

MANY PERSONS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

OCEAN STEAMER WRECKED.

The Passenger Steamer *Mohegan*, Bound for New York, Founders on the Rocks off the Lizard, Between the Marneles. Cause of the Disaster a Mystery.

The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer *Mohegan*, formerly the *Cleopatra*, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York last Friday with 50 passengers and a crew of 150, ran ashore off the Lizard, between the Marneles.

Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered and thirty-three are missing. Of the crew and cabinmen, thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and fifty-one are missing.

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the *Mohegan* got so far north of her true course—some six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty; but daylight lasted long after Edystone light was passed.

The sailors say the fact that the *Mohegan* was visible should have served to give the alarm. The masts of the *Mohegan*, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that he was in the wrong, turned seaward. Two engineers who were saved declare, however, that they never slackened speed.

Robert Harrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest water to Cowesick Point, a distance of two and one-half miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning, completely exhausted.

A. C. L. Smith of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a searching party on the wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

The ship was in a perilous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched.

From the best evidence obtainable at St. Keverne, it appears that the *Mohegan* foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed, struck twice, stopped and then rapidly settled into the water. Dinner was ready and Capt. Griffith was about to proceed to the saloon when a sudden crash made it apparent that the steamer had gone ashore. The captain immediately went on deck, and the survivors say they saw him on the bridge doing all that lay in the power of a brave man to lessen the disaster.

It appears that when the *Mohegan* struck, a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

Lifelines put off from the *Lizard* and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however. It is reported on the passage of the life boat to the shore. Another life boat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

The commander of the *Mohegan* was Captain George F. M. Moore of the Atlantic transport fleet.

ENGLAND THREE TO SEAT.

France Must Use Force to Remove the British From Fashoda.

The situation arising out of the question between Great Britain and France as to the right of occupying Fashoda is extremely grave. Everything hinges on the nature of the report of Major Marchand, the French commander at Fashoda, which is now on its way from Khartoum to Paris, thanks to the courtesy of the British government in permitting one of Marchand's officers to use the report of communication. The evacuation of Fashoda by the French must, however, take place if war between Great Britain and France is to be averted, as the Marquis of Salisbury has nailed his colors to the mast as a result of the position he has taken up, in which he has received the unanimous support of the country.

One hundred African chiefs have been arrested and are being held in Free Town for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwil, in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted. The massacre of the missionaries grew out of the rebellion of the natives against the imposition of the hut tax. The insurgents burned the mission houses and murdered a number of the American missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Halton and her partner says that 1,200 more will arrive there shortly.

Corra Smith, confined in the penitentiary at Des Moines, Ia., committed suicide by eating spiders which she caught in her cell. She left a written confession in which she admitted that with her sister Ella she poisoned her father. Her mother, who is imprisoned for life charged with the crime, the confession states, is innocent.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

President McKinley addressed 30,000 people in St. Louis last Friday evening. Fanny Davenport, the actress, who died a few weeks ago, left an estate of \$400,000.

Mrs. John Sherman is seriously ill at her Washington home, suffering from paralysis. Americans have not succeeded in interesting Englishmen in the proposed four-trust.

Elevator manufacturers are now arranging for a combination of interests at Chicago. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is very ill at Richmond, Va., and the general has been summoned home.

Creditors of Brennan's, New York bookseller, have agreed to accept 30 cents on the dollar. A Baltimore man, who had lost his all at gambling, blew out his brains at London last week.

Private Sheldon Floyd, a negro, was shot and killed while resisting arrest at Frederick, Md., last week. The government will assist the sufferers from the recent floods in Georgia. Army rations will be given.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon President McKinley by the University of Chicago last Monday. James W. Glendennin, a millionaire coal merchant, was killed at New York last Saturday by a runaway horse.

Howard Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, was married to Viola Clemmens, the actress, last Wednesday. Charles E. Cornellius, a prominent Pittsburg attorney, was killed by a train near his home at Sewickley last Saturday.

Gen. Julio A. Roca was inaugurated president of Argentina a few days ago. Alcorta remains minister of foreign affairs.

Snow fell in Chicago for over an hour Thursday. It was the first snow of the season and the earliest in twenty-six years.

Liberia, the African Republic, has delegates in this country, asking the United States to establish a protectorate there.

A non-union miner named Keilar was unmercifully beaten by striking men at Washington, Ind., a few days ago.

A cash balance exceeding \$300,000 now stands to the credit of the Omaha exposition. The attendance thus far numbers 2,181,000.

George H. Jacks and John Druggan were hanged on the same scaffold at Chicago last Friday. Both had been convicted for murder.

The highest mountain in North America has just been discovered in Alaska. The mountain was named Bullishua and is 29,000 feet high.

Mr. Peck, the American commissioner to the Paris exposition, says that the space granted to this country is glaringly disproportionate to our needs.

The cities of Washington and Baltimore have each been presented with a gun taken from the Spanish ships which were destroyed by Admiral Dewey.

The governor of the Dutch West Indies has issued a proclamation that all American yachts having war correspondents on board will be treated as privateers.

Reuben Hedley Lloyd, of San Francisco, was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States. Louisville was selected as the next encampment city.

France is amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the arsenal at Valparaiso, Chili. Senor Navarro, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

A partial report by the expert who has been examining the books of ex-tax collector Keough of Holyoke of Springfield, Mass., shows a probable shortage of \$118,000.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, who is serving a 15 years' sentence for complicity in the murder of William Guldenuppe in New York, is becoming blind. Experts can not save her sight.

A telephone line between Tacoma and San Francisco, with branch lines to British Columbia and Mexico, is just completed, making the longest telephone line in the United States.

CHICAGO'S WELCOME.

The Great Peace Demonstrations Opened in the Presence of the Chief Executive—His Acknowledgments Publicly a Compliment From a Colored Orator.

The great peace demonstration at Chicago was inaugurated last Sunday night. President McKinley fresh from his visit to the Nebraska Exposition and whose journey had been marked by one continual round of ovations which never failed to elicit a speech, arrived in the city last Saturday evening.

The demonstration opened with a Jubilee of Thanksgiving at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator.

The applause for the president was terrific, and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character, and at times the solemn silence of the vast assembly was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

Easily 12,000 people were in the great Auditorium, and probably as many more were on the outside unable to obtain admittance. The first address was by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who brought out a great burst of enthusiasm by a reference to President McKinley. Dr. Hirsch said: "It is proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the nation were in the hands of a man—here Dr. Hirsch's voice was drowned by a great wave of applause; when he could be heard the speaker finished his sentence: 'a true American, one that loved peace, a worshiper of the Prince of Peace.'" Loud cheers followed Dr. Hirsch's statement of his sentiments in reference to territorial acquisition, when he said: "Constitutionalism, not colonial dependency, must be the watchword of the war in relation to the territories delivered from Spanish rule."

Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated references to Dewey, Sampson, Schley and the Rough Riders, and when he named the President McKinley by name the people became demonstrative that the President was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgments. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Hodnett aroused the audience in favor of a philippic against the "growing influence of monopoly and the cohesive power of unjust corporations."

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the war with the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington, the colored orator, was the last speaker. He said in part: "The country has been most fortunate in her victories. She has defeated measured arms with England and has won. She has met the spirit of rebellion within her own borders, and was victorious. She has met the proud Spaniard, and he lies prostrate at her feet. All this is well; it is magnificent. But there remains one other victory for America to win—a victory as far-reaching and important as any that has occupied our army and navy. We have succeeded in every conflict except in the effort to conquer ourselves in the blotting out of racial prejudices."

"In this presence and on this auspicious occasion I want to present the deep gratitude of nearly ten millions of my people to our wise, patient and brave chief executive for the generous manner in which he has so long recognized during this conflict—recognition that has done more to blot out sectional and racial lines than any event since the dawn of our freedom."

When Mr. Washington gave expression to these words the most interesting feature of the evening occurred. The audience rose and cheered to the echo, while President McKinley, standing in his box, acknowledged by repeated bows the compliment of the colored orator.

President McKinley probably never received a more enthusiastic greeting than that which awaited him at the Nebraska exposition grounds last Wednesday. By far the greatest crowd in the big western show and exposition, estimated at the huge platform from which the president made his address. Hardly one sentence was spoken by him which did not evoke from the people cheer upon cheer. After President McKinley had introduced the distinguished colored orator, he fully five minutes before the subsidence of the applause permitted the president to begin speaking.

The President left Omaha last Thursday and arrived in St. Louis Friday. He was compelled to make numerous speeches during the trip and was everywhere greeted by large crowds.

With Assured a Terrible Crime. A Dominion City, Manitoba, dispatch says a cold-blooded butchery took place in the Galician settlement, east of there a few days ago. A Galician man and his four children were found dead in the house by a neighboring woman. The woman was suspected to be guilty of the crime. The weapon used was an ax. The man's head was nearly severed from the body and the children's bodies were more or less mutilated. It is understood the man and woman had frequently quarreled.

Lieut. Hobson having successfully floated the Maria Teresa, is now actively engaged in his attempt to save the Cristobal Colon.

Charles E. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, Thursday wired the cashier of the Toga National bank of Oswego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is president, to close the doors of that institution, receiving no more deposits and transacting no more business, stating that he had placed Mr. C. E. Van Brocklin, national bank examiner, in charge of the bank. The recent examination by Examiner Van Brocklin disclosed a large defalcation on the part of Eli W. Stone, the assistant cashier of the bank.

Secretary Alger issued an order last week which will give impetus to American shipping, which took effect on Tuesday, simultaneously with the hoisting of the American flag at San Juan and the complete and permanent occupation of Porto Rico by the military forces of the United States. The war regulations relating to Porto Rico were modified by the secretary after consultation with Gen. Spaulding, acting secretary of the treasury, so that hereafter vessels trading between the United States and Porto Rico and vessels in the coasting trade of the island

LAST DAYS IN CUBA.

Spanish Rule in the Island Will Cease on December 1.

Instructions have been sent to the United States military commission in Cuba fixing December 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease. The commission, acting upon these instructions, have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island. This order was not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. By December 1 it is expected to have troops and the government to preserve order. The proclamations that have been issued by the president establishing custom rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be treated will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

On October 18 Maj. Gen. Brooke will assume absolute control of the island from Porto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will have left Porto Rico at that time; if so they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. In the language of Secretary Alger, the United States will be glad to see the Spaniards the guests after October 1. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol. The custom houses, the money received for the goods, the management of the island will pass completely into Spanish control at the date set. The present custom regulations under proclamation of the president will prevail.

Plot to Kill the Kaiser. Anarchists in Alexandria Arrested Having in Their Possession Bombs.

The police of Alexandria, Egypt, have arrested nine Italian anarchists and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the coronation of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well-known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two full of bombs of great strength. In consequence a notification was made the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abdou, which Emperor William and the khedive were to visit. When the Kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

Recruits Under Martial Law. On the night of Oct. 3, at Honolulu, Second Lieutenant Merriam, United States army, and First Lieutenant Wheeler, New York Volunteers, deeded a martial law in Honolulu. Wheeler was promoted to major in charge of mounted infantry. For two hours things were lively. Citizens were ordered off the streets. Orders were enforced by mounted men under Wheeler's command. Sailors were chased aboard their ships, and two captains and a hospital steward had to scramble to safety. General King was very angry when he heard what was being done. The two officers will be court-martialed. Lieutenant Merriam is a son of General Merriam. It is stated that both men were under the influence of liquor.

American Forger in Austria. A man about 25 years of age, who gives his name as Antone Nanquette Regien, representing himself as a tourist and the son of a Philadelphia electrician, has been arrested at Troppan, capital of Austrian Silesia, for attempting to pass 28 forged Bank of England 20 pound notes. He speaks French and English fluently, but is believed to be one of a gang of skillful international forgers instead of an American.

Benno What He Proposed to Do. Charles Brockwitz, of New York, 50 years old, was sent to Blackwell's island for habitual mendacity. Brockwitz is said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000. He came here from Russia 20 years ago and at once devoted himself to begging as a profession. It is said his attempt to appear blind by gazing vacantly at the sun has finally destroyed his sight.

Guards of Hain Gault. A hundred and sixty soldiers from the Obdam, which arrived at New York from Porto Rico a few days ago, were taken in charge by Miss Helen Gilman's guests and comfortably housed in "Camp Walcott" on East Fifty-fourth street. The men are members of the First Kentucky, Fourth Ohio, Third Wisconsin, Twelfth Wisconsin and First United States volunteers corps.

Movements Toward Peace. More troops will leave San Francisco for Manila within a few days. No regiments from the north will be sent south until yellow fever has been conquered. Admiral Schley is confined to his hotel at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a sprained ankle.

The Philippine rebels have revolted against Aguinaldo, and Spain is encouraging them. To repair the damages of the Brooklyn sustained in the battle of July 3, will require \$11,297.

Twenty-seven Spanish transports are now on their way to Cuba to assist in the evacuation of the island. Secretary Alger does not fear the investigations now being made in the war department. He says witnesses may safely testify.

Gen. Garcia is urging the closest unity between Spaniards and Cubans on the island with a view towards future independence. Estimates are being prepared for water works and for digging artesian wells at Santiago. The works probably will cost \$500,000.

It now appears that the Cubans about Santiago pretended to disarm in order to get rations. They are as warlike and aggressive as ever. Volunteer soldiers at Camp Shipp, Ala., became engaged in a riot over a game of cards a few days ago. Several shots were fired and Sergeant Heise was killed.

The streets of Santiago, Cuba, are as clean as those of an ordinary American city. Gen. Wood's efforts are now directed to improving the water supply system.

The Philippine insurgents are becoming more and more independent. Now they refuse to allow American officers to land without permission

GUNS RESISTED IMPORTED LABOR.

THIRTEEN MEN KILLED.

A Trainload of Negro Miners Greeted With Bullets at Virden, Ill.—Gov. Tanner Had Refused Military Protection.

As the result of an attempt to bring negro miners to take the places of striking union miners at Virden, Ill., ten men were killed and eighteen wounded. Wednesday was a day of riot and bloodshed, the long expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes having occurred. At 12:40 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a Chicago & Alton special train bearing 300 negro miners from the South arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden coal company's mine, and immediately a terrific firing began.

The known dead are: Edward Welsh, Springfield; Frank Bilyeu, Springfield; Albert Smith, Mount Olive; Joe Kittery, Mount Olive; Ernest Keutner, Mount Olive; A. H. Brennan, Girard; D. H. Kiley, Chicago and Alton detective.

Battery B, of Galesburg, Ill., under Captain Craig, numbering 150 men, arrived during the night from Pana.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago & Alton spot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival.

At 12:40 o'clock the special passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester, revolver and firearms of all descriptions. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire.

Engineer Bart Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. He was thrown against the throttle, pulled it open, and with a jerk the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield.

The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters armed with Winchester, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners.

Eyes witnessed that the miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between 25 and 40. It is claimed that six within were wounded, but those in the tower held any communication with the outside and nothing can be learned. Word was, however, sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed.

Superintendent J. F. Eyster, in charge of one of the company stores, had been beaten to death by the enraged miners. The wounded man had been rescued several times from the infuriated mob by the police, but again and again fell into the hands of the strikers who finally succeeded in murdering him.

The dead miners were removed from the vicinity of the stockade to hotels and private stables, and the wounded miners were taken on litters to the station and taken to Springfield tonight on the 8 o'clock train.

Wednesday's shooting has resulted in thirteen deaths so far, as follows: Ernest Kittery, Ellis Smith, Ed Ketter, William Blum, Ernest Lammner, A. H. Brennan, Frank Bilyeu, Ed Green, Ernest Long, D. H. Kiley, A. W. Carroll, Al W. Morgan, Thomas Preston, William Harmon.

Thursday troops were landed at Virden with positive orders from the governor to allow no colored miners to alight from southern trains.

The cause of the strike was a demand from the miners for 40 cents a ton and they were offered 28 cents.

Manager Lukins of the mines, remained at his desk in the office all night, issuing orders to his men. He said to-night: "The blood of every man shed here is on the governor's head. He is absolutely outside of the law and has no justification whatever in refusing to send troops. If this train had come in before the interview with the governor was printed there would have been bloodshed, as the men knew they were disobeying the law and had exhibited an entirely different spirit from what they did after the interview was published. Most of them were ignorant enough to believe that they had a right to do as they pleased and having that, his statement that the miner had the same right to fight for his property, which was his labor, as the mine owner had to protect his property inspired these men to the action which they took in firing upon this train as soon as it came into the town."

In an interview with Governor Tanner regarding the Virden riot he said: "T. C. Louck, president, and Mr. Lutkin, superintendent of the Virden Coal Company, have made good their threats to land a trainload of imported labor from the South, and attempted to put them to work in the mine to the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the Winchester, such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal class, ex-convicts, who learned their trade while doing terms in the penitentiary of Alabama, after having been fully advised that their full knowledge that the landing of such imported laborers would precipitate a riot. I had wired them that if they brought these imported laborers they did so at their own peril, and would under the circumstances be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen. I intend to take such action as will prevent any further attempt to import labor into this State. I do not intend to have any more trouble of this kind."

Col. Young of the First Illinois cavalry, commanding the troops at Virden, was in Springfield Monday and reported to Adjt. Gen. Reese that all is quiet here, and that he does not fear any more trouble. Battery B, under Capt. Craig, remains at Virden, and Adjt.-Gen. Reese says he will not order it away for a few days yet.

The village of Laparade, Paris, is suffering from a plague of snakes.

Unfortunate Result of a Love Affair. Annie Contard, a 18-year-old shop girl of New York took a dose of carbolic acid Tuesday night and died a few hours later at Bellevue hospital. A love affair was the cause. Her mother was nearly crazed with grief at her daughter's action and disappeared from her home during the night. She had threatened to take her life, and it is believed she carried out her purpose Contard, the husband and father, who saw his little family wiped out in a single night, declares that he will also kill himself just as soon as he satisfies himself that his wife has carried out her threat.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

State of Ohio is Making an Attempt to Dissolve the Trust.

The investigation to attempt to prove to the supreme court of the state of Ohio that the Standard Oil Company is in contempt of that court was begun at the New Amsterdam hotel, New York, Tuesday. Those who are conducting it are the attorney general of the state of Ohio, Frank F. Monett, and Special Commissioner Allen T. Brinson, representing the supreme court of Ohio. They are assisted by E. E. Kinkead of Columbus.

Mr. Kinkead explained the case, saying: "In the case of Attorney General Monett against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio Judgment was awarded by the supreme court of Ohio, debarring the company from participating or having connection with the trust. It was held that the famous Standard Oil Company agreement was void. That was in 1892. Immediately afterward the Standard Oil trust called a meeting of the certificate holders, the meeting being held in New York City, March 21, 1892. At that meeting steps were taken to dissolve the trust and liquidating trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs, so the trust maintained. It has been six years since that meeting and all of that time has been taken up in liquidating the trust."

Mr. Kinkead said that the state of Ohio spent much time in trying to get the intention of the trust. Mr. Rockefeller once consented to answer twenty-six questions, but no more, and the commission is here to get those questions answered by him.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMISSION. United States Determined Not to Assume the Cuban Debt.

The American and Spanish peace commissions closed their first two weeks of labor at Paris last Saturday. The progress made has been chiefly by negative action and the attitude of the Americans.

The first article of the protocol provided that "Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." Naturally, the joint session was devoted to the Cuban article of the protocol. Naturally, too, the Americans opened their case by the assumption that little or no action was necessary regarding Cuba, on the ground that its disposition was definitely fixed by the terms of the protocol.

Whether the Americans declined any Spanish obligation on account of Cuba, none in Paris save those who were present, knew. Whatever may have transpired, whether the Spaniards were or were not advised that the United States refused to assume the Cuban debt, it may be distinctly said that with such light as is now had, the United States commission will consistently and to the end refuse to assume all or any part of the Cuban debt.

Large Contracts Awarded. Contracts for the electrical equipment of the New York Third avenue railroad were made last week as follows: Westinghouse-Walker Company, \$4,500,000; Johnson Hall Company, 15,000 tons of 10-pound rails; Pennsylvania Iron Company, 3,500,000 castings; National Conduit and Cable Company for subways, \$1,500,000.

Commissioner Travels in Style. The war investigating committee is now pursuing its researches in a splendidly equipped train of Pullman cars. Monday the camp at Jacksonville, Fla., was inspected. Their southern tour will occupy at least two weeks and all the military camps will be thoroughly investigated.

Cable Flashes. Emperor William of Germany is negotiating for a shooting estate in Scotland. There is an inadequate meat supply in Germany due to the barriers erected against foreign cattle. A Madrid dispatch says: Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is going to London to raise a loan.

Three conspirators against the emperor of Congo were hanged a few days ago. Their bodies were mutilated by the populace.

Sweden's minister of marine has decided to propose to the riksdag that a credit of over 20,000,000 kroner be voted for naval requirements.

The best efforts of the Chinese government are being put forth to secure measures which will bring back an era of prosperity to the empire.

A military plot against the French government has just been unearthed at Paris. The purpose was to remove some of the military officers.

The London board of trade has blamed the commander of the British steamer *Milwaukee*, Capt. Williams, for her recent wreck by being run ashore.

The soldiers returning to London from the Sudan are being royally entertained by their admiring countrymen. They have free access to all the theaters and other places of amusement.

The Spanish ambassador at Rome asserts that Spain will demand the intervention of the powers, if the United States insists on the annexation of the entire Philippines.

President McKinley's recent speeches in regard to increased responsibilities, are taken by Englishmen to refer to the Philippines, which islands Americans intend to retain.

In anti-Semitic riots that occurred at Kossow in Austrian Galicia on Friday night peasants plundered the Jewish quarter, killing ten persons and wounding many of the others.

Russia and some of the other European powers have advised France to settle her disputes with England by means of arbitration. The possession of Fashoda, in Africa, is the question in dispute.

Seven barges, containing 300,000 poods of naphtha, have been burned at the petroleum port of Astrakhan, Russia. Three persons were killed during the conflagration and several others were injured.

At a congress of mill owners in Odessa it was decided, owing to the decline in exports, to petition the government to grant bounties on flour "similar to those granted in the United States, France and Germany."

One of the leading features of the Lord Mayor's procession in London this year will be a car emblematic of Anglo-Saxon union, Britannia and Columbia, the central figures, being surrounded by the British colonies.

French advices from Djibouti say it is believed that the revolt of Ras Mani-gasse, the most important of the Abyssinian chiefs, was engineered by the British, but as he has only 10,000 men, and Menelik is sending 40,000 against him, it is thought he can't last long.

A new trade with the Philippines has sprung up. During the past six or seven weeks no less than 50 carloads of beer and six carloads of cigarettes have been sent there for the use of the Americans, though it is expected that the shipments may be welcomed by the natives.