SPA!N MUST DO ONE OF TWO THINGS.

THE LAST PROPOSAL

The United States Willing to Pay for the Philip pines, or Else Will Fight for Their Possion-The Cuban Debt Again.

In political circles at Madrid it is as serted that an agreement has been reached between the peace commis

The government, it is semi-officially

announced, intends to notify the Cuban bondholders that Spain will not pay the Cuban debt, which will not be mentioned in the peace treaty. The government considers itself completely free from these entanglements, which fall upon the nation exercising sovereignty and collecting taxes in Cuba.

The American commissioners in a written communication will declare that the third article of the peace protocol regarding the Philippines is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a lexicologist.

This will be accompanied by the clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration the America commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives.—

First, to accept a sum of money from the United States, and to code and evacuate the Philippines.

Second, to lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses, and to indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest.

This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second, should the first be declined.

The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishmen of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of the propose or the willingness of the American commissioners to extend their financial terms. Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine is now clung to the part of the passible charges by their creditors that the collateral has been given away. Persons near to

attitude may be found identical with their first.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the Americans that they must not permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so-called debt. Tenacious adherence to this claim would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine debt.

In such event the Americans would

Philippine debt.

In such event the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of \$40,000,000 amounts to \$20,000,000 in gold, of which about \$11,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than \$10,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed, the United States would doubtless contend that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Filipinos, and object to the Spanish conclusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000.

clusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,600 rather than to renew the war.

Last Wednesday's meeting of the Joint Peace Commission lasted 45 minutes and was of high importance. The Spanish commission presented its rejoinder to the American reply on the Philippine question, in which it refterated its contention that Philippine sovereignty does not come up for discussion under the terms of the protocol, and set out various reasons why the United States proposal concerning the debt could not be accepted by Spain.

But the surprise of the meeting way.

pain. But the surprise of the meeting was ne request that the dispute should be request that the dispute should be referred to arbitration as to the scope of the protocol in its third and sixth articles, and the legality of the demand of the United States to consider the sovereignty question under it, in case the American commissioners insist upon their demands.

Dreyius Supporter Expelled.

A commissary of police at Paris notified M.º Francis de Pressense, the well-known writer, political economist, and Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion from the Legion of Honor. This is a sequel to M. de Pressense's denunciation of certain officers for their treatment of Dreyfus.

M. Francis de Pressense is the son of the famous French Protestant pastor and writer of the same name, who died in 1891. In April, 1880, he was appointed servicetary of the French legation at Washington, and shortly afterwards left the diplomatic service. He is the author of "Ireland and England, From the Active Union Down to Our Days."

Protection for Birds.

Protection for Birds.

The American Ornithologists' Union has declared that fashionable women must be compelled by law to relinquish the practice of wearing birds on their hats and bonnets. The union has come to the conclusion that the present generation of fashionable women cannot be reached by arguments in favor of the life of the helpless little birds, and that a bill in Congress to prohibit the importation of birds for such purposes is the only way.

Cash for Soldiers.

The transport Berlin sailed for Cuba and Porto Rico from New York last Thursday. She carried among her passengers Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Wood, governor of the province of, Santiago. Col. J. W., Pullman and family of the quartermaster's department go to San Juan. Col. Pullman carried with him \$50,000 to pay off the employes of the department. Maj. Fishback of the paymaster's department and two assistants carried \$500,000 to pay off the topy off troops.

NEWS ITEMS.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale esigned his position last week. The profits of New York's hor show last week amounted to \$100,000

President McKinley will attend the beace jubilee at Atlanta next month.

J. D. H. Richardson of Memphis, the world's largest cotton grower died last Wednesday.

Rush orders were sent for warships repairing at the Charlestown (Mass., 12vy yard.

navy yard.

Gen. Buell, famous during the Mexican and Civil wars died at Rockport, Ky., a few days ago.

John W. Parsons of New York was elected general master workman of the Knights of labor last week.

A fire at Perry, Ia., last Monday 3id damage to the business section of the town to the extent of \$500,000.

One thousand dollars worth of gems

One thousand dollars worth of gems were stolen from Mrs. J. A. Singer a New York hotel a few days ago. The Birchfield is the sixth steamer loaded at Galveston, Tex., that has had fire discovered in her cargo of cot-

ton.

A handsome iron fence to enclose the graves of the Maine victims has just been completed at a Washington foun-

Elihu Root, the famous New York lawyer is likely to be sent to Grea Eritain as the United States ambas

Nine million and a quarter dollars was paid for the Union Pacific and Gulf railroad at a foreclosure sale last

week.
The Carnegie Steel Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company harvested a large number of contracts in England.
Jealous of his wife and John Walker.

Edward Ross, a few days ago, killed both the parties and then committed suicide at Paducah, Ky.

Surgeon General Sternberg in his re-port states that the youthfulness of the volunteers was the cause of much sickness during the late war.

Father Luke Bandinelli, the oldest priest in the American province of the Passionist order, died at St. Paul's monastery, Pitisburg, aged 68. A Toledo, O., inventor has perfected a scheme for heating residences by means of compressed air. This air is heated and delivered through pipes.

The barbers of the State of Penn-sylavnia started an organized move-ment against the training schools for barbers, where free shaves are given.

United States marshals who attempted to arrest moonshiners at Whitesburg, Ky., last Wednesday were forced to retire after 200 shots had been fired Joe Jefferson, because of ill-health has temporarily retired from the stage. His two sons will present his favorite comedies for the balance of the season.

Brazil celebrated the ninth annivers ary of her independence last Wednes day. The United States battleship Oregon and Texas took part in the ce

The hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death will be observed at Mt. Vernon December 14. President McKinley has been invited to be present.

Members of the W. C. T. U. throughout the country are protesting against Utah sending Mr. Roberts as a representative to congress. Mr. Roberts is a polygamist.

programst.
The dead body of a Chinaman was removed from the river at New York the other day. It is said that he was nurdered by "high-binders," a Chinese organization.

murdered by "high-binders," a Chinese organization.

John W. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley motor died at Philadelphia last week. He had expended \$100,000 in perfecting his motor without any practical public results.

The British ship Atlanta was wrecked near Yaquiaa Bay, Ore., a few days ago. Twenty-four of her crew were drowned. She was sailing at a high speed on a wager.

Archie S. Miller, a civil engineer employed by the Nicaragua canal comsion arrived at Washington last week. Sunday he died of yellow fever in a hotel at the capital city.

The cruiser Chicago, which was undergoing repairs for the last three years will be ready for service in a few weeks. She is now one of the most formidable vessels in the navy.

The frozen surface of the river Su-

The frozen surface of the river Suchona at Velictusting, Russia, broke Tuesday while a number of people and vehicles were drossing the stream. Twenty persons were drowned.

Twenty persons were drowned.

Rev. George Allen, a brilliant Presbyterian minister of Newburg, N. Y., attempted suicide by shooting last Tuesday. The elders of the church tried to dictate his love affairs.

While drunk, John Shanley of St. Paul staggered against a man who was playing billiards and spoiled his shot. James Rose, angered, hit Shanley over the head with his cue, killing him instantly.

Li Hung Chang has been appointed by the empress to investigate the con-dition of the Yellow river which is con-tinually overflowing its banks. Li pro-tested but the empress was obstinate. Steamship companies have decided upon routes for outward and home-ward bound steamers. They hope that these routes will be recognized by mariners and thus avoid collisions at

ea.

Mrs. Ruth DeHaan, a widow of bout 32, of Cleveland, has begun suit or \$100,600 damages for alleged reach of promise of marriage against unton Lutz, a brewer of Allegheny, 'a., and a married man.

Pa., and a married man.

The Anglo-American Commission is now in session at Washington to adjust differences between the United States and Canada. The two most important subjects are the North American fisheries and reciprocity.

can fisheries and reciprocity.

Attracted by a crowd, Mrs. Patrick Reagan, of Homestead, Pa., the other day found that her husband had been crushed under a railroad train. She assisted in removing his bruised body from the tracks and the husband died in his wife's arms.

The torpedo boat Dupont a few days ago exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States, proving her to be the fastest boat in the United States navy. She demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. Her contract speed was 27½ knots for three bollers.

A broken heart caused the death of

three bollers.

A broken heart caused the death of Mrs. Mary Keasey at Chicago a few days ago. Mrs. Keasey was employed as a servant by her former husband from whom she was divorced five years ago. The affection lavished upon his present wife which was formerly hers was more than she could bear.

Dr. Nagey Guilford, the Pridesport

Dr. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport
woman who was arrested in London
of Cotober I under suspicion of being implicated in the death of Emma Gill, of
Southington, Comm., arrived in New
York last week on the Cunard liner
Lucania, She was in custody of Edward Croniny, a Bridgeport detective,
and a Miss Jennie D. Hill, a police
matron of that city.

RETURNS FROM A MEXICAN PRISON

OFFICIALS INTERFERED.

Morton Hudson Shot a Highwayman Self-Defence and Languishes in a Foreign Prison for Six Months.

Morton Hudson, of Terre Haute Ind., has just arrived from Mexico where he has been in prison for ove half a year. Last February Hudson and a friend named Powell went on a prospecting tour near Toluca. Mexico they were returning from the town of cregueria, where they had been tourchase supplies for their camp, when hey were set upon by two Mexican highwaymen

veregueria, where they had been to purchase supplies for their camp, when they were set upon by two Mexican highwaymen.

One of the Mexicans clapped a pistol to Powell's head, but the American grappled his assailant and the two fell from their houses. The second Mexican, who was armed with a naked machete, was in the act of plunging it into Powell's back when Hudson brought him to the ground with a well directed shot. The first Mexican was rapidly overpowering Powell when the latter called for help.

Hudson went to his assistance, when the highwayman aimed his pistol at the advancing man. Hudson was too quick, however, and shot the man through the breast. The two Americans then concealed themselves in the mountains until they finally decided to surrender to the Mexican authorities. Hudson was thrown into jail at Tenancingo, but finally got a letter to his brother in Terre Hante, and the authorities at Washington secured histial and release.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson, W. R. McKeen, Senator Fairbanks and Congressman Faris were instrumental in securing proper treatment for Hudson. Hudson is thin and pale from his confinement, but is otherwise in good health.

HOBSON'S BIG PRICE.

The Naval Hero Demands \$6,000 for an Artic

The Naval Hero Demands \$6,000 for an Article on the Merrimac.

Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Hobson, the naval heroes of the war, command the highest price in the literary market. Admiral Dewey has thus far refused all bidders. The editor of a magazine cabled to him recently an offer of \$5,000 for one short article on the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was:

Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was:

"Thanks, but I am too busy."
Lieutenant Hobson, the Merrimac hero, received offers of \$5,000 each from two magazines for an article describing his exploit at Santiago. Lieutenant Hobson, though a modest hero and a sincere, straightforward officer, put himself in the hands of a lawyer, who managed to obtain \$6,000 for the article which Lieutenant Hobson is soon to write.

which Lieutenant roots is write.

These prices put the naval hero above the literary genius, although twice within one year Rudyard Kipling had been offered by a newspaper \$1,000 for 1,000 words and had declined it. The regular price paid for the long stories of this extraordinary young man is now \$150 a thousand words and for his short stories from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

\$5,000 each.

A discharged American soldie named Kiser, from Homestead, Pa died on the streets of San Juan, a few days ago of heart failure while walking on the street.

CARNEGIE AS A JUROR.

The Iron King Evades Arrest by Appearing at

The Iron King Evades Arrest by Appearing at a Commissioner's Office.

Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire and iron master, bowed to the law of New York state last week, apologized for having apparently dodged jury duty, and is now enrolled in the list of 3,100 specially selected citizens to try criminal cases in New York county. For nearly two years Special Commissioner to Jurors Henry Wintrop Gray had tried to subpoena Mr. Carnegie to come to his office at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street and testify as to his qualification as a juror. He was finally served at his house, 5 West Fifty-first street, early this month, but he did not obey the summons until a few days ago. A warrant has been placed in the hands of Under Sheriff Mulvaney, but as Mr. Carnegie sent word that he would appear before Commissioner Gray he was not arrested. Mr. Carnegie's name was added to the roll after the customary questions had been favorably answered and the affidavit signed.

Gen. Otis Fears Trouble.

Gen. Otis Fears Trouble

Gen. Otis Fears Trouble.

Reports of a somewhat disquieting nature have been received from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila. He says that the province of Holio, in the island of Panay, which is technically occupied by the Spaniards, is surrounded by the insurgents and that fears are entertained that the Spanish population and garrison will be massacred by the insurgents.

Miss Jessie A. Schley, of Milwaukee who went to Spain as a delegate of the Women's International League of

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

Only one death among 20,000 American troops at Manila occurred during the past 10 days,

the past 10 days.

Gen. Blanco has been authorized to draw on Paris for \$2,000,000 with which to pay the Spanish troops in Cuba.

Spaniards will organize a Spanish chamber of commerce in Havana after the troops have evacuated the island.

Senor del Valle, mayor of San Juan, has tendered his resignation. He asserts that the council hindered his reform policy.

Spain has heard that an American

Spain has heard that an American leet is preparing to leave for European waters. The forts at the Canary Islands are being manned.

The Cuban army will receive one ear's pay on December 10. Notes for he balance will be issued. It is beeved that the United States will uarantee the loan.

Americans, who intend to go to Cuba, find employment are warned.

to find employment are warned away from the island for the present. There is nothing going on in the way of in-dustry and men willing to work, are begging in the streets.

s begging in the streets.

Capt.-Gen. Blanco, in a letter to Senator Tinando, of Spain, says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba, with an army of 150,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquerred Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

Spaniards in Cuba have asked the Washington authorities for an extension of time in regard to the Cuban evacuation. The request was not granted.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The New Tariff Law Compared With It Predecessors

The New Tariff Law Compared With Its Predecessors.

A series of tables just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics show the receipts under the tariff laws by months during a long term of years. The customs receipts of the Itreasury department now amount to one-half of the ordinary expenditures of the Gocernment, which is about the usual proportion. The ordinary expenditures of the Government are usually calculated at about \$1,000,000 per day, and averaged during the years 1894 to 1897. \$360,500,000 per annum, and at about the same rate in 1898, omitting the Pacific railroad and extraordinary war expenditures.

The daily statement of receipts and expenditures issued by the treasury department shows that on November 17, the 140th day of the present fiscal year, the customs receipts had during these 140 days amounted to \$13,340,429. Of this a little over \$1,000,000 was from the duty placed upon tea by the war revenue act so that fully \$72,000,000 is the legitimate normal revenue from the rates levied by the customs law enacted in July, 1897, or a little more than the promised rate of \$500,000 a day from customs during that act.

The receipts from customs during the past 10 years have averaged \$15,199,000 per month. This 10-year term includes the operations of four tariff laws, It was not expected that the new law would in its first few months operate normally in its production of customs revenue owing to the excessive importations just prior to its enactment. Its average monthly-record so far is: August to December, 1897, \$9,227,000 per month. January 1 to November 1, 1898, \$15,071,000; July 1 to November 1

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

Family Suddenly Broken Up by a Powde

Family Suddenly Broken Up by a Powder Explosion.

By an accidental explosion of blasting powder at Portsmouth, O., Sunday morning George W. Ferguson, a quarryman, was fatally injured, two of his children are dead and his wife and another child disfigured for life. Ferguson was hunting for wood to build a lire, and found a powder can apparently full of coal.

When he attempted to start a fire with this, a loud explosion followed which isnocked one entire side of the house jout At the time Ferguson, his wife and baby in arms, and four little daughters, were grouped around the stove. All were knocked down by the force of the explosion. Iva, aged 6, and Cynthia, aged 11, died almost immediately from injuries, and Ferguson was so terribly injured that he cannot live. The mother and children are terribly burned and bruised, and may not live. It transpired that the can was partially filled with blasting powder.

AMERICA HELPLESS.

ewey Cables Concerning a Dangerous State of Affairs at Manila. Admiral Dewey sent the following able dispatch to Washington kast

cathle dispatch to Washington kest week:

'Manila, Nov. 18, 1898.

'Secretary Navy, Washington:

'Charleston and Concerd arrived today from Hollo. Glass reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of insurgents, except Hollo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there petition for American protection. The island of Negros has declared independence and desires American protectorate.

Glass is the commander of the Charleston. The difficulty in the situation is that, with the best intentions to intervene to protect the Europeans and other foreigners and to save the city of Hollo, the second in importance in the Philippine group, from looting, the United States forces appear to be estopped, under the rules of war, from moving from their positions. Such is the construction placed upon the clause in the protocol relating to a suspension of hostilities.

Fiends Burn Three Children.

Fiends Burn Three Children.

Three unknown white men a few days ago went to the house of Andrew Blackford, a farmer, living in Decatur county, Ga., and demanded food from his wife. She was alone with her three children, and found bread, saying it was all she had. They demanded meat, and she became frightened and fled to the woods. The tramps then set fire to the house, roasting the little ones to death. Sheriff Patterson, of Bainbridge, Ga., has been wired to come at once with bloodhounds, and strong hopes are felt that the flends will be apprehended.

Sweetheart Smuggled Aboard. Fiends Burn Three Children

the flends will be apprehended.

Sweetheart Smuggled Aboard.

The transport Indiana brought a weman stowaway. Sadie White from Honolulu to San Francisco. She came on board in a soldier's uniform and was not discovered until the third day out. Then she was put in a state room and a guard placed over her Shr claims to have a sweetheart on the Bennington. She was assisted in smuggling aboard by Private P. J. Moore of Company E. He was given twenty days in the guardhouse.

Suing fee al. according to the state of the state o

Suing for a Large Insurance.

John and James Dobson, carpet manufacturers, of Philadelphia, whose big retail store on Chestnut street was gutted by fire about one year ago, have brought suit in the United States district court against 24 large insurance companies in all parts of the world, to recover between \$500,000 and \$500,000 insurance money. The suits are brought under a clause in the agreement that all suits growing out of inability to properly adjust claims shall be brought within one year from the fire, and-to open the way to adjustment.

The First Pension.

Jesse T. Gates of the Second United States artillery, who lost part of his upper lip in the West Indian campaign, has been awarded the first pension on account of the Spanish war. Gates will receive \$17 per month, and this being inadequate, a private pension bill, increasing the pension, probably will be introduced in congress. Claims on account of the Spanish war are now coming in rapidly. The total on file up to date is 1,947 for war service and 178 for naval service, exclusive of the claims of the battleship Maine victims.

Terrific Gas Exples on

A terrific explosion occurred Sunday afternoon in the Cafe de Champeaux. Faris, underneath the offices of the Havas agency. A woman was killed and eight other persons seriously injured. It is thought that the explosion was due to ignited gas, but there are rumors of an anarchist plot.

Room for American Exhibits,
Professor Benjamin D. Woodward,
Assistant Commissioner General, Exposition of 1900, received the official
figures showing that the United States
has been allotted 200,750 feet of ground

space in the Exposition

COULD NOT STAND INVESTIGATION.

BANK OFFICIAL SUICIDES.

comptroller Closes the First National Bank Emporia, Kan., Whereupon the President Shoots Himself in the Head.

The First National Bank of Empo ria, Kan., was closed by order of the controller of the treasury last Thurs day. An hour later Charles S. Cross, the bank's president, and one of the best known breeders of Herefords in the West, shot and killed himself, at "Sunny Slope," his famous stock farm, near town.

Scumy Slope," his famous stock farm, near town.

Speculation is said to have led to Pross's downfall. Among the heavy osers are Lyon county and the city of Emporia, whose funds were deposited in the institution. Cross was custodian of his father's estate, which is also said to be in a wrecked condition.

Examiner Charles Jobes has been going over the books, with the aid of President Cross, for the past week. No sign of mental agitation on the part of he bank president had been displayed, and when Cross left the bank 10 minutes before it closed, he waved his hand oleasantly to all his associates. He vent immediately to Sunny Slope farm und passed into the bedroom of Manger Evans' house. When he did not ome out Evans entered the room. He found banker Cross lying in a pool of clood, with a pistel in his hand. One shot had been fired, and it went through the back of the head. Death was instantaneous.

The last statement issued showed is billities: Canital Ste00000: surplus and

through the back of the head. Death was instantaneous.

The last statement issued showed liabilities: Capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$101,289.53; due to depositors, banks and bankers, \$513,599.42; circulation, \$22,500. Total resources, \$737,889.5. Examiner Jobes says the depositors will not suffer seriously.

Cross was the son of the late Colonel Harrison C. Cross, who was believed to have been worth several hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death. Young Cross was 39 years old, and had worked in the bank, which his father helped organize, since boyhood. He leaves a widow and a daughter. His first wife was Miss Kate Smeed, daughter of a former president of the Union Pacific railway. They were divorced in the '70s.

KIDNAPED HER DAUGHTER

Sensational Arrest of a Mother Who Had Taken Her Child From a Guardian.

The 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Barnes, of Cleveland, was kidnaped by a woman, supposed to be her mother, the other day, and immediately taken out of the city. They were traced to the Union station, but beyond that nothing is known. The child has been living with her grandfather, who was appointed her guardian. The child is the daughter of the wife of Frank Mc-Gowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, N. J. A warrant was sent out charging Mrs. McGowan with kidnapping.

Frank D. McGowan, of Trenton, N. J., his wife and Mrs. Dr. R. H. Wynn, were arrested at Erie, Pa., charged with the abduction of S-year-old Edith Beryle Barnes, a daughter of Mrs. McGowan, from Cleveland. A posse of officers met the train. The accused were taken before Justice McAnnew and held on charge of abduction. When the trio was arrested at the depot McGowan showed a roll of bills to the detectives, but it would not do.

Lepers Mingle With American Soldiers.

Through the neglect of the Spanish officials nearly 200 lepers have escaped from confinement. For a time this was unknown to the American authorities and the outcasts were allowed to wander at large. Orders have been issued that all lepers will be arrested and sent to a small uninhabited island southeast of Luzon. On this island the American Government will establish harborage for the lepers of the Phillippines. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Government. As far as can be ascertained about 60 lepers are still at large on the streets and in the suburbs of Manila.

Eleven Men Killed. In the gloom of smoke, sterm and fog that darkened the rails of the Pennsylvania railroad early last Friday morning between Jersey City and Harrison a belated suburban train dashed into a gang of workmen, killing 11 and injuring four. The workmen were mostly Italians and Poles. All the victims lived in Jersey City.

Two attempts have been made re-ently to kill the ex-king of Servia,

It is said in Paris that Comto Ester-hazy received 80,000 francs for forging the papers which convicted Dreyfus.

Count Esterhazy, in his book about the Dreyfus affair, asserts that he fled from France, to escape assassination by the army chiefs.

Over 500 students at Warsaw, Kieff and Vilna, in Russia, were arrested, accused of a socialistic conspiracy, and 80 were exiled to Siberia.

Several days last week the fog was so thick in London that pedestrians were compelled to find their way by means of lanterns at noon. The Anglo-American league in London proposes to erect a statue of George Washington in Trafalgar square next to that of General Gordon.

A dispatch from Nikolatef, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingui and the Rug, says that 21 persons have been killed there by an explosion in a rock-

killed there by an explosion in a rocket factory.

The Duke of Westminster has written a letter in which he deplores the recent cenduct of Emperer William. He says that the Sultan has already murdered 100,000 of his subjects and this brute's hospitality the emperor accepted.

The Czar of Russia in making investigations as to the condition of his realms no longer relies upon the reports of officials, but deals with the people direct. The Russian press rejoices, and declares that bureaucracy is panic stricken at seeing its control threatened.

ened.
The largest warship in the world, the Formidable, was launched at Portsmouth, England, a few days ago.

HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

o ed Exile to be Granted a New Trial.

Preparing a Defense.
The court of cassation of Paris has nformed the minister of the colonies M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have com-menced, and that he prepare his de-

the revision proceedings have commenced, and that he prepare his defense.

The decision of the court of cassation is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no invovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies. The ministry of the colonies has been notified that Dreyfus is in good health.

The Courier du Soir says that M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, and M. Deroulede, one of the most violent opponents of Dreyfus revision, called upon the premier, M. Dupuy, and asked him not to execute the decision of the court of cassation to notify Dreyfus to prepare his defense. M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an interpellation in the chamber. The Courier du Soir adds: "The court of cassation has decided in principle demand the production of the secret desier, though the formal steps have not been taken."

La Liberte asserts that the court of cassation has decided to impart to the coursel of Dreyfus the text of the depositions of the various ministers of war, the letters of Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy seized by the court and the secret dossier, if the latter is produced.

Information as to the decision of the court ought to reach Dreyfus on the liste du Diable within two days. When the news was imparted to Mme. Dreyfus she was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

Three Thousand Regulars Armed With Krag-Jorgensens Will Leave Shortly for the Islands.

It was learned last week that the orders in preparation for the movement of regulars to the tropics would send 3.000 of these troops to the Philippines. In this connection the war department has also ordered about 18,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to arm the troops now in the Philippines and those who will be sent there. The ordnance department has received information that about 10,000 of the Krag-Jorgensens are now ready for shipment. They will go forward in a day or two, with proportionate amounts: of ammunition with smokeless powder, from San Francisco.

The war department has in view the policing of the whole of the Philippine islands. It is not practicable or wise to reduce the garrison at Manila while events which are expected to take place early will make it necessary to send garrisons to all of the cities and towns in the Philippines group at which Spain has maintained a force for the protection of the cities.

The military policy in the Philippines is to be precisely that which is now being carried out in Cuba. The Government will either by the right of conquest or of the treaty of peace be chilged to police all the ports of the Philippines.

The pending orders contemplate the ers in preparation for the movement

bliged to ponce an the policy hillippines.
The pending orders contemplate the se only of regulars. It was stated, sowever, to-day, that with 3,000 reglars diverted to the Phillippines which vere included in the 10,00 ordered to tuba, it might be necessary to send ome of the volunteers to the East.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Recommendations for an Increase in the Navy and Regular Army.

The following are said to be some of

and Regular Army.

The following are said to be some of the features of President McKinley's forthcoming message to congress:

First—The increase of the regular army to at least 100,000 men and authority to employ native constabulary in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Second—The increase of the navy in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary of the navy, who wants not less than 20,000 enlisted men, a national reserve and more and better warships, as well as naval stations.

Third—The building of the Nicaragua canal by this government.

Fourth—Tariff and banking schedules for the new colonies and Cuba and a complete revision of the system of internal taxation which Spain has made so odious.

Fifth—That each of the group of islands be treated as independent in some degree to the United States, and it is not desirable yet to extend over them the same tariff and local laws which govern the 45 states.

Sixth—The framing of adequate land laws for Porto Rico, the Philippines and Sandwich islands. Large tracts of the crown lands will come into the possession of the United States, and with them a puzzling collection of laws which must be straightened out by legislation.

THE CUBAN TARIFF. oner Porter Says Duties Have Been De

creased 70 Per Cent and Revenues Increased.

"The tariffs in Cuba have at least been reduced 70 per cent," says Robert P. Porter who has just handed in his report as special commissioner to Cuba.

To the question, with such a large reduction of duties, how is it possible to secure revenue for the purpose of administering the government of the island, the report says:

The general answer is, that by reason of fraudulent classification and smuggling, most of the revenue collected from the people of Cuba never found its way into the treasury of that island nor of Spain.

Mr. Portor also says the "cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish officials in Cuba" played havoc with revenues and that experience at Santiago shows a rate one-half or two-thirds less than the former rate will produce twice as much revenue.

Besides he argues the reduction to

the former rate will produce twice as much revenue.
Besides, he argues, the reduction to a reasonable rate of duty will increase the imports. "A railway company naturally hesitated to import a locomotive when the duty was equivalent to the value of the engine. With a revised tariff of 25 per cent, for Cuba has no locomotive works, it may import two, or four, or even six. The same is true of a variety of other articles."

From the present outlook the war investigating commission will probably not make its report to the president for not make its report to the president for two months or longer. Several weeks more will likely be required in taking testimony and then the members of the commission will have lots of hard work to arrange it and draw conclusions from the facts that have been collected. The investigation will prove a costly affair to the government. The members of the commission insist that they will go to the bottom of the question and if any high officials are to blame the responsibility will be located.