

HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

GENERALS OF MERIT.

General Breckenridge Defends Treatment of Natives—Claims They Exercised Great Patience.

The annual report of General J. C. Breckenridge, inspector general of the army, says among other things, that the most serious criticism is in regard to absenteeism, where officers are detached and on detached duty, leaving the regiments short of officers. Thus, in the Philippines especially, it is found that many companies are without captains and the companies in command of new and untried officers. Discussing the American troops and the Philippines, General Breckenridge says: "There has been a good deal of discussion in the public press and elsewhere concerning the treatment of the native Philippines by the American troops, and some rather serious charges have been brought against the army, which, however, have not been substantiated. The conditions of war in the Philippine Islands have been perhaps unusual, and from reasons arising from the conduct of the Philippines themselves, who as the authorities agree, are sometimes extremely cruel and treacherous. In the conduct of the American army toward them the exercise of unexampled patience is claimed, and the humanity of the troops engaged has not paralleled in the history of dealing with Asiatics. Speaking of the worth of the various generals he has strong words of praise for Merritt, Bates, MacArthur, Hughes, Funston, Young, Smith, Bell, Chaffee, Grant and Baldwin, and adds: "When the rewards of service go to men like these the heart of our army is elated. These are not one half the names, nor all of them as well known to their fellow countrymen as they deserve. But these are among those whom I met or the results of those whose work I witnessed during the past year. Famous regiments which fought or endured amidst those scenes will cherish the occasion in their regimental traditions. And young men, who hereafter take the oath to serve their country, will recall how faithfully and well she was wont to be served when the old regiment first went down to the sea in great ships. The army of the past has again proved here the mettle of which it is made, where the naval and civil authorities have writ their names in bold characters among the immortals, and the army of the future is taking step, and the spirit will go marching on still, as always, loyal and true, and 'steadfast to the end.' There seems to be something pathetic as well as majestic in the attitude of the army; it has done and deserved so well. Unknown it entered upon its duty there, and but half known it returns, its merits sterling as of yore. The officers of the inspection corps in the Philippines substantially agree that extreme and frequent cruelty has not been habitually practiced, and that all well founded complaints of excesses have led to trial and punishment of the offenders."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

United States Minister Francis has informed the state department that a new Serbian minister was installed at Belgrade October 20.

H. C. Cullom, Jr., of Illinois, has been appointed a special agent of the general land office. He is a nephew of United States Senator Cullom.

Exports in October were larger than those of any preceding month in the history of our commerce except October and December, 1900, and October, 1901.

Secretary Wilson is confined to his home by a severe neuralgic cold, which has developed since the recent campaign in which the secretary took an active part.

The President accepted the invitation to attend the McKinley memorial banquet at Canton, O., and is expected to make an address. The banquet will be held on the evening of January 27.

William McMichael Byrne, who resigned the office of United States district attorney for Delaware to run for Congress, has been reappointed, having failed of election.

The postoffice department has been notified that the new issue of 13-cent stamps bearing the portrait of the late President Harrison will be ready for supply to postmasters.

Miss Knox, daughter of Attorney General P. Knox, will spend the winter in Japan. She will sail from San Francisco on January 3, accompanied by Dr. Knox, brother of the attorney general, and his wife.

Miss Louise Hoge, of Evanston, Ill., who has been ill at Washington for almost a month and who has been under treatment by a Christian Science healer, died Wednesday.

The gross postal receipts of the government for last month, as compared with October, 1901, at 50 of the largest postoffices in the country, show a total of \$5,580,499, an increase of 13 per cent.

Owing to the death of a United States marine, named Schoppelin, of yellow fever at Panama, the three companies of marines stationed there, excepting a small guard, have been ordered to Colon.

W. Godfrey Hunter has resigned as United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras. The president has accepted the resignation and has selected Leslie Combes, at present United States pension agent at Louisville, to succeed Dr. Hunter.

The annual report of Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian industrial institute, Carlisle, Pa., shows that during the year a maximum enrollment of 1,073 was attained. The students earned during the year an aggregate of \$31,410.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY HALTS.

Expert Sent to the Island to Discover Facts Concerning Industry and Finances.

After a conference between Secretaries Hay and Root it was decided to send General Tasker Bliss to Cuba to investigate the industrial situation and the financial prospect in the island. He is an expert on Cuban tariffs and upon his report will largely depend the extent of the concessions to imports from Cuba in the reciprocity treaty that will be presented. Our government is willing to grant 20 per cent, but Cuba demands on some articles as high as 70 per cent. The tariff of the United States on all articles produced in Cuba is so high that a 20 per cent reduction will mean much to the island. The present duty on sugar is about 100 per cent, and a reduction of 20 per cent will give a rebate to Cuba of \$20 in every \$100 worth of sugar sent to this country. The duty imposed by Cuba on cotton manufactured goods is about 33 1/3 per cent, and the United States manufacturers shipping cotton to Cuba under a like 20 per cent rebate would secure an advantage of only about \$6 2/3 on each \$100 worth of goods. To equalize this difference, it was found necessary to fix the rate of concession on cotton goods going from the United States into Cuba at 60 per cent. The Cubans have not considered the matter from this point of view and that it will be necessary to inform them of the basis of the demands of the United States. It is not likely that any greater concessions will be offered Cuba, as the high rate of duty on sugar and tobacco will, with 20 per cent reduction, enable the Cubans to undersell all other foreign producers or secure greater profits on their products than the people of other nations. It makes no difference whether or not a treaty is negotiated with Cuba, save on the subject of the Isle of Pines. The Platt amendment being a part of our law, and a part of the Cuban constitution, it operates as a binding proposition, even if the provisions of the amendment are not embodied in a treaty. The United States will secure the coaling stations and Cuba is bound to carry out the provisions of her own constitution."

BAER MAKES REPLY.

Denies Jurisdiction of Arbitrators on Recognizing Union.

Carroll D. Wright, of the Anthracite Coal Commission has received the replies of the six signatory parties representing the coal operators to the statement of John Mitchell filed with the commission. These replies will be sent to Mr. Mitchell.

President Baer, of the Reading Company reiterates former statements. He says his company has no disagreement with employees over the weighing of coal, as the amount is determined by measurement and not by weight. He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the conditions named by the coal company presidents, which exclude the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings.

MOLINEUX COST \$500,000.

The Most Expensive Criminal Trials Known to Courts.

The cost to the state of New York and defense of the two trials of Roland B. Molineux amounts to nearly \$500,000, the largest amount of expense for any criminal case in history. The first trial cost the prosecution \$250,000 and the defense \$95,000.

Appeal for the Standard.

The refusal of the Indian government to grant permission to the Standard Oil Company to prospect in the Burmah oil fields has been brought to the attention of the state department. Mr. Chester American ambassador to Great Britain has been instructed by the department to use his good offices in making an inquiry into the reasons for this apparent discrimination.

Anniversary Service at Old Fort.

In "The Little Church at the Old Fort," New York, officially known as "The Holy Rood Protestant Episcopal Church," which is situated on the site of the battle of Fort Washington, services were held commemorative of the battle. Various revolutionary relics dug up in the vicinity, were displayed in the chapter room of the church.

Buried Under a Monument.

The remains of General Nathaniel Greene, of the foremost military leaders of the revolution, were interred Friday at Savannah, Ga., under the Greene monument in Johnson square. Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, of New York, delivered the oration on behalf of the National society of the Cincinnati.

Increased Wages for Switchmen.

The 18 railroads entering Chicago agreed to increase the wages of switchmen three cents an hour to helpers and four cents to foremen. The men accepted the terms and danger of a strike was averted.

Castro's Triumph Complete.

A dispatch received from Mr. Bowen, our minister at Caracas, says that in his opinion the revolution in Venezuela is ended.

Methodist Missionary Conference.

The general missionary conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Albany, N. Y., decided not to admit conference secretaries as members. An increase of \$26,183 in the missionary fund was suggested.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES FOR PEACE.

BASED ON MUTUAL REGARD.

Honest Intentions Towards All the World, Backed Up With the Fighting Powers.

President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, Tuesday. Besides the foreign diplomats the guests of honor included Secretary Root, Secretary Shaw, General MacArthur, Governor Odell and Rear Admiral Barke. The address of the President was followed with close attention. Mr. Roosevelt said: "This body stands for the triumphs of peace abroad and at home. I think I can say safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba, by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers our desire is that they may be able to stand alone, and if they will only show themselves willing to deal honestly and fairly with the rest of mankind we, on our side, will do all we can to help, not to hinder, them. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace and friendship as the normal international attitude. We are glad that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man armed is potent. We need to keep in a condition of preparation, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention. In the problem of labor and capital no patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these grave problems in the industrial world, but they can be solved at all only if we bring to the solution certain old-time virtues, and if we strive to keep out of the solution some of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action. From these and from all kindred vices this Nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind. Good will come even out of the present evils if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper. The continuance of prosperity depends in no small measure upon your sanity and common sense, upon the way in which you combine energy in acting with conservative refusal to take part in the reckless gambling which our lawless but in such a government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper. You are men of might in the long-gone ages when it was said of the Phoenician cities that their merchants were princes. Great is your power and great your responsibility. Ex-President Cleveland delivered the oration on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce."

Official announcement is made of the extension of the 10 per cent wage advance over the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, has withdrawn from the race for speakership, and declared for Congressman Cannon.

American Federation of Labor celebrated its twenty-second birthday at New Orleans, and passed many important resolutions.

A Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern flyer was wrecked near Washington, Ind. Several people were slightly injured, and one, a tramp, fatally.

Five hundred students of the University of Colorado are on strike, having revolted over lessons during the quarto-centennial celebration.

The sugar crop of 1902-03 is estimated at 5,850,000,000 tons, of which Cuba will produce 850,000 tons and the beet sugar growers 6,000,000 tons.

Roland Burnam Molineux was acquitted at New York of the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. The jury cast just one ballot.

Lester R. Brooks, a millionaire grain and lumber magnate, dropped dead at Minneapolis, Minn., while playing a chess game with his physician.

William Becker, an alleged nihilist, was arrested in the New York city postoffice charged with mailing threatening letters to multi-millionaires.

Fourteen-year-old John Gregg, of Principio, Md., has been taken as a ward by the Pennsylvania railroad for flagging and saving an express train.

Building operations in the downtown district of Chicago were almost entirely suspended by a strike of the gasfitters in sympathy with the electricians.

The Northern Securities Company has filed a general denial to bill of complaint in the United States supreme court filed by the state of Washington.

Representative Cannon, candidate for speaker, is dodging question of tariff revision, but western congressmen seem determined that he shall commit himself.

Germany has agreed to the American proposal to submit the question whether the Chinese indemnity is payable in gold or silver to The Hague tribunal.

Canon Bouillon, a Canadian Catholic priest, has planned most magnificent cathedral in the world, which he proposes shall be built in New York city.

Counsel for Albert I. Patrick, accused of murdering Millionaire Rice, at New York, will ask for a new trial, charging conspiracy. District Attorney Osborne being one of the accused.

Theodore Stegner, indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of Arizona copper mines, arraigned in the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., pleaded not guilty.

The United States grand jury at Grand Rapids, Mich., indicted Postmaster Elmer Herenden, of Baldwin, Mich., and D. H. Miller, of Chicago, for running a lottery to boom the town of Baldwin. Miller pleaded guilty and Herenden not guilty.

King Alfonso, of Spain, has entrusted Prime Minister Sagasta with the reconstruction of the cabinet. It is believed that General Weyer will not be retained.

Prince Henry of Pless visited the Connellsville coke region, the Jones & Laughlin steel plant, and dined as the guest of President Loree, of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The railroad commission have authorized the Boston & Maine railroad to issue 10,000 additional shares of common stock and \$2,000,000 3 1/2 per cent 20-year bonds.

The demands of the engineers and firemen of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada for increased wages have been met to the extent of an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent.

The grand tribunal of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, has voted to expel John A. Hinsey, who was retired from the head of the board of control of the endowment rank last year.

Under an agreement reached between Manager J. M. Herbert, of the Rio Grande system, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the members of the order who are employed as switchmen in the various yards of the system are granted an increase of pay, based on the Chicago schedule, recently adopted.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

President Roosevelt made only brief stops on his way to Mississippi: The National Academy of Science began its fall meeting in Baltimore, Md.

Many good committee places are to be filled by next speaker of the House.

Yale defeated Princeton 12 to 5 in the big football game of the year at Princeton.

Oxford university has decided to retain Greek as a compulsory course for students.

President Roosevelt enjoys Sunday dinner of bear and possum at Mississippi camp.

Nine Lake Michigan steamship companies are preparing to form a \$5,000,000 combine.

Sir Thomas Lipton offers to give \$1,000 toward an Irish building at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

T. Pitman, who had escaped from an insane asylum, murdered his brother near Merrimac, Ky.

Charles Faunce was killed by the descent of an elevator in the patent office building at Washington.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, formerly of Pittsburg, may be chancellor of the Indiana National Technical school.

Elmer B. Bryan, formerly of Bloomington, Ind., has been appointed superintendent of education in the Philippines.

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LABOR UNIONS' GREATEST PERIL

WARNING FROM GOMPERS.

Quarrels Over Jurisdiction Fraught With Possibilities of Workingmen Fighting Each Other.

President Samuel Gompers, at the opening of the Federation of Labor at New Orleans, La., November 13, delivered an impassioned warning that the future of trade and labor assemblies was seriously endangered by the conflicting claims of jurisdiction made by different bodies. Unless such things were approached in calmness and handled with moderation, he declared, the labor organizations would soon be involved in a conflict which would dwarf all the struggles in which labor organizations have been engaged. The matter, unless checked, would come to a point where laboring men would fight with laboring men from behind barricades in the manner in which men deal with their mortal foes. His warning of danger and his counsels of peace and moderation met with a hearty response from the delegates. He said that charters were issued during the year to 14 National and international unions, six state branches, 127 central labor union, and 877 local and Federal unions. The 3,500 new local unions that have been added embrace 300,000 members. He asserted that the great preponderance of the strikes have been for higher wages and reductions in the hours of labor, and these have been largely successful. One organization reported that it has increased the wages of its members fully \$1,000,000 per annum, while there are few whose membership working more than eight hours per day have not secured a reduction in their working time, and the organizations largely having the eight-hour workday have extended the beneficence of that rule. Concerning the anthracite miners' strike in Pennsylvania, he said that in the organization of the commission by President Roosevelt a great moral victory has been won for the miners, for organized labor and for humanity, and that material advantage is inevitable. Referring to a recent speech of President Elliot, of Harvard university, he said: "No man as an educator who poses as a strike breaker is fit for the position he holds. Compared to such a man Benedict Arnold was a martyr and Judas Iscariot a saint." The report of Secretary Frank Morrison covered the 11 months ended with September 20. The Federation's aggregate income for this time was \$144,438 and the expenditures \$119,086. Of the receipts, \$20,423 consisted of contributions to the defense fund. The average membership is shown by the per capita tax to be 1,025,500, a gain of four fold in the past six years. Reports from international local unions show that there were 1,558 strikes, in which 412,871 persons were involved. Out of that number, 352,967 were benefited and 14,018 were not. The total cost of the strikes was \$2,729,604. In the Federation there were 217 strikes, of which 131 were won, 48 compromised and 27 lost. The report submitted by Treasurer John B. Lennon showed the total receipts of the order for the year to have been \$152,312 and expenses \$120,086.

INDIAN COAL TRUST.

Capital \$25,000,000—Control All Mines in the State.

A party of leading Indiana capitalists have completed the organization of an Indiana coal trust, to include all the mines in the state. The party is composed of Crawford Fairbanks, J. Smith Tally and J. C. Kolson, of Terre Haute; A. M. Ogile, of Indianapolis; S. K. Seifert of Chicago and J. M. McClelland, of Brazil. The last three named constituted the committee which secured options on all the coal mines in the counties of Vigo, Greene and Sullivan. It is announced that the project includes a company to be capitalized at \$25,000,000. The last details are said to have been attended to and the organization completed.

PROF. KOCH CONTRADICTED.

Tuberculosis Can Be Transmitted From Animal to Men.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, speaking before the National Grange at Lansing, Mich., said that the department did not accept Prof. Koch's theory that tuberculosis could not be transmitted from animals to men. Experiments now making indicate that the disease can be very readily transmitted when the conditions of the subjects are suitable. Guinea pigs and monkeys easily get tuberculosis from being kept in the same stalls with infected cows.

DEWEY AFLOAT ON DEC. 1.

Will Sail to Take Command in the West Indies.

Admiral Dewey, who will have command of the fleets in the Caribbean sea maneuvers next month, will hoist his four-starred flag on the President's yacht Mayflower at the Washington navy yard on December 1 and will sail the same day with his personal staff direct for the naval base at Culebra island. All the vessels which are to participate are under orders to assemble not later than December 5, and Admiral Dewey will assume command immediately upon his arrival.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S ZINC MINES.

Ore Shipped From Property Just Found to Be Valuable.

The Empire lead and spar mines, on the Illinois Central railway, in Pope county, Ill., have just shipped the first carload of zinc ore ever mined in Illinois.

FIRED AT THE KING.

Leopold of Belgium Mark for Anarchist Bullets—Treatment of Princess Stephanie the Cause.

King Edward, of England, had been marked for assassination by Genero Rubino, who subsequently changed his mind and made an attempt upon the life of King Leopold, of Belgium. In his examination before the magistrate, Rubino, at Brussels, Belgium, declared that he selected King Leopold for his attack on account of his majesty's inhuman conduct toward his daughter, Princess Stephanie, at the time of her mother's death, and he also wished to show to the anarchists in London, who doubted his loyalty, that while they only talked he acted. He would have killed King Edward, he added, but for the strong feeling of the English people in favor of the monarchy. The minister of the interior at Rome has established the identity of the assassin of King Leopold. His name is Genero Rubino, and he is described in their records as an advanced Socialist. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for stealing at Milan in 1893, but he effected his escape to England, where he is supposed to have imbibed his anarchist principles. His father was a patriotic communal councilor, but Rubino, while still serving in the army, was condemned to five years' detention for writing an offensive newspaper article. Since leaving Italy he has resided in Scotland and England. Some years ago he was accused of treachery by his anarchist friends and expelled from their ranks. The Pope, King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Zanardelli, have sent telegrams of congratulation to the King of the Belgians on his escape from assassination. It appears that Rubino has a brother who is also an anarchist. His father fought with distinction in the Italian war for independence.

CABLE FLASHES.

According to the Tribune Italy proposes to make an international matter of the arrest in Boston, Mass., of Mascagni.

Destruction of the coffee crop of Guatemala by volcanic eruption has reduced that country to a worse plight than Martinique.

A special cable from Berlin, Germany, says: Emperor William has inherited about 2,000,000 marks in estates and cash from a private citizen of Dresden.

The Duke of Tetuan and Marshal Lopez Dominguez have absolutely declined to support Senor Sagasta in the formation of a Liberal concentration cabinet in Spain.

The German emperor, who has come to England to visit his uncle, is accompanied by a huge retinue that is testing the king's accommodations at Sandringham to the utmost.

The foreign office, London, England, has been notified that the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Costaki Anthopulo Pasha, died at Constantinople of pneumonia.

Owing to the fact that serious disturbances have broken out at Tetuan, Morocco, a Spanish mail steamer has been dispatched from Ceuta to embark the European residents of Tetuan.

In an inspired note the "Etoile Belge" of Brussels, says that the count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, has abdicated his claim to the Belgian throne in favor of his son, Prince Albert.

The Chinese government has notified the foreign ministers that hereafter textiles imported into the interior by foreigners must pay a likin duty of 6 1/2 per cent, the same as charged in the case of Chinese importers.

A recent fire at Kweilin Kewangsi, China, destroyed several hundred houses, and many natives were burned to death. The fire burned houses all around the Christian Alliance mission, which was unscathed. The result is that many Chinese have since come to the missionary to be baptized.

Special dispatches received at London, England from Madrid say the governor of Tetuan, at the head of 1,000 men, marched out against the Kabyle insurgents and, after five hours' fighting, succeeded in routing the tribesmen.

According to advices received at Auckland, New Zealand, from Alpa, Samoa, via Tangia, a volcanic eruption has broken out in Savali, the westernmost and largest island of the Samoan group. Six craters are reported to be emitting flames.

The volcano on Stromboli island, off the north coast of Sicily, commenced a terrible eruption November 13. A colossal column of fire was rising and incandescent stones were being emitted from the craters. Many houses on the island were destroyed.

According to a dispatch from Sydney, Australia, an extraordinary red dust storm has been experienced in Victoria, and New South Wales. Darkness shrouded the city of Melbourne and balls of fire fell and set fire to several buildings. The people were thrown into panic.

The number of cholera cases is increasing in Mytila, Philippine Islands, and the spread of the disease is causing some alarm. There are on an average 30 cases daily. The Funst Reserve hospital, the casual camp at Santa Mesa and Bilbilid prison are now included among the places infected.

Hawaiian election returns show that Prince "Cupid," the Republican candidate, has beaten Delegate Wilcox for Congress by 1,920. The prince carried all the districts. The Republicans have 20 Representatives out of 30, and nine Senators out of 15 in the Legislature. The new Legislature contains a large majority of natives.