 5th, 10, 3 lbs. Grand Mogul Tea, 50c lb.

DIED. MEERSON.—On February 29th, 1896, Frank L. Meerson, late baker at the Asylum for Insane, in his 32nd year. Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock; services at 2.30, from his late residence, 512 Charlotte street. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS. WESTMINSTER RINK.—GRAND ICE: skating in centre of ice before races to-night; no skating this afternoon. WESTMINSTER RINK.—CAIGHILL, OF Windsor, Howard, Erley, Stockton, Devine, of St. Thomas, and Bert Thomas will skate for Westminster cup to-night at Westminster Rink. The Harpers, Admission, 15c.

LECTURES. WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—LECTURES in all faculties begin January 7th. Special classes in English literature and classics, afternoon and evening. Extra musical course in arts. Apply to Rev. Canon Smith, Registrar, Oxford street. 1231st.

MEETINGS. MASONIC—TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 183, meets this (Monday) evening. Visitors welcome.—G. T. Brown, W. M.; R. B. Hungerford, Sec. F. THE MAPLE LEAF LEAGUE WILL meet at the Conservative Club on Monday, March 2nd, at 8 p. m. 1230v.w.4th.

FEMALE HELP WANTED. HOUSEMAID WANTED—REFERENCES required. Apply at 296 Queen's avenue. 1231st.

WANTED—COOK TO GO OUT OF CITY; also dining-room girls; good general servants in demand at Armstrong's Intelligence Office, 615 Dundas street. Phone 386.

HELP WANTED. WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING at home.—Law College, Lima, Ohio. F. ORGANIZERS WANTED; PROFITABLE permanent employment; apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto. 1231st.

AGENTS WANTED. \$65 A MONTH—SALARY OR COMMISSION.—Active men at good remuneration are wanted in each locality to introduce (locally or travelling) a new discovery, and keep our show cards and advertising matter distributed throughout town and country; steady employment; commission or salary; \$65 per month and expenses up to \$2.50 per day; money deposited with bankers when started. For particulars, write The World Med. Electric Co., London, Ont. n.w.s.

ARTISTS. MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting.—245 Dundas street. MISS JEAN GERSON RECEIVES PUPILS in oils, water colors, pastels, china painting.—Studio, 346 Dufferin avenue.

EDUCATIONAL. SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Public school course; pupils thoroughly taught; also drawing and painting. Terms on application.—Mrs. Baskerville, 144 Mill street.

VETERINARY. J. H. TENNENT, VETERINARY SURGEON, Office, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner of King and Wellington streets. Telephones at office and residence.—J. H. TENNENT.

ARCHITECTS. GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT.—Albion Building, Richmond street. MOORE & HENRY, Architects—Civil Engineers. John M. Moore, C. E. Fred. Henry, C. E.

MASSAGE TREATMENT. MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. R. W. Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia.—497 King, London.

FOR SALE. Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 5 cents a word for 6 insertions. In answering advertisement please refer to Free Press.

CONFECTIONERS' WAGON (COMPLETE) for sale cheap; in first-class condition.—504 King street, city.

SET OF HEAVY TEAM HARNESS, cheap.—J. Darch & Sons, 377-379 Talbot street. Wholesale and retail.

TWO SHARES OF STOCK IN CARLING Brewing and Malting Company for sale. Apply Box 399, London. 1231st.

BANKRUPT STOCK, GROCERIES, WILSON & RANAHAN; electric motor, safe, covered delivery sleigh.—W. J. Johnston, 1313st.

PLANING MILL MEN—TEN CARS load and load and quarter dry maple common, for flooring, at a bargain. Write J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF PICTURE frame mouldings; will sell at a bargain.—E. J. Burke, 621 Richmond street.

THOSE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, now occupied by OAK HALL, 148 and 150 Dundas street. Apply, for particulars, to A. TAYLOR, Oak Hall.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in private family.—394 Ridout street. 1230v.

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, 654 WATERLOO street; city and soft water. Apply 253 Queen's avenue. 1231st.

HOUSE TO LET, 139 ELMWOOD AVE., S. London; very convenient; one step to street car. Apply 16 Marley Place. 1231st.

RESIDENCE TO LET—484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue; 10 rooms; modern conveniences. Apply Fraser & Fraser. 1231st.

476 PARK AVENUE TO LET; ALL modern conveniences. Apply to George C. Gunn, barrister. 1231st.

COTTAGE TO RENT—CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, London South; \$13 per month. Apply George C. Gunn, Barrister. 1231st.

TWO OFFICES TO LET, ALBION Buildings. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 1231st.

WANTED TO RENT. Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 2 cents a word for 3 insertions. In answering advertisement please refer to Free Press.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in south-western part of city; family of 2; modern conveniences. Address Box 26, Free Press.

LOST OR FOUND. A BLACK DOG SKIN MITT LOST ON February 27. Reward at this office. F. 1231st.

BLACK AND WHITE SETTER BITCH lost; low set, and fat; return rewarded 572 Dundas street. 1231st.

ACCOUNTANTS. ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 136 Elmwood avenue, London South. Telephone No. 1,069. 1231st.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT, ASSURANCE, insurance agent, representing Northern Assurance Co., Keystone Fire Insurance Co., Equitable Loan and Savings Society. Agents wanted to canvass. Call on me for particulars. Money to loan in small or large amounts. Geo. W. Hayes, 5 Masonic Temple Building.

WM. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 RICHMOND street, of 640 Talbot street, London.

LIVERY. LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND LIVERY stable. Hacks and light livery. Express drays. Special attention paid to boarding horses. Telephone 508.—A. G. Stroyan, proprietor, No. 141 Queen's avenue.

PATENT BARRISTERS. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT solicitors and experts, Toronto; patents obtained in Canada, etc. London office, Bank of Commerce building, corner Richmond and Dundas.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE—SOLICITORS OF Patents and Experts—108 Bay street, Toronto. "Ridout on Patents" price, \$5.50 and \$6. A valuable pamphlet on patents sent free.

MUSICAL. MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO LESSONS at his residence, 23 Stanley street.

JAS. GRESWELL, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Pupils received at 421 King street.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

Emperor William Determined to Increase His Navy.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN GERMANY. Mr. Chamberlain Receives President Kruger's Reply to His Invitation—Its Nature Not Made Public—Russo-Japanese Control of Corea.

London, March 1. CONTROL OF COREA. A despatch from Kobe, Japan, says it is rumored Japan is making advances to Russia for a dual control of Corea. It is believed that Count Yamagata will negotiate such a treaty when he attends the Czar's coronation at Moscow in May.

A CHALLENGER. It is rumored at Patrick that the new yacht Meteor, which is being built by the Hendersons under the shed in which Valkyrie III. was constructed, and after the designs of Geo. L. Watson, for Emperor William of Germany, is intended as a challenger for the America's cup.

A NOVA SCOTIA CASE. The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Reynolds vs. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The case relates to the mining laws of that Province which the gold-mining regulations were differently construed as to the forfeiture of mining areas, and it is out of this point that the above suit originated.

AN ANSWER FROM KRUGER. The Observer says that the Colonial Office has received a despatch from the Transvaal, regarding President Kruger's visit to London. The paper further states that the contents of the despatch will not be made public for the present, but is certain that President Kruger has not refused Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to visit London.

ONE OF THE RAIDERS. Captain Heaney, an American citizen, who was one of Dr. Jameson's officers, engaged in the Transvaal raid, and who was shipped with his companions, on board a British troop ship from South Africa, and liberated at Port Said, explanations having been furnished to the U. S. ambassador at London, is a passenger on board the SS. St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton for New York at 1 p. m.

KRUGER'S PLANS. A despatch from Johannesburg says that President Kruger will seek to secure the abrogation of the convention of 1854 between the South African Republic and Great Britain, which gives the latter suzerain rights in the Transvaal, and to substitute therefor a treaty of commerce and unity which will recognize Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa, and accord to the Transvaal the pre-emptive right to Delagoa Bay.

CASTLE'S VIEW. In an interview at Madrid Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo said he doubted that President Cleveland approves a recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, but if he 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. A declaration of belligerency, the Prime Minister added, had moral, not material importance. Spain was not buying war material in the United States. On the other hand, the recognition of the Cuban rebels as belligerents would bind the United States to a greater neutrality.

FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL. A Berlin despatch says:—It is understood that the Emperor is determined on an enlarged naval estimate, and the hope is entertained in official quarters that disclosures in regard to the British naval plans, made by George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in his speech at Lewes, together with his insulting references 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 the naval estimates that may be demanded. It is said that a demand will be made, with the approval of the Emperor and the highest naval authorities and experts of the Empire, for 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 heat in the highest political atmosphere against England is becoming intensified. It is asserted that the Emperor has sent an autograph letter to Nicholas III, in which Emperor William expresses his friendship for the Czar, and promises to attend the coronation fetes at Moscow. This is the 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, and the Emperor will thereby testify openly to his wish for more intimate Russo-German relations.

SHIPPING. February 29. Reported at. From: Portland, 200 tons, to New York; Hamburg, 200 tons, to New York; Liverpool, 200 tons, to New York; Copenhagen, 200 tons, to New York; Glasgow, 200 tons, to New York.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

A BITTER FEELING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. Consulate at Barcelona Attacked and Stoned by a Mob—The Stars and Stripes Dragged Through the Mud and Torn to Pieces—Warlike Preparations of the Government.

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 stock market here yesterday responded to the excitement, and there was a material decline in purely Spanish and Cuban securities. In view of the financial difficulties under which the Government is laboring this is a most unfortunate time for Spanish securities to decline in value. The action of Admiral Borenger, Minister of Marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval reserve vessels of the Spanish trans-Atlantic Company for despatch to the Bahama channel, meets with hearty approval. It is very evident that despite Prime Minister Del Castillo's declaration yesterday 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 between Spain and the United States, the Government is doing its utmost to be prepared for any emergency. The Prime Minister said last evening: "I trust that President Cleveland will veto the formal resolution of Congress, and I have more reason than that he will not comply with the recommendations contained therein." He added: "The granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels is not a casus belli, but Spain will declare that it is not the act of a friendly nation. I do not think that Spain is threatened by foreign aggression, but measures will be taken for the defence of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here, I shall repress them severely if they are attempted." Senor Silvea, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, has, in an interview, advised the union of all Spaniards with regard to their political faith. He added that the act of the American Senate was without precedent in American 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. The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long cable despatch to Senor Dupuy Delome, Spanish Minister at Washington, instructing him to present to the American Government a formal protest against the decision of the United States, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here, I shall repress them severely if they are attempted. Senor Silvea, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, has, in an interview, advised the union of all Spaniards with regard to their political faith. He added that the act of the American Senate was without precedent in American 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. The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long cable despatch to Senor Dupuy Delome, Spanish Minister at Washington, instructing him to present to the American Government a formal protest against the decision of the United States, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here, I shall repress them severely if they are attempted.

At several of the cafes here to-night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans. The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings and the American legation were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement a raid might be made upon them. At the university this afternoon the students attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly dispersed them.

Despatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the U. S. consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession, comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. A small party of paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American Senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Cuban bandits and outlaws. Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalana, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words, glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States, proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

The evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to despatch to Cuba a new army, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Vice-Admiral Noranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, including the Pelayo, the Caes Viscayo, the Oyunda Maria Teresa, the Lepanto and Alfonso XIII.; also some trans-Atlantic steamers, to be despatched to the Bahama channel.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

REPORTS OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION FROM AUSTRALIA. Vessels Wrecked and Entire Villages Destroyed—Damage Ashore Estimated at a Million Pounds—Many People Perished in Marine Disasters.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 29.—The last week of January, this year, will long be remembered by residents of the Australian colonies, by reason of the fact that it witnessed the most terrible gales and floods ever known on the Queensland coast. A large number of vessels were wrecked and entire villages destroyed, the damage ashore alone being estimated at a million pounds sterling. The loss of property at sea was not so great as that ashore, but the loss of life by incidental marine disasters was even greater. Townsville, a small city on the north-east coast of Queensland, seemed to be the centre of the storm, not a tow or a vessel in the harbor escaping. Ross Island, a short distance away, was also flooded, and many lives were lost in attempts to reach the mainland with small boats. The damage wrought by the hurricane in Townsville harbor alone is assessed at £250,000, this including damage to water front property. On Ross Island many houses were swept away from their foundations, and the wind raised a rescue boat, and after probing for the large fine residence, Hunt and her infant, Mrs. Gummel, Gertrude Rowe, the elder Miss Rowe and a boy named Willie Wallace were drowned. A housemaid, in Judge Chubb's employ, while wading toward a punt, was washed off her feet by the current and drowned. Sandy Walker was drowned while trying to cross Victoria bridge, where there was six feet of water on the rails. Many steamers were overdue at different points along the coast, and it was feared that they had been wrecked.

The list of shipping disasters known, compiled on the cessation of the storm, is as follows:—Alexander, steamer, iron, 610 tons, lost; Adelaide, small wooden steamer of 30 tons, sunk at Townsville; Ellen, lighter, on the rocks; Star of Hope, steamer, 98 tons, sunk at Townsville; Florence Elliot, lighter, sunk; Nebo, lighter, sunk; Heather Belle, steamer, stranded inside the breakwater on the rocks; Nautilus, government steamer, 260 tons, owned by the Queensland government, wrecked inside the breakwater on the rocks; Steamer Hopper, owned by the government, also sunk; Presto, iron bark, lost; Ada, Dent, steam lighter, sunk; Laura, passenger steamer, 982 tons, lost. The passenger steamers Aramac, 2,111 tons; Guthrie, 2,300 tons, and Helen, 1,800 tons, were all badly damaged, the Helen being still piled on the rocks. The steamer Lavinia was wrecked, with the loss of all hands.

Three weeks before this great storm a hurricane visited the Hapai group, and in Lifuka and the neighborhood 260 houses were blown down. The damage to the cocoanut trees was so great that it will take the island from two to three years to recover as a crop producing district. Shipping suffered severely. The Norwegian bark West Australian and the German bark Wootung, loading at Lifuka, were both driven ashore and abandoned, the former having between 400 and 500 tons of copra on board. The German schooner Adele was also wrecked.

A convention of Liberals of South Grey assembled at Durham yesterday, to ratify the nomination of their standard-bearer, Dr. Enderkin, M. P., for the Commons, in the coming contest.

time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to despatch to Cuba a new army, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Vice-Admiral Noranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, including the Pelayo, the Caes Viscayo, the Oyunda Maria Teresa, the Lepanto and Alfonso XIII.; also some trans-Atlantic steamers, to be despatched to the Bahama channel.

At several of the cafes here to-night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans. The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings and the American legation were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement a raid might be made upon them. At the university this afternoon the students attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly dispersed them.

Despatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the U. S. consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession, comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. A small party of paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American Senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Cuban bandits and outlaws. Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalana, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words, glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States, proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

The evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to despatch to Cuba a new army, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Vice-Admiral Noranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, including the Pelayo, the Caes Viscayo, the Oyunda Maria Teresa, the Lepanto and Alfonso XIII.; also some trans-Atlantic steamers, to be despatched to the Bahama channel.

At several of the cafes here to-night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans. The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings and the American legation were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement a raid might be made upon them. At the university this afternoon the students attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly dispersed them.

Despatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the U. S. consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession, comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. A small party of paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American Senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Cuban bandits and outlaws. Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalana, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words, glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States, proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

The evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to despatch to Cuba a new army, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Vice-Admiral Noranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, including the Pelayo, the Caes Viscayo, the Oyunda Maria Teresa, the Lepanto and Alfonso XIII.; also some trans-Atlantic steamers, to be despatched to the Bahama channel.

At several of the cafes here to-night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans. The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings and the American legation were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement a raid might be made upon them. At the university this afternoon the students attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly dispersed them.

Despatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the U. S. consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession, comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. A small party of paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American Senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Cuban bandits and outlaws. Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalana, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words, glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States, proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

The evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to despatch to Cuba a new army, consisting of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Vice-Admiral Noranger, the Minister of Marine, has been ordered to prepare the speediest warships, including the Pelayo, the Caes Viscayo, the Oyunda Maria Teresa, the Lepanto and Alfonso XIII.; also some trans-Atlantic steamers, to be despatched to the Bahama channel.

At several of the cafes here to-night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans. The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings and the American legation were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement a raid might be made upon them. At the university this afternoon the students attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly dispersed them.

Despatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the U. S. consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession, comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. A small party of paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American Senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Cuban bandits and outlaws. Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalana, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words, glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States, proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

The evening there was another outbreak of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased some liquor at a place where a large American flag was displayed. They seized the flag, and after dragging it through the mud, tore it to pieces, amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees!" There is still much excitement in the city. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway, bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed, amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented. The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived, in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sulkenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords, and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing patriotic Spanish songs.

Madrid, March 1.—The War Department has begun preparations to des