

**TERRIBLY FATAL WRECKS AT SEA.**

**HUNDREDS LOST.**  
The Sailer Disaster Worse Than at First Reported.

The loss of life by the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Sailer at Corunna, Spain, is much greater than at first believed. While it is true that the vessel left Antwerp with only 210 passengers, she embarked more at various Spanish ports, and it is now estimated that, including her crew of 65, the disaster will number from 400 to 500. The Sailer was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres via Corunna and Vilagarcia, and at the outset had 210 passengers on board. Her crew was composed of 65 men. All on board, passengers and crew, perished. Of her known passengers, 141 were Russians, 35 Italians, 41 Spaniards and 1 German, and most of them were in the steerage. The Corrosido rocks, on which it is believed that the Sailer was lost, are situated off the northwest coast of Corunna, and should have been given a wide berth before the steamer headed westward, and then in a northeasterly direction for the bay leading up in Vilagarcia. A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Corunna says that 381 lives were lost by the wreck of the Sailer. The Sailer was an old vessel which the North German Lloyd Company had agreed to sell an Italian firm trading between Italian and American ports, but owing to some slight disagreement as to the terms she was not sold, and the steamer was sold to another voyage. She was considered to be every way seaworthy, and the only reason the North German Lloyd Company had for selling her was that there were more modern boats on the same line in readiness to take her place. Her last trip across the Atlantic was made in September last, when she left Bremen for Bremen, arriving there safely on September 23. The Sailer was of 4,000 tons gross register, was 361 feet long, 43 feet wide, and had a single propeller. Captain Wernip had commanded the steamer for a number of years. The weather was thick and heavy. It was night and the Sailer had to run for refuge south to clear the rocks off Cape Corrosido before starting her homeward-bound voyage, gradually pointing westward and then in a northeasterly direction to head into the bay leading up to Vilagarcia. Captain Wernip seemed to have been thrown out of his reckoning by the fog and rain and to have headed to port too soon, with the result that he failed to clear Cape Corrosido and went down with his ship and all hands.

**Nineteen Drowned.**  
The British ship Spragwell, Captain Kinman, from Liverpool on December 2 for Galveston, has arrived at Swansea, Wales, with two survivors of the German ship Bann, of Bremen, which left Cardiff for Hong Kong. She was captured in a gale near Lindis Island, at the eastern extremity of the Falkland Islands. Nineteen of the Bann's crew drowned.

**Fourteen Lives Lost.**  
The English ship Lively Deer, Capt. Jones, which sailed from London October 4 for Capetown and Portland, Ore., has been wrecked in Suddiana bay, South Africa. It is believed that 14 persons perished. The ship registered 1,423 tons.

**MACEO REPORTED KILLED.**  
Young Gomez Met the Same Fate on the Field.

It is stated in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Maceo, the great insurgent leader, and the heart and soul of the Cuban cause, has been killed in Havana province after being offered a safe passage of the western troops near Mariel, at its northern extremity. With the Cuban leader died the youth Francisco Gomez, son of Maximo Gomez, who accompanied the militant general on his passage of the trocha. Most explicit details of the finding of the corpse of the fallen Cuban hero are furnished upon their identification are at hand through the report of the Spanish commander, Maj. Cruzada, who contacted the passage of the trocha unsuccessfully on December 4, with Maceo. Antonio Maceo, without question being the most brilliant figure of the present revolt in Cuba. He effected a landing at Oriente de Baracoa on March 21. With him were four Caramba and a number of officers. Maceo had been a member of General Gomez's staff during the 10 years war, from 1868 to 1878, and commanded large bodies of troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba, in which province his family had lived, and where he owned a large plantation. After the 10 years' war Maceo had traveled in Central America and Haiti, attempting to raise a large force to invade Cuba. He afterward returned to Cuba and lived quietly on his plantation in the eastern province, where he was very popular. In 1895 he was driven out of Cuba and went to New York. At the time of the present outbreak he was in Florida, and being a large expedition which set out from Ft. Lincoln in March, 1895, on the steamer Afronkale. A Spanish man-of-war pursued the steamer for eight hours, and at last the leaders were compelled to land on Fortune island, one of the West Indies. Antonio Maceo and the other leaders made their way to Cuba.

In the great raids across the island led by Maximo Gomez in 1895, Maceo was his chief lieutenant. Time and again reports have been received from Cuba of his death and, on his death, great anxiety. It is almost always to be related by his many people. There is no doubt that many people will doubt the authenticity of the report now received of his death, though no previous report has given such exact details of the circumstances of his death or the facts of identification.

**PHILIPPINE REBELLION.**  
Spanish Government Said to Be Giving Out-False Reports.

The steamer China brought advice concerning the progress of the insurrection in the Philippines Islands. It is stated that the rebels are daily gaining in strength and practically control the district outside of Manila, although the Spanish Government strives to create the impression that the rebellion is practically crushed.

The origin of the uprising is ascribed to excessive taxation and despotic rule, and the statement of the Spanish government that native priests started the rebellion for religious purposes is denied. Captured rebels and residents suspected of favoring the rebels are treated with great severity. It is stated, and all sorts of "whispered" heaped upon, that the rebels are making headway in the field. The shipping of prisoners to the African colony continues, and 100 rebels were shipped October 9.

During the October campaign the rebels captured the town of Mountain and San Mateo, 12 miles from Manila. The rebels and the foreign residents sympathize with the rebels.

**Scott Jackson Must Hang.**  
The Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky denied the motion for a new trial for Scott Jackson, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan, and confirmed the death sentence by the Campbell county court. It now remains for Gov. Bradley to appoint the day of execution. The decision of the court in Jackson's case is taken as an indication that the same conclusion will be reached as to Alonzo Walling who was jointly convicted with Jackson.

**IMPROVEMENT LOOKED FOR.**

**New Year Likely to Start With a Boom in Trade.**  
H. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The approach of the holidays and doubt about the action of congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them. The wheat market has weakened, with less gloomy news from other countries and larger western receipts. Pacific dispatches show that exports continue heavy, and about 300,000 tons more are available from California. Cotton declined 3-16. The iron industry is for the time demoralized by uncertainty regarding the great combinations. The normal withdrawal of the Belait (C. O.) company broke the billet pool. The beam makers meet this week to revivify, if they can, their compact, and the steel rail works will meet shortly, with the prospect that one important concern will go out, and that the others keep together. Prices will have to be materially reduced. The bar association scarcely pretends to control prices which are slightly lower this week for steel, and the rupture of the rail association for the time left the bar price for wire nails about \$1.50 at Pittsburgh, with extra charges for ordinary assortments averaging 12 1/2 cent \$2.55 paid last month with extras averaging 7 1/2 cent. Until the further influence of these combinations is better defined narrow trading must be expected. Bessemer pig and gray forge are slightly lower.

Minor metals are generally weaker, tin at \$12.80, copper at 11 1/2, for lake and lead at 22 1/2. Aluminum has been reduced from 50c to 47c for ingots, ton lots, and 65c to 53c for rods, production having increased four fold. As raw cotton is lower, some yielding in prices of staples is expected. Print cloths are weak in tone, with enormous stocks. Woolen goods are not in better demand, and there is general indolence to make commitments ahead. Sales of wool in two weeks were 24,375,000 pounds, against 11,922,000 last year.

Failures for the week have been 330 in the United States, against 333 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 54 last year. Bradstreet's review of the stock market says: "Unusually strong activity assembled, the speculative market has apparently lost much of its fear regarding the action of that body and its influence upon the financial situation. The president's message produced little or no liquidation of long stock, and the introduction of an extraordinary session of a variety of resolutions in reference to Cuba had practically no effect. In fact the street seemed to be under the influence of reports from Washington indicating that the present congress was unlikely to take positive action of any kind in the short time that remains of its session. The utter absence of outside participation in the market is severely felt, and the transactions from day to day have been on a very limited scale, and were due in the main to the smaller operators of the board room itself. The strength of the better class of bonds and investments generally is a feature, but the demand in question is sharply drawn so far as securities of a speculative character are concerned.

A feeling asserts itself in speculative circles that after January 1 there will be a broadening out of the market, with more or less of a revival in its activity. This naturally tends to restrict bearish operations to attack on particular stocks, Europe has taken no part in the speculation here, and the weaker tone of the foreign exchange market has been without any influence on stocks.

**GREATEST EVER KNOWN.**  
Enormous Rainfall in the State of Washington.

Nine inches of rain in 11 days, following the previous fall floods, have caused the highest water ever known in the valleys of Southwestern Washington. During the past week the water has come down the valleys with a terrific rush, breaking dams and carrying away houses and farm property. Four bodies have been recovered and other persons will undoubtedly perish.

Michael Chapman, who drowned Friday while trying to ford Tumble river, the bodies of Mrs. Shunkner and her daughter, who were drowned in the Cowitz flood three weeks ago, have just been found, nearly buried in the sand, ten miles below where they were seen to go over the falls. They were trying to cross the river. The body of an unknown man was found drifting in the river at Castle Rock.

Settlements in the big bottom country near the head waters of the Cowitz river were nearly wiped out by the floods. Thirty families were driven down the stream and many families escaped on rafts after their dwellings had been carried away. Two persons are reported drowned. Miles of fence and other improvements are destroyed.

The people of that section have made an appeal for aid to which the citizens of Chubbuck and the surrounding towns have already responded. Many farmers have lost their seed wheat, which the county commissioners will be asked to supply. Since November 4, twenty inches of water have fallen, or half the usual yearly fall.

**FLEETS TO MOVE.**  
The Allied Powers Decide to Bring Turkey to Terms.

The Birmingham Post confirms the repeated statements on the same subject cabled during the past two months in saying that it lowers from a high quarter that an understanding has been arrived at between Great Britain, Russia and France for the settlement of the so-called Eastern question, which has for generations been troubling the statesmen of Europe.

The Post adds that the Russian Black Sea fleet and the British and French Mediterranean fleets will shortly be mobilized in readiness to march to the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles in order to enforce the necessary reforms which the ambassadors of the three powers are about to present to the sultan, and to which the other signers of the Berlin treaty, Germany, Austria and Italy, have assented. To this end, it is asserted, the allied fleets may force the passage of the straits of the Bosphorus.

**SUICIDE BEFORE HANGING.**  
Abram Eckert, Tas Nanticoke Murderer Took Poison in his Cell.

**RAVAGES OF THE EASTERN PLAGUE.**

**A PANIC STRICKEN CITY.**  
Eight Hundred Deaths in the City of Bombay.

A cable message from Bombay says: Eight hundred deaths are reported up to date from the plague, but the number is believed to be much larger. Crowds of panic-stricken natives are fleeing from the city. Trade and travel are seriously affected. The Government bacteriologists are of the opinion that the plague, unlike cholera, has a tendency to stick to the locality where it originates. A few authentic cases are reported in adjacent towns, but they are all of Bombay origin. The disease where imported was dying out without spreading. In Bombay for two months the plague remained confined to one ward. It was now spread to all districts of the city, and is increasing largely with the cooler weather. One case is reported of a person directly attending a patient having contracted the plague. The disease, though infectious, has not been proved contagious. The famine which threatened the whole of India has been partly averted in certain districts by the institution of the United States and continuing and aggravates the situation.

**THE NEW ARMY**  
Of the Salvationists Gaining Recruits in Large Numbers.

Commander-in-Chief Ballington Booth and his staff of field officers of the Volunteers of America have drafted a constitution for the organization. The council has succeeded as far as possible in following the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and removing entirely any semblance of autocratic power. It has also succeeded in avoiding any possibility of theological dissonance. The theological tenets are such as will be readily accepted by all evangelical bodies with whom it is the desire of the volunteers to co-operate in all Christian work. The Stars and Stripes has been adopted as the banner of the organization and will be carried in all parades, side by side with the standard emblems of the cardinal principles and tenets of the numbers before. Brig Gen. Helmsing, who has charge of the Western division, with headquarters at Chicago, reports a marvelous growth of the movement in the West. From every section encouraging reports are daily received by the commander.

**EPIDEMIC IN CUBA.**

**Prevalence of a Terrible Cattle Disease Stops the Traffic in Beef.**  
A terrible epidemic, known in Spanish as "mormo," is spreading among the government cavalry horses. Only about 10 per cent of horses or cattle attacked recovered. The typhus fever, prevalent among the Spanish troops stationed along the western coast, and at Pinar and other Pinar del Rio towns, is attributed by the physicians to the eating of meat tainted by the draadial "mormo," which first appeared some months ago in adjacent cattle districts. The physicians speaking the best of the Spanish medical profession.

In Havana several persons, including one person of local importance, have been attacked by it, dying with all the symptoms shown in the animal victims. The butchers have been warned officially against killing and selling the infected animals, and the once popular beefsteak is now seldom called for in the Havana hotels and restaurants.

**CLOSED WITH A BANQUET.**  
Labors of the National Civil Service Reform Ended.

The annual session of the National Civil Service Reform league closed in Philadelphia, December 11, with a banquet. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania association presided. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Carl Schurz, New York; vice presidents, Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Augustus Macdonough, New York; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Franklin Macgregor, Chicago; Wm. Potts, New York, and Archbishop E. J. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Addresses on the operations of the civil service in different cities were made by C. B. Wiley, Cincinnati; W. E. Cushing, Cleveland; Rev. W. R. Lord, St. Paul; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Richard Henry Dana, Boston, and J. C. Therp, Madison, Wis. Papers were read as follows: "The Relation of Woman to the Civil Service Reform Movement," by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, New York; "Civil Service Reform in the West," Col. J. W. Elia, Chicago; "Civil Service Reform in the Constitution of New York State," Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; "Civil Service Reform in England," L. D. B. Eaton, New York; "Four Year Terms," Lucius D. Swift, Indianapolis.

President-elect McKinley is recognized as a friend of civil service reform, and he is urged to remove his fourth-class postoffice except for cause. The executive committee will select the next place of meeting.

**REPORT ON TURKISH MISSIONS.**  
American Churches Have Not Done as Much as Was Expected.

The eighty-sixth annual report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, shows satisfactory progress in nearly all the missions except those of Turkey, where "a carnival of robbery, massacre and outrage have occurred." The report complains of the withdrawal of the gifts for the Turkish missions usually made by the American churches, and says: "It has seemed as if the American churches were likely to finish the work which fire and sword has begun." The board thanks the American diplomatic representatives in Turkey for their energy in protecting the persons and property of the missionaries. The receipts of the board during the year reached a total of \$743,194.

**Prisoners Massacred.**  
Unofficial dispatches received at Madrid from Manila announce a terrible massacre of insurgent prisoners in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. It appears that a number of prisoners succeeded in escaping from the fortress of Cavite, the fortified seaport of Luzon. The fugitives were pursued by the troops, who overtook and killed 26 of them in the streets. The others were recaptured.

**NEWBY NOTES.**  
Rev. Dr. Talmage says that the rumor of his engagement to marry a young lady of Sing Sing, N. Y., has no foundation in fact. Harley St. Kitts, fourteen years of age, at Maplewood, O., blew his head off with a shotgun because his parents would not let him go visiting.

Gov. Alford pardoned Schwartz, serving life sentence for murder of Express Messenger Nicholas. Watt, also sent up for life, died in prison.

President Cleveland's picture in the Cook County Democratic club room, Chicago, has been completely destroyed by some unknown person.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**Important Measures Presented and Acted Upon in Both Houses.**

The House proceeded to business to-day and before the session closed had passed three bills of considerable importance and the first for the regular supply bills, that for pensions. Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mailing cards, when one-cent stamps are affixed. This goes into effect July 1 next. Another provided for a limited indemnity of \$10 in the case of registered mail matter, and the third provided for a private carrier service in towns and villages where no free delivery exists. It provides that on the application of 20 persons receiving their mail at the same office the postmaster shall appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the collection and delivery of mails, the charge not to exceed one cent for each letter, and that the charge shall be paid by the beneficiaries. The pension bill was passed without opposition, but Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made a strong statement in support of some views in favor of higher tariff duties, based on that portion of the president's message relating to the tariff. The notice of the opening a Cuban discussion was about the only feature of interest in the session of the senate, which lasted only 25 minutes. Senator Cullum gave notice of a speech on Cuba next Thursday. The senators had expected to start the wheels of actual business, but the appearance of a house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp led to the customary adjournment as a mark of respect. A large number of bureau reports were received, including that of the government directors of the Pacific railroad.

Two sweeping Cuban resolutions were introduced in the senate this morning, one by Senator Call, of Florida, declares the independence of the insurgents, and another by Mr. Blair, of Texas, directs the president to develop the constitution of the senate, which lasted only 25 minutes. Senator Cullum gave notice of a speech on Cuba next Thursday. The senators had expected to start the wheels of actual business, but the appearance of a house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp led to the customary adjournment as a mark of respect. A large number of bureau reports were received, including that of the government directors of the Pacific railroad.

THE SENATE TO-DAY TOOK UP THE immigration bill and rejected by a vote of 14 to 37 a motion made by Mr. Gibson, Democrat, that the bill be referred to the committee on January 1. The senate substitute for the House bill was agreed to, and Mr. Sewell, Republican, New Jersey, offered an amendment to exclude all illiterate persons over 14 years, except that an aged or minor person may not be excluded if he is the parent, grandparent, child or wife of an admissible immigrant may accompany or be taken by such immigrant. Mr. Vest, Democrat, Missouri, protested against the application of the test of illiteracy to women and girls and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, and Mr. Chandler, Republican, New Hampshire, opposed Mr. Vest's amendment, as it would detract from the force of the bill. Mr. Chandler reminded the senate that the National convention of both parties had declared in favor of the restriction of immigration. It was wrong in that statement no one was more competent to correct him than the present occupant of the chair—Mr. Hill, Democrat, New York, who was thoroughly familiar with these platforms.

Mr. T. H. Ekins, Republican, West Virginia, submitted an amendment placing a tax of \$10 on each immigrant coming into the United States on other than an American ship. Without action on the amendments the senate went into executive session and adjourned until Monday.

In the House C. J. Boatner, Democrat, who was unseated at the last session and re-elected from the Fifth Louisiana district, was sworn in. Mr. Seranton, Republican, Pennsylvania, called up the bill amending the law relating to the alien ownership of land in the territories so as to permit aliens to acquire possession under foreclosure of mortgage and hold the land 10 years, within which period they must dispose of it. The previous question was refused on the third reading of the bill 64 to 53. The bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the capital building was passed by a vote of 104 to 7. Several amendments to the senate bill prohibiting piratical productions of musical and dramatic productions were rejected and the bill was passed. The bill to make more stringent the laws regulating the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia was brought up. Mr. Powers, Republican, Vermont, offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the district by any person, his clerk or agent, except at his private residence. Lost—11 to 60.

The senate was not in session to-day. Secretary Herport reported to the House the claim of the Quindry Iron works of New York, for \$29,000 damages caused by the delay of the government in constructing the hull of the cruiser Maine. He also submitted similar claims of William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia.

The resolution extending until the end of the session the investigation by the joint committee of the use of free alcohol in the arts and manufactures was agreed to. Several private pension bills were passed, one granting \$20 a month to the widow of Col. George W. Mallory, similar bills supplied the attention of the evening session, and the House adjourned until Monday.

**SHIPPING MEN TO CUBA.**

**Cuban Junta People Working Hard in Illinois and Indiana.**  
A representative of the Cuban junta has been in the vicinity of Kankakee, Ill., the past few days, superintending the forwarding of recruits for the insurgent army. Sixty recruits passed through here Saturday night on the Illinois central. They were gathered in from Chicago and Wisconsin points. During the night twenty-five more arrived from Sterling Springs, Va., and other points, and were furnished transportation to New Orleans. It is probable that a number will be enlisted at this point.

A stranger, declining to give his name, opened headquarters in Kokomo, Ind., to recruit volunteers for the cause of Cuba. He has succeeded in interesting a number of people, and hopes to muster a full company in this vicinity to fight the Spaniards.

**ROCKEFELLER'S NEW ENTERPRISE.**  
A Great Steel Plant to Soon Be Built in Chicago.

The Standard Oil company and the Rockefeller have bought \$600,000 worth of real estate from the Calumet Canal and Dock company, of Chicago, embracing 3,600 feet of dockage along Lake Michigan, the Calumet river and the slip at the mouth of the river. Upon this land the Rockefeller interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel rail mills and mills for structural iron. The cost of the plant will be \$10,000,000. This new enterprise will come into direct competition with the Carnegie. Building operations are to commence early next year.

**Swedish Colony Near Bristol, Tennessee.**  
The work of surveying the tract of land in the suburbs of Bristol, Tenn., to be used for the establishment of a Swedish colony of 1,500 inhabitants is about finished. The first party of Swedes to occupy the land is expected here in the early spring, and active work will then begin. It is in the contract that in this colony are to be educated.

**STARVING INDIA FROM FAMINE.**

**PURE GREED IS TO BLAME.**  
Grain Enough and to Spare, but Held at Exorbitant Prices.

Starving India's misery fills the reports just received by Rev. Dr. James I. Barton, secretary of the Foreign Department of the American Board of Missions, and Rev. E. Nathan, of St. Louis, his editorial secretary. "From eight missions in India," said Dr. Barton, "we have accounts of suffering beyond description. The severity of the famine does not indicate that there is no food in India, but that a scarcity in one section has raised prices beyond the earning power of the people. Wage earners there earn about a penny a day. On that they live in ordinary times. Now, with the cost of food raised two or threefold, they cannot possibly live on their wages." "Great masses of the population of India are on the verge of starvation, even in the best of times. Millions must die for want of the grain that dealers are holding in granaries for high prices. The government should do all it can. Since the famines of 1877-78, it has been prepared for another by planning reservoirs, roads and other public works. These are to begin at once and will furnish employment and wages to many. But India has a population of 257,000,000, and the 22,000,000 pounds to be expended will be but a trifle in alleviating the suffering. Our mission schools and colleges will suffer. The appropriations will not buy food for the pupils already there at famine prices. The letters that have come to us," said Rev. Dr. Strong, "show only too plainly that millions of lives will be lost. In the Mission Board's famine packet from India, Rev. James Smith wrote from Ahmednagar: "Those who constitute the rank and file of our churches are always in a condition bordering upon starvation. There are 40,000,000 of such poor people in India who never get more than one meal a day. Every night 80,000,000 lie down on the ground to sleep, hungry. The average income of every man, woman and child in India is less than 1 cent per day."

In this Ahmednagar district," wrote Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, "there has been no rain since July, and the prospect is that for the next months no more rain will fall. The first crops have not been properly ripened, and the second crops cannot even be sown. The water supply in the wells is low. What will it be in a few months hence? "The famine seems likely to be general for nearly the whole population with its 100,000,000 people. Grain riots are common. Merchants will not sell grain, largely because they know the price will increase; the people break open grain shops and granaries and threaten to kill the merchants if they interfere. They say: "We shall soon die without grain. If you interfere with our getting your grain, we will kill you in the struggle, and it will be all the same. "Then they say to the police: 'Arrest us for stealing and support us in jail. It will save us from death by starvation.' "As it is impossible to ripen any grain for over 10 months to come, what fearful suffering seems to be in store.

**ALMOST COMPLETE.**  
Arbitration Treaty Plans Between the United States and Great Britain for a Treaty of General Arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paucotote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed that the following will be the important terms of the treaty.

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative. Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain. Third—The submission of this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or to arise within the period of five years. This is not to include the Eering sea question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America. The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English speaking nations, and, in the judgment of the statesmen most identified with the consummation, it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings. The president made a passing allusion to the subject in his recent message. It had been understood, however, that the main purpose of Mr. Olney was to reach an agreement as to Venezuela, and that, having accomplished this, the larger question of arbitrating all differences would require considerable time for its complete development. But the negotiations have proceeded with surprising rapidity, so that those engaged in the work confidently believe that it will be fully agreed upon, and that the signature of the contracting parties placed to the documents within three weeks. This will give fully two months for the consideration and ratification of the treaty at the present session of the United States senate, and unless some unexpected obstacle should arise in that quarter there is every reason to anticipate that the treaty may be made effective before the close of the present administration. At least this is the confidence and expectation of those most concerned in the negotiations.

**THE GAME WENT ON.**  
Alonzo Walling and Scott Jackson will hang together for the murder of Pearl Bryan early in February. At Frankfort the court of appeals reaffirmed the decision of the lower court in sentencing Walling. When told of the court's decision, Walling displayed not the least surprise. He was found in prison playing cards with Scott Jackson and Laughlin, the wife murderer, who is to be hanged January 9. Walling seemed to think the presence of the news bearer an intrusion unwarranted and calculated to disrupt his game of cards. While dealing the cards he told the visitor he had nothing to say.

**Litlokalani's Visit.**  
While no official information has been received as to the purpose of ex-Queen Litlokalani's visit to this country, her coming at this time occasions much comment in official quarters. One explanation of her expected visit is offered in the theory that she will try to have President Cleveland see her in Illinois and procure for her a pension, as her means are quite limited.

**Capital Echoes.**  
President Cleveland has recognized Giuseppe Natali as consular agent at Pittsburgh. The house committee favorably reported the bill for federal buildings at Altoona and Wilkesbarre, Pa., to cost \$125,000 and \$150,000, respectively.

Captain J. W. Bryant, Captain A. E. Miller, J. W. Mastora and ex-Congressman M. D. Lagau, all of the lower Mississippi district, petitioned congress for \$200,000 to repair the levee in the levee at Pass Aloutre, near New Orleans.

**100 Persons Killed.**  
A Glapetaur from Jerez, Spain, who had abandoned Maceo in a dining room in Campo Florida, near Havana, with a concentrated force of the insurgents who were with Maceo at the time he was killed and which are now following the Insular Army, Aguilre, Castillo, Cardenas, Gallo and Gozo, and which numbered 200 horsemen. Colonel Feljoo against the forces of Tumba Quarto, against the Insular Army, killed, their wounded number 100.

Private accounts of the insurrection in Cuba, in this province, state that the Insular authorities, the Insular Army, have arrested several insurgent leaders. It is expected that several will be sent to the authorities. The steamer Sagunto, which arrived from Spain with 1,200 soldiers, has arrived at the place at night in honor of Captain General Weyler. By 8 o'clock in the evening the Insular Army was on the move, and were packed with a moving mass of people, and the balconies of the houses were covered. At 8:30 o'clock a procession of volunteer troops marched to the place of a band down Oubpo street, where there was more enthusiasm of the population. The Marquis of Apeategui, the leader of the Conservative party, the committee of patriots and other patriotic bodies took part in the demonstration.

**Killed by a Tree.**  
A fatal accident occurred at Ft. Crook along the line of the Colorado, Virginia and Pittsburgh railroad. Two young boys, W. Daniels and Vance Louch, were seen to climb a large tree, when it split from a stump and falling back struck Louch, sending him to the ground, where he was killed. Daniels was seriously injured and is in a hospital. He was 20 years of age and had only been married about three weeks.

**Corn Crop in Illinois.**  
The official crop bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture shows that the corn yield of this year is 288,900,000 bushels, against 295,000,000 in 1904, and 280,000,000 in 1903. The average price is 10 cents a bushel. This is the largest yield in the history of the State, excepting the crop of 1891, which reached over 300,000,000 bushels.

**Columbus Southern Sold.**  
The Columbus Southern railroad was sold at public auction at Columbus, Georgia. The sale was bought in by J. H. Anderson, of Savannah and J. L. Williams, of Richmond, representing Eastern bondholders and owners of the Georgia & Alabama railroad. The price bid was \$750,000.

**Loaded With Smallpox.**  
The steamship Buzon arrived in New York, Dec. 7, from Spain with reinforcements of 1,800 troops. Three of the men died on the way over and six were suffering with smallpox when the steamer reached New York. The troops were received by a committee of citizens and by the military authorities.

**Two Mills Resume.**  
Nos. 2 and 4 paddle mills at the St. Louis rolling mill in McKeesport, after an absence of about three months, resumed operations and several hundred men were going to work. No. 3 mill, which had been closed for about a month, is now running full, and the prospects are very good for steady work.

**Recruits From Arkansas.**  
A company of twenty young men from Hot Springs, Ark., have organized and will leave for Cuba to join the Insular Army.

**HOW MACEO MET HIS DEATH.**

**Another Version of the Manner in which the Cuban Leader Fell.**

Further inquiries by the correspondents of the Associated Press have elicited the following additional details, which are positively reliable, of the manner in which Antonio Maceo met his death. It is known that Maceo expected the Insular Army to be in Havana provinces in readiness for his return when he should pass the trocha. He is known, however, that in passing the trocha Maceo commanded by Major (Circulo) Peral of Sanchez's vanguard and found himself among them before he discovered the mistake.

At the first volley Maceo fell wounded. The insurgents, taken by surprise, abandoned Maceo in a dining room in Campo Florida, near Havana, with a concentrated force of the insurgents who were with Maceo at the time he was killed and which are now following the Insular Army, Aguilre, Castillo, Cardenas, Gallo and Gozo, and which numbered 200 horsemen. Colonel Feljoo against the forces of Tumba Quarto, against the Insular Army, killed, their wounded number 100.

Private accounts of the insurrection in Cuba, in this province, state that the Insular authorities, the Insular Army, have arrested several insurgent leaders. It is expected that several will be sent to the authorities. The steamer Sagunto, which arrived from Spain with 1,200 soldiers, has arrived at the place at night in honor of Captain General Weyler. By 8 o'clock in the evening the Insular Army was on the move, and were packed with a moving mass of people, and the balconies of the houses were covered. At 8:30 o'clock a procession of volunteer troops marched to the place of a band down Oubpo street, where there was more enthusiasm of the population. The Marquis of Apeategui, the leader of the Conservative party, the committee of patriots and other patriotic bodies took part in the demonstration.

**Texas For Cuba.**  
There was a great meeting at the city hall, Dallas, Tex., in the interest of the Insular Army of Cuba. Two thousand representatives and a hundred women were present. J. B. Housh, a son of the hero of the war, presided, and made a handsome speech. One Indiana Matic and his wife were present and declared:

The people of Texas—children of Illinois—stand ready to honor any draught upon them by congress and president and material to end the bloody and barbarous reign of Spain in Cuba, and erect it into a free American state.

**Loaded With Smallpox.**  
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**TELEGRAPHIC TICES.**  
The Kentucky Distillers' association, a committee from the National Liquor Dealers' association met in Louisville, and approved the proposed rule limiting bottling of whiskey in bond.

Henry Williams, a murderer, was in the hands of the Insular Army. A death warrant had been read and the man was about to swing a telegram was sent from Governor McLaughlin granting a reprieve for 30 days.

The Choctaw delegates have agreed the Jawes commission for the lands and abolition of tribal government in eight years. The delegates will sell and sold to citizens or non-citizens, on balance of the land equally divided among citizens.

Miss Helen Beers, born 1810 in New Britain, N. Y., saw last Monday the first time in her life. She had been blind for 30 years. The Rev. J. B. Housh, of Dallas, Tex., and Dr. E. E. Johnson, of the surgical staff of the Kansas Eye and Ear Hospital of New York, effected an operation which gave her sight.

A bill has passed the house and is to go through the senate, of granting a pension of \$500 a year to the widow of a private in the 36th Massachusetts regiment, who is now in the hospital at Washington. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on pensions. They are freely