

HAMMOND'S CASE (IS IMPERILED) Serious Consequences May Result from the Quarrel of Consuls.

Practically No Evidence Against the American Prisoners Now on Trial.

An Appeal from United States Citizens to Secretary Olney Begging Him to Act at Once.

THEY ALL WANT CAPTAIN MEIN.

He is Among the Arrested, but He Possesses the Respect of His Fellow-Countrymen and Understands the Boers and Their Ways.

Johannesburg, Feb. 7 (via Newcastle, Natal).—The examinations of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were arrested by the Boer Government has commenced.

There is practically no evidence against the prisoners.

The condition of consular affairs here is very bad.

The quarrel between Acting Consul Knight and Consular Agent Manion is causing serious trouble to all United States citizens in the Transvaal.

This state of things is, of course, very detrimental to the position of John Hays Hammond.

We beg of you and of all our friends at home to use your best endeavors with the Secretary of State to appoint Captain Mein, who is now a prisoner, to the position of United States Consul. Captain Mein possesses the universal respect of his fellow-countrymen here.

His being on the spot and his knowledge of the Boers and their ways are additional points in favor of this appointment.

Whatever is done in the matter should be done quickly.

In such a crisis every hour lost adds to the danger. CURTIS.

HAMMOND OUT ON BAIL. He is Kept Under Strict Police Surveillance and Only Allowed to See Visitors by Permission of the Authorities.

Pretoria, Feb. 7.—The release of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who was set at liberty on Wednesday, was due to his illness, which was caused and aggravated by his incarceration.

The amount of bail required was £10,000, and his release was assented to upon the condition that he remain under constant police surveillance and that he should not be permitted to see any visitors except with the permission of the authorities.

California's Release Confirmed. Washington, Feb. 7.—The reported release of John Hays Hammond, of California, from Pretoria jail on bail has been officially confirmed by cable to the State Department.

There is apparently nothing new in the diplomatic aspect of Hammond's arrest, and it is likely that the State Department will await the result of the legal inquiry into the alleged concern of Hammond and other American citizens in the reform movement before taking action.

Vice-Consul Knight telegraphed Secretary Olney from Cape Town under today's date that the preliminary examination in the case of the arrested Americans in Transvaal is now proceeding, and the trial will take place April 21.

German Interest in the Transvaal. Washington, Feb. 7.—Some reasons for Germany's great interest in the Transvaal are given in a report received at the State Department from Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Welmar, Germany. Mr. Moore says this interest can be traced to the rapidly increasing export trade which Germany has built up in the South African Republic within the past few years, as well as the growing German population of the Transvaal.

When Germany refused years ago to enter into more intimate relations with the Transvaal, she leaving England an open field, it did so because at that time her interests in South African affairs were insignificant. Owing to the acquisition by Germany of colonies in East Africa, her interests have now become important, and there can be no doubt, Mr. Moore says, that she looks to Africa for her most promising field for extending the foreign trade, and that great efforts are being made in that direction. A large proportion of the Transvaal gold mine shares are in German hands, and the Delagoa Railway, connecting Pretoria with the coast, was built chiefly with German capital.

Germany, says Mr. Moore, looks mainly to its iron industry in 1896. It reached its trade with the Transvaal, and as its most promising factor in lessening English influence there. The most important iron firms in Germany, including the Krupp, have created branch establishments in the Transvaal. Germany's trade with the South African Republic has increased wonderfully during the past few years. In 1887 it amounted to 1,900,000 marks, and in 1896 it reached nearly 6,000,000 marks, exclusive of goods shipped via England.

GOFF BLAMES THE PEOPLE He Says Bad Citizens Makes American Cities the Most Corrupt in the World.

Recorder John W. Goff discussed the problem of "Our Civic Duty" before an audience of business men at the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth street and Amsterdam avenue, last night. He said in part:

"In all questions of progress of the human race there are elements to contend with—one for pushing forward reaching the highest level of perfection, and the other the sordid element of human selfishness. The two elements in society are in eternal conflict, and as long as we know this conflict exists we should enter into it with spirit.

"No such a city in the world has such a magnificent property of dockage as the city of New York. New York City surpasses all others in natural advantages. The enormous revenue derived from the dock in Liverpool has enabled the city to practically free its citizens from taxation.

"Contrast this with our city; the elevated railroads have not paid one cent for the privilege of occupying the streets of New York, but the street railroads have paid a paltry sum. These franchises belong to the people. We find them making millionaires of the stockholders, while the city which has made them gets a paltry percentage of gross receipts.

SENATOR QUAY IGNORED. His Candidates Not Chosen—Shaw Named for Secretary and Grant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Republican Senators met in caucus this afternoon to nominate candidates for the important positions of secretary and sergeant-at-arms. To older Republicans have discontinued any change of officials at this session from the first. They were content with controlling the committees, and pronounced it unwise to go further in making combinations with the Populists. But the young stars wanted the office, and they cared little as to the methods employed in attaining that end.

Finally Senator Quay was persuaded to his sanction to the scheme of reorganization. He was given to understand that his name would be put forward as a candidate for secretary, and that the active leaders in the reorganization scheme were all pronounced silyveries. They were consulted and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, pledged all the Populist votes, provided his political and personal friends, Hugh L. Grant, of Goldsborough, N. C., was made sergeant-at-arms. This proposition was accepted, and the bargain thus clinched.

When the caucus met this afternoon the business in hand had not proceeded very far until Quay discerned that he had been taken in and that his condition and his candidate were entirely ignored. Senator Wilson, of the State of Washington, who had been manipulating caucus wires in behalf of Arthur J. Shaw, of that State, for secretary, had the votes, while Quay had only a promise generally repeated by the masses of the caucus. Shaw was nominated for secretary by a vote of 25 to 13, and Grant, the North Carolina Populist, was nominated for sergeant-at-arms by the same vote. Senator Quay, McMillan and Abbott left the caucus without saying anything, but it was manifest that they were disgusted.

The Republicans, in order to obtain the committee and the chairmanships thereof, traded away the Finance Committee, with its power to direct the financial policy of the Senate. They have already received the bitter fruit of having the Republican Tariff bill loaded down with a free silver amendment. Now, it is proposed to hand the same office of the Senate over to a fusion of Populists and Republicans. The deal has been conducted with boldness that renders it all the more objectionable. The Populists do not conceal the fact that they expect to win by the votes of the Populists. The Republican party, about this trade, has been commiserated in open Senate, will have to answer for giving the Populists and their obnoxious dogmas a foothold at the national capital.

SEATOR FRYE IS CHOSEN. Elected as President Pro Tem of the Senate and Begins His New Duties. Day's Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Frye, of Maine, was today chosen president pro tem of the Senate. The opportunity for the election of president pro tem was furnished by the absence of the vice-president, who sent a note to the Secretary of the Senate stating his inability to preside over the Senate today.

The reading of this note was followed by the offering of the prayer by Mr. Harris (Rep. Pa.); first, that the Senate proceed immediately to the election of a president pro tem; and second, that his colleague, Mr. Frye, be chosen for that high office. Mr. Gorman said that he had been instructed by his Democratic colleagues to present the name of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, but that in view of the president for many years that there should be no change of the office. The view of Mr. Harris's own desire, he refrained from presenting it.

Mr. Allen made a somewhat similar statement on behalf of the six Populist Senators, who had proposed, he said, to nominate Mr. Kyle, Mr. Frye was accordingly declared elected, had the oath of office administered to him by the Secretary, and entered on the discharge of his duties as presiding officer.

On motion of Mr. Hale, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that the Senate has elected Mr. J. Frye President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold and exercise the office in the absence of the Vice-President from time to time during the pleasure of the Senate.

Hale introduced a bill making February 12, President Lincoln's birthday anniversary, a national holiday. The bill was read twice in the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. He said that he would consider the doctrine as an eternal principle, and that it should be as old as the Government itself, and it arose out of and was based upon a prime necessity. He said that he had never known it had ever existed, or could exist, without adopting and applying in its foreign relations the principle of self-protection generally ascribed to Monroe and known as the Monroe doctrine. The Government of the United States was to determine the application of the doctrine. If the Government of the South American republics by Great Britain would endanger the welfare, or menace the society of this Government in any way the United States should apply this doctrine and resort to her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. The United States must be the exclusive judge of when the doctrine is to be applied. It could not be applied by Britain or any other foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on the Western Hemisphere would imperil this Government.

CLOUDS BLACKEN OVER HAVANA.

Military, Political and Financial Strain Too Severe to Last.

Antithetic Claims of Spaniards and Cubans as to the Probable Outcome.

No Doubt That Combats of Importance and Decisive Results Are at Hand.

THE AUTONOMISTS FEAR WEYLER.

The New Commander-General's Advent is Like a Nightmare to Them—The Island Impoverished—Indifference on Every Hand.

By Murat Halsted. Havana, Feb. 7.—The public apprehension of the gravity of the situation in this island can hardly be overstated. There is a consensus of opinion that a crisis is at hand. It is not alone the approach of the new Commander-in-Chief that causes anxiety and intensifies interest, but the general consciousness that the military, political and financial strain is too severe to last long.

The Spanish opinion is that real war is about to be made, and that in a brief campaign it will be shown that the march of the insurgents through the island could not have happened if the regular army had been actively handled.

The Cubans claim that they grow stronger in the field, and that the rebel forces are being strengthened by bands from the east that will balance the additional troops from Spain.

It would be vain to assert individual views as to the value of these antithetical claims. One thing is certain, the concentration of the armies in the province of Havana promises combats of increasing importance and decisive results before the end of March.

The excitability of the sympathizers with the insurgents about General Weyler is almost incredible. His coming is a nightmare to the Cuban autonomists, who anticipate relentless persecution and are largely, according to their ability, taking refuge in the States.

The effect of the rebel raid has been the impoverishment of the people. The great interest is that of sugar, and it has been so damaged that some rich have been made poor, and there is startling indigence in marble halls. The forces of the insurgents have been immensely augmented by lack of employment.

Within two days there has been heavy rainfalls that must have been hard on the unsheltered soldiers. The changes from dust to mud and mud to dust again, and from sunny blue or starry indigo skies to cataracts of rain water have been remarkable examples of the phenomena called tropical.

GEN. LUQUE IS PROMOTED. His Rank is Raised Owing to His Bravery at the Battle of Paso Real—His Wound Not Dangerous.

By Charles Michelson. Havana, Feb. 7.—General Luque, according to a Madrid dispatch, has been promoted to the rank of division general for his gallantry at the battle of Paso Real. Luque has arrived at Batabano on his way to Santa Clara, and there he will remain until the wound received in the Paso Real fight has been cured. The wound of the left knee is painful, but not serious. The city of Pinar del Rio gave the General an enthusiastic farewell.

One of the reports puts the insurgent loss at 800 and says that when the rebels reached Salvador they were carrying sixty badly wounded men. The Cubans consider this report ridiculously exaggerated, as it would be impossible to have caused such havoc among the insurgents with only two dead and thirty wounded on the Spanish side.

This afternoon there appears an official report of a battle Antonio Maceo had with General Cavella at Artemisa. Knowing that Maceo would attack Candelaria General Mañá yesterday morning ordered General Carella to go to the front, doubling the vigilance of the military line at Guanajay and Neptuno in case the rebels tried to draw attention toward Candelaria. Carella sighted Candelaria in the afternoon. The volunteers were in a bad fix then on account of the scarcity of ammunition. Helped by a few troops they had been heroically defending themselves for twenty-six hours.

Camella attacked the large force of rebels under Maceo, Delgado and Sotomayor, dispersing them after two hours' firing. The Spanish loss was five killed and three seriously wounded. Besides these there were three officers wounded, among them the volunteer, Captain Torres, and forty-eight men belonging to the troops and volunteers, all of whom were slightly wounded. The rebels lost twenty-six killed and many wounded. The Spanish captured seventeen prisoners.

It is reported that the director of the Madrid paper, El Resumen, has sent seconds to General Campos in consequence of the question which lately arose over army officers having violently entered a Madrid newspaper office. Yesterday's steamer brought four sergeants, sixty-nine orderlies and some infantry; also forty-four sailors. They were given quarters in Fort Cabana.

The paper Diario Del Ejercito says that the magnificent plantation of Toledo, whose crop has been the topic of much conjecture, finished the day before yesterday the crushing of all of its own cane, amounting to seventeen thousand sacks of centrifugal sugar.

The agents after Spanish mail here say that the steamer Alfonso XIII. left Puerto Rico at 11 a. m., so Weyler will be in Havana on the morning of the 10th. HAVANA GAY—CUBA PERISHING Spaniards Celebrate the Arrival of Reinforcements While the Island Lies Waste. By Charles Michelson. Havana, Feb. 7.—Havana is again streaming with flags and decorations, this time to celebrate the arrival of the large Spanish steamer Reina Maria Cristina with five squadrons of cavalry. There was an enthusiastic reception, with fireworks.

The sugar crop up to January 31 was 23,809 tons, against 145,337 tons for the same period last year.

The correspondents who were in Coruna on the arrival of General Campos ratify the information sent to the respective papers that Campos said it was imperative to establish autonomy in Cuba. The correspondents add that Campos said this in familiar conversation, without any intention of its being published.

A WARSHIP NEEDED. Americans at Havana Fear the Consequences of the Recognition by Congress of Belligerents.

Havana, Feb. 7.—The American residents of Havana hope a warship will be at hand in case Congress passes the bill recognizing the belligerents.

While at present there is no danger of life, yet the sentiment is strong against Americans.

Positive action may endanger the safety of American citizens owing to the absence of a warship.

Three German ships here are said to have orders to remain some time.

If the United States postpones action the struggle between the Cubans and Spaniards is bound to be long drawn out and the island laid in ruins.

Prompt action by the United States, it is now believed, will bring a speedy end to the war, restore the island to a condition of prosperity, and give an opportunity to develop its wonderful resources.

HAWAIIAN CABLE HEARING. Its Length Would Be Over 6,000 Miles and It Would Cost to Build \$7,500,000.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senators Frye and Mills, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning heard Messrs. E. L. Bayles, S. C. Neale and James A. Strymer in advocacy of the Carter bill for the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to Japan via Hawaii. Mr. Strymer is the president of several of the cable companies operating between this country and the West Indies and South America, and is thoroughly posted on the general subject of cables, their operation and cost of construction.

This bill, he informed the committee, would be 6,000 miles in length, divided as follows: 2,000 miles to a wall, 1,800 miles to the Marshall Islands, and 2,200 miles to Yokohama. At the Marshall Islands the cable would be but 2,255 miles from the coast of Australia, should it be desirable in the future to lay a cable there.

The cost of the cable contemplated under this bill is estimated at \$7,500,000, and the company asks from the United States \$175,000 a year for twenty years, and during the same period the Japanese Government is to be asked to contribute \$200,000 a year, the two sums being 5 percent on the investment. In return the company offers to carry all Government messages free of cost. Mr. Strymer laid stress upon the fact that the bonus asked of the United States was considerably less than the annual cost of maintaining any one of the larger cables now that are being constantly added to the navy, and that, in connection with Hawaii alone the bonus would result in a saving to the Government in its annual expense account, to say nothing of the immediate communication established between this country and Japan and Russia independent of foreign governments.

FORECLOSE A BIG MORTGAGE. It is for \$7,500,000 and Action is Begun by a Trust Company.

A lienholder to foreclose a mortgage for \$7,500,000 was filed yesterday afternoon in the Kings County Clerk's office. The action is brought by the United States Trust Company, as trustee for the United States Cordage Company, against the United States Cordage Company and its receivers.

A proceeding by which condemnation proceedings are to be instituted against owners of property bordering the bay was filed by the City of Brooklyn. The property to be sold is in the city of Brooklyn, Shore road, which is about to be built.

To Visit Ellis Island Next Week. Washington, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which intended to go to New York today to inspect Ellis Island and the working of the present immigration laws, has decided to postpone its trip until next week. The present arrangement is to leave here for New York on Tuesday next.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST. Claude Doolittle Marquis, the actor, died in London yesterday.

Maxwell, of the Gold Coast Colony, has issued a proclamation declaring a British protectorate over Ashante.

The returns issued by the British Board of Trade for January show an increase of \$5,500,000 in imports and of \$14,500,000 in exports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The coming British naval programme, it is said, will cost \$47,800,000, which will be constructed four first-class battleships, four first-class cruisers and sixty torpedo destroyers.

Miss Clara Barton left Paris yesterday for Geneva. She will go from Geneva to Vienna, and thence direct to Constantinople.

The Puget Sound, with a large party of excursionists aboard, from New York, reached Gibraltar yesterday morning en route for the Mediterranean. She proceeded last night for Algiers.

The British steamer California, Captain Mitchell, from Naples, February 3, for New York, was sooken February 5, eighteen miles from Cape Spartivento, Spain, with her main shaft broken. She was making temporary repairs. The California was returning to Naples.

ROENTGEN RAYS LOCATE A BULLET.

Practical Application of the Great Discovery by Prof. Cox, of Montreal.

Talsen Cuning, Shot in the Leg During a Scrimmage, the First Beneficial.

The Bullet, Which He Carried Since Christmas Day, and Wedged in the Bones.

YALE MEN ARE HARD AT WORK.

Edison is Laboring Night and Day, and is Preparing to Photograph the Human Brain.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—During the past two weeks Professor Cox, who holds the chair of physics in McGill University, has been engaged in experimenting with Dr. Roentgen's new discovery. He has been remarkably successful in his efforts, but the crowning success came this morning when he demonstrated the practical value of cathode photography in surgery.

It has been the universal opinion since the discovery of the new photographic process that in time with its assistance it would be possible to locate a fracture in the bones or a foreign substance imbedded in any portion of the body. The accuracy of this opinion was demonstrated by the experiment made this morning by Professor Cox.

On Christmas Day last Talsen Cuning, a young man, was shot in the leg during a scrimmage. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital, and an attempt made, without success, to locate the wound by probing.

The wound healed over in two weeks. Young Cuning was discharged from the hospital. During the last few days the wound became troublesome from the fact that the bullet still remained in the leg.

It was decided to attempt to locate the bullet by means of Professor Roentgen's discovery. The experiment was made this morning in one of the laboratories of McGill's Physics building. A table was prepared, a chair placed upon it, the left leg

of the young man was stripped, and when he had taken his seat, a camera holder containing a Stanley sensitized plate was placed against a heavy block of wood at one side of the leg, the latter being held in a steady position by means of bandages and towels.

When all was in readiness the electric current was turned on. The light immediately began to flare and flicker, but after a short interval became quite steady. At the end of forty-five minutes the current was cut off, the bandages loosened, and the plate taken to the dark room for developing.

After the lapse of fifteen minutes Professor Cox reappeared. One could detect at once, from the beaming countenance, the success of the experiment.

Professor Cox stated that he had every reason to feel gratified at the result. "The bones in the calf of the leg," said he, "are plainly discernible in the plate, and in addition there is a solid substance there which I am convinced is the bullet."

The young man was sent to the hospital and an operation will be performed as soon as a print can be obtained from the plate. This evening Professor Cox lectured before the Medico-Chirurgical Society and exhibited the plate as one of the illustrations.

"UNFLESHED" IN A JIFFY. Dr. Kiss, of Budapest, Goes Professor Roentgen "One Better" as to Time of Exposure.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The astonishing report has just reached here from Budapest that a prominent physician of the Hungarian capital claims to have perfected the Roentgen invention.

It is made possible, through his modifications, to take a satisfactory photograph by the cathode rays after two seconds' exposure.

The minimum time of exposure reported from various experiments all over the country ranges from three to five minutes.

YALE MEN TO GO DEEPER. They Pass the Photographing Stage and Will Now Attempt to Capture the Ray.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7.—Yale scientists are being deluged by letters from all over Christendom asking information concerning the new photographic process by the cathode ray, which they have for the last two weeks been investigating. To answer all these anxious inquirers would necessitate the employment of a corps of skilled stenographers and typewriters, and even then there would be difficulty in keeping up.

Every mall brings a fresh supply, until the bewildered experimenters are seriously impeded in their college work. Interest in the experiments being carried on at Yale have passed the photographic phase. This is regarded as a mere pastime, and although it is still a source of wonder to the uninitiated, to the scientific mind, bent on still deeper research, the photographic process has become something of a bore. What the Yale experimenters want to find out is the real scientific source of these wonderful rays of light. To demonstrate this they are using phosphorescent paper.

This class of experiments is conducted in a dark room, into which only the faintest rays of colored light penetrate. This disk, covered with phosphores, has a hole in the center about the size of a thimble. When this disk is placed in the path of the light, luminous rays are visible on the surface of the paper. A peculiarity of this ray is that when the Crookes tube is covered with black paper there is no light visible to the eye. Whether when thus covered the rays still have the power of penetrating opaque bodies and producing the residues that are obtained with the tube unshielded is a matter of conjecture which it is hoped to solve in time.

Professor Wright believes there are marvelous possibilities yet to be discovered in the application of this light to scientific and medical research. He is a firm believer in the probability that the ray will yet reach that stage of perfection by which broken bones will be readily located in the less opaque portions of the human body. His experiments along this line have clearly demonstrated that possibility. He has discovered shot wounds in a rabbit, fractures in the bones of a rat that met its death by violence, and has on the animal experimented with brought out the anatomical structure of the body in a marvellous way.

Professor Bumstead is also making experiments more in the line of scientific study than in that of his photograph of a frog is regarded as a wonderful experiment from the fact that, to a certain extent, the lower portions of the body resemble those of the human form. He photographed the thigh and leg bones so

clearly that they seem as distinct as though placed in transmission jelly.

In speaking of the new ray, Dr. Anderson, assistant director at Yale Gymnasium, Wright to photograph a once broken limb, in the hope of discerning the old fracture. It will prove the great value of Roentgen's discovery. Professor Scripture, of the Yale psychological laboratory, is also deeply interested. He has made no experiments yet, but will probably begin soon to find out if the rays have value in psychological study.

CLEVELAND AFTER DUCKS. The President Suddenly Starts on Another Hunting Expedition on the Tender Maple.

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Cleveland went down the Potomac late to-night on another duck-hunting expedition. He drove down to the wharf in his carriage, accompanied only by Dr. Kelly, Captain Lambertson, of the Light-House Board, and the Light-house tender Maple was lying there, with steam up, and all ready to proceed.

The President got out of his carriage as if he were suffering from an attack of the old enemy, the gout. He leaned heavily upon his cane, besides being supported by Dr. Kelly. From the light baggage wagon of the White House several guns, together with the usual appointments, were unloaded and boxes were taken aboard.

The President proceeded direct to his state-room, which had been prepared for him. He intends to spend several days on this trip and may go down into the North Carolina sounds.

Wants \$25,000 for Her Son's Death. Katherine Odenwald is suing Louis Weissman and Robert P. Muelenbach, druggist in the Supreme Court, to recover \$25,000 for the death of Adolph, her fifteen-year-old son, who she alleges was poisoned as a result of a mistake they made in a prescription. Mrs. Odenwald declares that they sent her Epson salts containing a percentage of alkali of strychnine, which she gave to her son. An hour after taking the salts Adolph died.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The Berlin Post, the semi-official organ of the diplomatic corps, contains an editorial to-day, in which the president of the United States is censured for his selection of Edwin F. Uhl as the successor of the late Ambassador Runyon. The article characterizes this act of President Cleveland as another bid for votes for a third Presidential term.

TWO SOVEREIGNS UNDER FIRE.

Herr Bebel Calls Kaiser Wilhelm "Names" in the German Reichstag.

Belgian Socialists Want King Leopold Called to Account for Recent Escapades.

Bebel's Bold Utterances Occur During a Debate on the Emperor's Naval Increase Proposal.

BARRING JEWISH INSTRUCTORS.

Anti-Semites and Certain Elements in the Conservative Party Manage to Induce the Minister of Education to Issue a High-Handed Order.

By Henry W. Fischer. Berlin, Feb. 7.—A bitter attack was made on the Kaiser in the Reichstag this afternoon, which has created a great sensation in Berlin.

Herr Bebel, Socialist leader, in a speech in which he referred to the Emperor's speech, called for a formidable naval increase, called His Imperial Majesty "the most dangerous, headless, naval enthusiast in the world, who is capable by a single phrase to cause millions of dollars of needless expense, while at the same time Germany's foreign policy will continue unstable, promising to induce complications everywhere."

Herr Bebel's bold utterances shocked even some of the most radical antagonists of the Emperor in the Reichstag, and it is confidently reported that a resolution will be introduced censuring that "part of the Socialist member's speech.

MARINE BILL POSTPONED. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared at today's sitting of the Budget Commission of the Reichstag that no naval demands would be introduced during the session, and no date had been fixed when it would be advisable to increase the strength of the navy.

In case the Government should decide to do so, the Reichstag would be fully informed and consulted. He concluded his communication as follows: "The necessity for increasing the navy is more pressing at the present time than it has been in the past, though our relations with foreign powers are unchanged, and it is not intended that a small change."

We must secure and confirm German authority in our colonies, and protect our foreign interests and commerce in accordance with our treaties and international law.

"The necessity for increasing the strength of the Navy is not caused by recent events, but by our increasing maritime interests."

SHIELDING THE YOUNG KAISER. Herr Von Bieberstein also stated to the Budget Commission that the Ministers were willing to assume full responsibility for the telegram which the Kaiser sent to the President of the South African Republic on the successful victory of the Boer troops over Dr. Jameson and his band of invaders.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS FURIOUS. The present session of the Belgian Parliament also continues tumultuous.

Socialists are obstinately opposing every bill introduced by the Government, and show a decidedly hostile spirit to the King.

Several of the leading Socialist members in long harangues insisted that the Parliament call His Majesty to account concerning the scandals recently aired in Continental papers with respect to His Majesty's halcyon with Paris courtesans.

SPITE OF ANTISEMITES. Considerable surprise and adverse comment has been excited by an order just issued by the Minister of Education prohibiting Israelitish instructors to teach history and the German language and literature in the public schools.

This order has been provoked through the efforts of anti-Semites and certain elements of the Conservative party. These point out that through the influence of Jewish teachers an anti-Christian spirit is created among the growing generation; that the majority of the Semite pedagogues are either agnostics, or strongly orthodox Hebrews, and in the instruction of German history invariably allude to the medieval era of religious persecution, in which the Jews, of course, suffered more than others.

These persecutions, they then explain to the pupils, are due to the fanaticism which the Christian religion has germinated. The new order may lead to a special bill to be introduced in the Reichstag by the Preussische and National Liberals which will aim to curtail the power of the Minister of Education.

CENSURE THE PRESIDENT. Cleveland's Selection of Mr. Uhl as his Successor Called an Election Scheme.

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