Railroads through the "wild West" put an end to serious Indian outbreaks. They would be great civilizing and peacemaking forces in our new possessions.

We sent 2,222,279 pounds of mail to Great Britain during the last fiscal year, from which it would appear that we are entitled to high rank among people of letters.

A society has been formed in Paris whose business it will be to furnish a fourteenth guest for dinner parties numbering thirteen guests. Alas, how seriously those frivolous Parisians take the little amenities of life.

In spite of all the attractions of football, it is still true that the impelling motive of young men who seek our colleges is a serious purpose to acquire knowledge and an adequate preparation for the important duties citizenship.

The wreck of the steamer Portland off the coast of Massachusetts, involving the loss of over one hundred lives, appears to have been due primarily to a willful disobedience of orders on the part of the captain of the doomed ship. It is alleged that he was ordered by his employers not to sail from Boston at the regular hour of departure, but to wait'at least two hours and consult at the regular hour of departure, but to wait at least two hours and consult the weather reports as to the probable duration of the furious storm then raging along the treacherons coast. Instead of following these instructions, it appears that he left port at the usual hour, taking his vessel toward the open sea in the face of a gale of extraordinary violence, with the result that he lest his ship, his life and the lives of all the other persons on board. It is a grim tragedy of the wintry seas, made doubly tragic by the probability that it might have been averted if common sense and good discipline had guided its principal actor.

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It is a grim tragedy of the wintry seas, made doubly tragic by the probability that it might have been averted if common sense and good discipline had guided its principal actor. guided its principal actor.

The strained relations between Norway and Sweden bear close resemblance to those between Hungary and Austria. Norway, like Hungary, has been rapidly increasing in wealth and population and, like Hungary, she is evidently aiming at eventually complete independence. In the meantime Norway is seeking for a separate consular service of her own, claiming that under the present arrangement the foreign service of the Scandinavian union is practically Swedish, and Norwegian interests suffer greatly in consequence. To this Sweden refuses to assent, maintaining that there can be only one representation of the union abroad. The recent action of the Norwegian storthing in adopting a resolution for a flag without the emblem of the Scandinavian union is apparently a protest against the attitude of Sweden. Where the long dispute between these two countries will end it is hard to say. The good influence of King Oscar, like that of Emperor Joseph in the case of Austria and Hungary, has kept the two countries together in spite of jealousy and bickering, and it may prevent dissolution of the Scandinavian union.

The latest declaration as to the legal status of the boycott is found in an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of Michigan in a case which arose out of a boycott of a firm of mill owners by striking union teamsters. The strikers picketed the mills and issued circulars establishing a boycott on the firm. The court prefaced an injunction against the strikers with a statement of the law regulating the relations between employer and employe. According to the court the law protects employers in the right to employ whom they please at prices they and their employes can agree upon, and to discharge them at the expiration of their term of service for violation of their contract. So, also, the laborers have the right to fax a price upon their labor; and to refuse to work unless that price is obtained to work unless that price is obtained. They have this right singly or in combination. They may organize in order to improve their condition and secure better wages, and may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapapers or circulars in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. This, however, marks the limit of either party's right. The injunction granted by the court restrained the strikers from picketing the premises and from distributing boycott circulars which were said to embody threatening language. Labor, as the decision illustrates, possesses freedom of action and of combination, but that freedom must not be construed to include intimidation or coerción of others whose right to labor or employ labor is equally free.

## I SPAIN'S RULE HAS ENDED IN GUBA.

TRANSFER WAS QUIET.

Gov. Castellanos Yields His Authority to Gen Brooke-An Exchange of Speeches-Cubans Not Enthusiastic.

With tears in his eyes Gen. Castellanos, Spanish general of Cuba, last Sunday turned the reign of the island over to the United States government. The form of the transfer was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches in the salon of the palace, and the raising in itt stead of the flag the hauling down of the Spanish flag of the United States on the flagstaff on the palace roof. Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and two warships before and after the change of the flags. The raising of the Stars and Stripes was greeted with cheers by the people, who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and the plaza.

the palace and the plaza.

At 11.45 Major-General Lee, mil-At 11.45 Major-General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the palace, General Lee on one side of him and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American generals and the Cuban officers.

a gun brought all eyes to the point in the room where stood the captain general, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately all

was silence.
At this moment the band on Was slience.
At this moment the band on the plaza was playing the Spanish natioal hymn. As the guns at Cabanas fortress ceased firing there was a breathless pause in the salon. Everybody knew that the American flag was being raised on the staff on the roof of the pelace by Major Butler, son of General Butler, and that the Stare and Stripes was going up on all the other official staffs in Havana. After this second of silence, the band on the plaza played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the guns of the fleet and fortresses began to roar out the National salute of 21 guns.
Addressing himself to Major General Wade, president of the United States military commission, General Castellanos said: "Gentlemen—In compliance with the

Wade, president of the United States military commission, General Casteilanos said:

"Gentlemen—In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the military commissioners of the island and the orders of any king, at this moment or noon, January I, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence I declare you in command of the island with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it.

"Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States Government, and I hope that the good relations existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

Major General Brooke said: "I secent

tory."
Major General Brooke said: "I accept Major General Brooke said: "I accept this great trust in behalf of the Gov-ernment and Président of the United States," and addressing Captain Gen-eral Castellanos, "I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

The parade of the United States soldiers did not arouse any orthogen The parade of the United States soldiers did not arouse any enthusiasm on the part of the Cubans. There was little decoration and much indifference. An Indiana company displayed small Cuban flags and Genered Lee ordered the men placed under arrest.

Meanwhile the officials of Spain were saying farewell to their nation's seat of power in the new world. Turning to, his officers, General Castellanos said, with tears in his eyes.

## DINNER WAS NOT READY.

Instead a Father Pulls His Wife and Children

From the River.

At Alexandria Bay, N. Y., a few days ago three of the children of Chas. days ago three of the children of Chas. Hagerman were playing on the ice off the north shore of Wells island, in the St. Lawrence river, when it broke, and they were drowned. Mrs. Hagerman, in her endeavors to rescue the children, broke through the ice and was also drowned. Hagerman came home an hour after the drowning to take Christmas dinner with his family. He alone recovered the four bodies.

Secretary Long has decided to make Commodore Picking commandant of the Boston navy yard and Commodore Philip, of the Texas Commandant at Philip, of the Texas Commandant at New York navy yard. Captain Kempff, late commanding the Monterey, has been selected as naval Governor of Guam. It has not yet been decided just what disposition to make of Admiral Schley and Admiral Howell, though it is certain that the latter is to be given a squadron and Admiral Schley expects to get the European station.

#### TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Rothschilds have secured a loan of \$150,000,000 for the Czar's gov-

Beginning January 2 a letter mailed in New York will reach San Francisco 4 days later.

The coinage is the largest ever recorded for a single month, amounting to \$10,062,000.

to \$10,062,000.

The expedition sent out by the Swedish government to find Andre has returned without news.

The Third U. P. church, of Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire last Saturday evening. Loss, \$25,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, governor-elect, of New York, took the oath of office at New Albany last Saturday.

U. S. Grant, Jr., is the most promi-

U. S. Grant, Jr., is the most prominent candidate to succeed Senator Stephen A. White, of California.

Prominent men in Germany are con fident that the Jesuits who were ban ished in 1872, will be permitted to re

An excursion of 200 Texas cattlemento Havana has been arranged. Over 100,000 cattle are being gathered to be sent to Cuba.

The total receipts of gold at the Den-rer branch mint in 1898 were \$20,195, a gain of \$7,822,544 over the re-eipts in 1897. The imports of live stock from Mex-ceo to the United States during the past year were less than half the im-ports of 1897.

Henry Wessel's dry goods store at Baltimore was robbed of \$7,000 last Baltimore was robbed of \$7,000 last Wednesday. Dynamite was used to blow up the safe.

A horseless truck company has been incorporated in New York with a capital of \$1,000,000, Compressed air is used

Two girls in Perry County, O., are suffering from leprosy. The victims will be isolated and cared for by their mother as long as they live.

Mrs. Mallon, the writer, better snown as "Bob," died at New York ast Tuesday. The cause of death was oneumonia, succeeding grip.

pneumonia, succeeding grip.

Thomas Green, of Furley, killed his wife and then shot himself. They both were returning from Wichita, where they had applied for divorce.

George Smith, a stage driver of Jacksonville, Ill., has received notification that an estate in England, valued at \$250,000 is his inheritance.

J. E. Kennedy, Richard Harman and T. Grady fought a three-cornered duel at Lulu, Miss., a few days ago, and the first two were killed and the third fatally wounded.

W. A. Feltus rode from Chicago to

W. A. Feltus rode from Chicago to St. Louis on his wheel during the recent cold weather in order to settle a wager. Both his feet were frozen and have been amputated.

Secretary of State Hay disapproved the concessions made in July by the Hawaiian government to the Pacific Cable Company for an exclusive right to lay a cable to Hawaii.

A meeting of the creditors of Allan MacNaughton, president of the wool exchange, was held in New York last Friday. The schedules showed liabil-ities \$1,149,530, nominal assets \$241,465.

The deaf and dumb parents of 5-year-old William Ingland of Duquesne, Pa., could not hear their boy's cries when his clothes caught fire a few days ago, and he was burned to death. H. F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook National bank of Colebrook, N. H., was arrested charged with the

The gunboat Bennington sailed from The gunboat Bennington sales it and Honolulu Sunday with instructions to retake the island of Guam, captured early in the war by the cruiser Charleston and since seized by the unruly Spaniards there.

A reward of \$5,000 awaits the person who will find the jewels which were taken from Max Blumenthal's apartments in the Great Northern hotel, Chicago a few days ago. The gems were valued at \$25,000.

were valued at \$25,000.

Cattlemen, who some time ago killed John Eckman at Chadron, Neb., in selfdefense have come to the relief of his destitute widow. She was presented with a purse of \$1,000 on Christmas day, with a promise of more.

It is reported that Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., aged 21, is engaged to marry Miss Virginia Fair, sightly older. The lady posesses a great fortune. Vanderbilt is a sincere Protestant while Miss Fair is a devout Catholic.

The year has, on the whole, been a

Miss Fair is a devout Catholic.
The year has, on the whole, been a very fortunate one for charities o London. A return has been printer showing out of a total personalty of 60 testators' amounting to \$65,000,000 was left to charitable objects.

Dr. Butler, an influential negro tlanta, Ga., has a remarkable arti Atlanta, Ga., has a remarkable article in Bishop Turner's paper, in which he advocates a petition of 12,000,000 colored people to the European powers, asking them to intervene to right the negro wrongs in a land which boasts so much of liberty.

A rubber company capitalized at \$30,000,000 will soon be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. China has forbidden the landing of dynamite and like explosives in the empire.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

London had seventy-two fatal cases of nfluenza in six weeks.

Australia will join with Canada in de-fraying the cost of a Pacific cable.

The house in Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Robert Louis Stevenson was born, is for sale.

or sale.

The farmers about Salem, Ore., are considering the project of a co-operative creamery.

The French were reported to be fortifying Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group.

clety group.

Consul Washington at Alexandressa thinks there is a good chance for American wind mills in Syria.

An American has founded Ruskin Hall at Oxford University, England, for the benefit of poor young men.

A Greater Sydney, New South Wales, will be organized, possibly on lines similar to those of Greater New York.

The Director of the Mint reports that the United States Government now has more gold than any nation on earth. John Howell, one of the heroes of the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Bal-aklava, died in Springfield, Mas-.

aklava, died in Springfield, Mass.

Dispatches from Germany show that the feeling of antagonism to American imports into that country is gradually abating.

The savings banks of New York Cityhave deposits amounting to \$766,684,916. This money belongs to no less than 1,805,830 persons, mostly poor.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Engiand have already in hand a fifth of the fund of \$5,000,000 which they recently decided to raise as a "twentieth century offering."

The terracotta monument marking the spot where Lafayette was wounded on the Brandywine battlefield was blown down by the recent high winds and badly broken.

# WILL NOT YIELD TO AMERICANS.

STUBBORN NATIVE

Gen. Miller May Use Force to Subjugate the Rebels at Iloilo-Foreign Residents in Danger.

The following dispatch from Ilollo, island of Paney, has received at Malila by boat, telegraphic communication with Ilollo not having been re-

sumed:
"The situation at Iioilo is grave
Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed
are at Melo, a suburb of Iioilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported
are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island, of Negros.

are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo.

"All the women have withdrawn and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after a consultation, insist upon inaction until Gen. Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. Gen. Miller, when this demand was first made, declined to concede them time and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurances that lives and property would be protected.

"The foreign residents then petitioned Gen. Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a fight would cause inevitable loss. This also Gen. Miller refused.

would cause inevitable loss. This also Gen. Miller refused.

"At the designated time a native commission again boarded the United States transport Newport and asked for delay, saying that they were unable to control the army, wich commanded the city and the surrounding country. Gen. Miller refused and prepared to land forces sending an emissary back to Manila for instructions. "The rebels are strengthening their position and are preparing to resist. The streets of Iloilo are ful of armed soldiers who are constantly entering

The streets of Holio are ful of armed soldiers who are constantly entering in every direction. There is great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The public buildings, churches and boats along the river are filled with rebels, "The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries this message is about leving, are being lowered with four machine guns mounted in their bows. The lighters are alongside the United States transport Arizona. The United States transport Pennsylvania lies three miles to the south, with steam up."

steam up."

Under Tons of Rock.

A part of Red Rock mountain, according to a dispatch from Airolo (a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino) has fallen into Airolo, destroying a hotel and several houses. The scene of the disaster presents a terrible spectacle, the debris of the avalanche covering a square mile. The hotel, with eight houses and 12 other buildings, was swept into a great heap of matchwood. A new terror was added by the outbreak of fire amid the ruins. Three dead bodies have been recovered. It is estimated that the damage will reach \$200,000.

Will reach \$200,000.

Can't Appreciate Negro Heroism.

Mason Mitchell, the actor-soldier, who left the stage to join Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was hissed off the stage at the Aca,len,y of Music, Washington, D. C., the other night, because he praised the bravery of the colored Tenth cavalry. Mitchell delivered a lecture on the war and was enthusiastically applauded until he began to praise the colored soldiers. Then yells of "Put him out," "Stophim", "Shut up," were heard, amid a storm of hisses in every part of the house. Mitchell finally retired.

Guardian of Washington's Tomb Guardian of Washington's Tomb.
Edmund Parker, once a slave in the
Washington family, and for almost
half a century the guardian of the
tomb of George Washington at Mount
Vernon, is dead. Parker had skaken
the hands of Presidents, Princes and
potentates on their pilgrimages to the
tomb.

# OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Filipinos believe that "A Hot Time in the Old Town" is the national air of America.

Merchants and planters who left Cuba during the war are now returning to the island in great numbers.

Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurgeris, now fears assassination and with some of his favored followers is in hiding back of Cavite.

While, he has reached no decision and will make no recommendations on the subject, it is believed that sooner or later the president will recommend that the \$20,000,000 indemnity which has been paid to Spain shall ultimately be charged against the Filipinos, and both the interest and principal paid from their revenues. He does not think it should be a charge against the people of the United States, although, as in all other matters, he reserves the right to change his mind on the subject.

Exuberant Over an Allance.

Here is a good story which has the advantage of being perfectly newand true. At a smart afternoon "At Home" the other day, a well-known young author was introduced to a charming lady novelist of hitherto unimpeachable propriety—I can not mention her name for obvious reasons, declares the London Sun. Settling themselves in a quiet corner of the crowded room, they were chatting together and discussing Anglo-American politics, when a sudden silence falling upon the company, the lady in heart-felt accents was heard to exclaim: "And the more dearly we must love one another!" As can be imagined, all their eager explanations as to the entirely political character of the remark fell upon deaf ears and were powerless to stop the laughter of the hugely-delighted audience.

His Later Discovery.

of the hugely-delighted audience.

His Later Discovery.

The Bishop of Exeter is a man of the most abstemious temperament, almost a teetotaler, but of late not quite following, as he explained to Dr. Temple, the reason which was considered adequate for Timothy. A well-known good fellow and capital judge of the fruit of the vine was dining one night at the Bishop's table. At dessert Dr. Bickersteth asked him what wine he would take. His guest (with some qualms) selected port. The Bishop lifted the decanter before passing and said, "I have had this since 1847." There was an honest glow on the face of the guest; but later on he discovered the Bishop was referring to the decanter and not the wine.

Spiders are a serious plague in Ja-pan. They spin their webs on the tele-graph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

### TRADE REVIEW.

The Year of 1898 Has No Equal as Regards In

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several hundred millions abroad and conducting a war to an honorable end, the country is lending so many millions in Europe that, for the first time, banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. The year 1898 has not only been one of

rts have been about \$1,250,000. Exports have been about \$1,250,000, and the excess over imports about \$617,009,000, against \$357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance risen to \$300,000,000. In no past calendar year have net imports of gold reached \$75,000,000, but this year they have been about \$149,000,000. November passed all previous months in value of produce exports over imports, but December has gone much beyond November.

Power in the world's market comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessaries never before equaled. Exports of cotton have been over \$7.700,000 bales, about 3,935,000,000 pounds, and in no previous year as much as

with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessaries never before equaled. Exports of cotton have been over \$7.700,000 bales, about 3,936,009,000 pounds, and in no previous year as much as 7,000,000 bales, about 3,936,009,000 pounds, and in no previous year as much as 7,000,000 bales, about 3,936,000,000 pounds, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the year, lacking a day or two, have been 218,594,686 bushels, flour included, slightly exceeded only by 252,665,812 in 1892, and of corn, 200,379,077 bushels; only approached by 189,127,570 in 1897. The heaviest exports of both grain and flour in any previus year were 59,900,000 bushels smaller, only 360,220,513 in 1897. Though wheat was raised to \$1.91 in May, the highest quotation with the highest monthly average for the first half year was \$1 11.11, exceeded slightly in 1891, but the highest since 1883, the December average has been only 72c, 25c below that of last year, but the year's average, 93c, is the highest since 1881.

The triumph in finance has been largely due to industrial progress. The output of pig iron has been about 11,645,000 tons, the greatest yet reached by 2,800,000 tons. Are the consumption in manufacture has been still larger in spite of net exports of pig, in ten months 163,089 tons, for unsold stocks were reduced in eleven months 280,000 tons.

Exports of iron manufacture in ten months were about \$87,644,536 in value, against imports of \$13,497,817. Prices shown for the year in the table of comparisons have been unusually steady, varying not 5 per cent for pig from the lowest to the highest, and for finished products not 6 per cent.

Textile industries have been retarded by high prices of wool, and abnormally low prices of cotton, both deterring purchases. In three months cotton reached 5.31c, the lowest-price for 50 years, the greatest yield ever know heing followed by receipts since September 357,000 bales larger than last year. Exports have increased but not so greatly.

In spite of enormous stocks held, wo

Failures in the United States for the week were 252, and in Canada 22, total 274, against 289 last week, 292 the preceding week, and 416 the corresponding week last year, of which 395 were in the United States and 21 in Canada. Of failures in the United States 74 have liabilities exceeding \$5,000, and 178 liabilities less than \$5,000. For four weeks of December total liabilities of firms failing were \$11,697,605, against \$10,366,586 last year.

# GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

Receipts of 1866 Were Considerably Larger Than

The forthcoming statement of th overnment receipts and expenditure ill show that during the half year en Ill show that during the half year end g Dec. 31, 1888, the receipts aggregat—\$245,961,890, against \$207,760,574 for e same period last year. According the Treasury records these receipts et he largest since 1866, when they ached \$558,032,620 for the entire flast year, and \$490,634,010 in 1887. With e exception of these two years, the ceipts never before in the history of e country exceeded \$490,000,000, and ly seven times have they ever reach—\$400,000,000.

00,000,000.
receipts from customs during
x months amounted to The receipts 112...
the six months amounted to \$96,045,\$33, as compared with \$62,825,021 for the
same period last year. For December,
the customs receipts aggregated \$16,\$764,325, which was the highest point
reached under the present Dingley law
and the largest for December since
\$1888, when it was \$16,900,000. The re\$1888, when it was \$16,900,000. The re\$1888, when it was \$16,900,000. 1888, when it was \$15,300,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources amounted during December to \$22,621.
319, the largest since the War of the Rebellion. The total for December was Rebellion. \$41,404,794.

GOOD RESULTS OF A BURGLARY.

Robbers Frighten an Invalid Into Health at New York.

Unusual features came to light in a case of burglary which was before Magistrate Crane in New York a few days ago when a burglar who gave the name of 50e English was given a hearing. He is accused of having looted several houses in the northern section

ing. He is accused of having looked several houses in the northern section of the city.

One of the houses he robbed was the dwelling of Mrs. Julia B. Adams on Madison avenue. The place was entered December 15 and about \$800 worth of silver was taken.

Mrs Adams was in court and she related that for about nine years up to the time of the robbery she was an invalid. For six weeks prior to the invasion of her home she was confined to her room. The fright of the robbery, she stated, had a strange effect upon her. On the morning after the visit by the thieves, she was able to leave her bed and her room and to assist the police in making the preliminary examination. Since that time she has been well and is able to get about as she chooses.

One Million for Charity. One Million for Charity.

One Millon for Charity.

The late Baron Fredinand Rothschild, of London, left nearly \$1,000,000 for charity. One bequest alone to Evelina Hospital, founded in memory of his wife, amounts to half that sum, this disposition of his magnificent steam yacht, Rona, is a lesson to other millionaire owners of these floating palaces. He left it to be disposed of, the proceeds to be bivided between nine sailors' charittes. The Rona should realize at least \$100,000.

#### THE LABOR WORLD.

Delivery wagon drivers of Duluth, Minn. are organizing.

Belgium supports eighty-two industrial and trade schools and thirty-two appren-

New Albany, Ind., has a federal labor union composed of printers, cigarmakers and fron molders.

In San Francisco a move is on foot to unalgamate all the unions in the central pody—the Labor Council.

Judge Meyers, of Bloomington, Ili., has decided that the union labor only clause in contracts has no standing before the court.

The native laborers of Mexico, the peon, receives from fifteen to twenty-five cents per day in Mexican silver at common labor.

The strike of the grocers' employes of Paris, France, has suddenly collapsed. It is stated that many of the strikers obtained their demands.

The Boston (Mass.) city council has ordered all city departments to advance the wages of laborers in the city employ to \$2.25 per day.

\$2.25 per day.

The New Jersey State Board of Arbitration reports that for the year 1898 not a single strike has been successfully arbitrated in New Jersey by that body.

The Italian council of state recently decided that communes must abstain from granting subsidies from their budgets in support of the foundation or development of chambers of labor.

of chambers of labor.

The native labor of Hawaii is of a very low grade, the average wages being as high as \$5 per week. The prevailing labor is Japanese, who get \$15 per month, and Chinese, who get \$16 and \$17 per month. The laboring classes of Sweden in the larger cities are quite well organized, and efforts are being made-principally by Englishmen-to shorten the hours of labor, which now average about eleven per day.

which now average about eleven per day.

Denmark has the best and strongest federation of all crafts in Europe; nearly every trade is organized and affiliated. At the last annual convention of the Danish Federation of Labor 403 delegates, representing 69,720 members were present.

Thirty employes of the Newport News & Old Point Railway & Electric Company of Newport News, Va., have divided \$16,000 between them, the gift of J. S. Darling, President of the company, and his son. Individual amounts were based on time of service. One man received a check for \$1000, and several conductors received \$759 each.

A Deadly Christmas Gift.

Harry Cornish of New York received a bottle of bromo-seltzer as a Christmas gift. Last Thursday his cousin, Mrs. Adams, complained of a headache and he gave her some of the seltzer. Shortly after she died in great agony. It now develops that the vial contained poison and was intended for Mr. Cornish. The police have as yet no clue.

Thousands of Rioters Liberated

King Humbert of Italy has signed a decree amnestying or reducing the punishments of the rioters who took part in the disturbances last spring.

Fortune for a Missing Heiress Fortune for a Missing Heiress.

Mrs. Angie Sloan, who until a year ago lived in Chicago, is heiress to \$250,000, according to a letter received by Police Captain Colleran from Mrs. Mary W. Hazlett, of Parnassus, Pa. Mrs. Hazlett says her mother died recently, leaving nearly \$500,000 to her two daughters. The writer is one of these, and Mrs. Sloan is the other. The presence of both is required at Parnassus before the estate can be divided. Mrs. Hazlett says her sister wrote regularly to her until a year ago. Captain Colleran falled to find any trace of her.

The lowa Injured.

The Iowa Injured The lowa injured.

It has developed that the battleship Iowa met with a serious accident on her trip around South America. One of her steam cylinders burst, crippling the ship, which explains the change of orders. It was originally intended to send the vessel to Honolulu with the Oregon, but now the Iowa will go to San Francisco for repairs. The battleship will remain at Callao until January 10, in order that the mail for the squadron may reach officers and men.

# CABLE FLASHES.

The English papers in their reviews of 1898 dwelt upon the wonderful rise in power of America.

Duke Cyril, cousin of the czar, predicted that the Filioinos will make much trouble for America.

The new year opens brightly for Ireland with the initiation of the new local government act to enact local legislation.

Emperor William is greatly incensed at the number of officers caught in gambling dens and insists on an investigation in every case.

Loson Vacher, the Franch Market

Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," was guillotined at Bourg-on-Bresse, capital of the de-partment of Ain. Twenty-one assas-sinations were tracked to him.

sinations were tracked to him.

The court of cassation of Paris examined M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of France, and M. Barthou the former minister of the interior, in the proceedings attending the revision of the Dreyfus case.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has occurred from the crater formed in 1875. Two streams of lava, each 20 meters broad, have already reached the stores of Monte Souma which flanks slopes of Monte Somma, which Mount Vesuvius on the north.

The Only Futu

The Only Future Smels.

The London Chronicle tells this story of Father Stanton, the well-known London ritualist: "Chancing to enter into conversation with a visitor to St. Alban's, Holborn, who had attended the service for the first time, Mr. Stanton asked him what he thought of the service. The stranger replied that he liked it all very well except the incense, to the use of which he strongly objected. "I am very sorry for you, my friend," said Mr. Stanton. The other not unnaturally asked, "Why? "Well, you see, said Mr. Stanton, 'there are only two odors in the next world—incense and brimstone—and you'll have to choose between them!"

At a gathering of Lutheran ministers in Baltimore the other day it was decided to approve the view recently adopted by the Central Illinois District Conference of Lutherans, to the effect that the principle involved in life insurance is antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible.

Milan has a curiosity in a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a native of India, and he has devoted three years of his time to the construction of this curiosity. The clock is of respectable size and goes well.

Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson, after a study of reports, finds that more than half the Presbyterian churches of the country have a membership of less than 100 each. One-seventh of the Presbyterian and one-fifth of the Congregationalist have less than 25 each.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States.