

NINE MEN KILLED IN A RACE WAR.

SLAIN IN AMBUSH.

A Negro Assaults His Employer and is Chased by White Citizens—Blacks Fire a Volley Into the Pursuing Party.

Ten lives were sacrificed in a race war at Harpersville, Miss., a few days ago, and the feeling between the whites and blacks is so aroused that military aid has been invoked. The trouble was the result of an attempt to arrest a negro. One white deputy was killed, three wounded, and according to the latest report nine negroes have been killed by the citizens of Harpersville and neighborhood and the negroes killed.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Creditors have purchased the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern railroad. The coal mined in West Virginia this year will be over 3,000,000 tons above that of 1897.

The Judson dynamite works at Oakland, Cal., blew up last Saturday and two men were killed.

An American syndicate has offered to the Transvaal government a loan of \$12,500,000 at 5 per cent.

A Homestead, Pa., bricklayer has invented an automatic car coupler for which he received \$150,000.

A trust which will control the entire paving brick output in the United States has been formed at Chicago.

In order to curtail the production, five cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., closed down for four weeks last Monday.

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Three children of Michael Anderson, aged 2, 4 and 6 years respectively, were burned to death Tuesday at Reamington, Mich. Their house caught fire while the father was away and the mother was out milking.

A shell preserved as a relic of the war of 1812 accidentally got in among a lot of scrap iron at the Phoenix Iron Works at Ashland, O. It went into the furnace and exploded.

The steamer Ronanco arrived at Seattle a few days ago from St. Michaels with about 500 passengers and gold dust estimated at \$2,000,000, and of this the Canadian Bank of Commerce has \$600,000; the Bank of British North America \$150,000.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brechemin, who succeeds Dr. Huldekooper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated.

The trial of Captain L. Duncan, of Kansas, at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., charged with robbing the grave of Major Duke, a confederate officer, near Bull Run, has been postponed until the November term of court. The belief is general that the case will never be tried.

The Wainwright board, convened to determine the positions of the warships in the action at Santiago July 3, reports that Sampson was nearly ten miles away from the scene. Admiral Schley's claim that he was in the Colon when that ship surrendered was held good.

The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five judges of the superior court of Porto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish judges who do not desire to resign their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the peninsula.

B. F. Whitten, aged 73, filed a suit for divorce at Anderson, Ind., against Nellie M. Whitten, aged 16, his two-months bride. Whitten is a well-to-do merchant. His people attempted to head off the match. He now charges her with marrying him for his money. She comes from a prominent family.

The police of Minneapolis a few days ago found \$51,000 worth of government bonds in an old closet in South Minneapolis. They are all but all but \$5,000 of the bonds stolen from the Hardwood Manufacturing Company some two weeks ago, and had evidently been secreted by the thieves.

Serious trouble is brewing with the Magato tribe in the Zoutpans Berg district, south of the Limpopo river. The natives recently massacred a Lutheran missionary and his family at the town of Zoutpans Berg, and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish them. The affair has become a serious one.

Chief Opefu, with 20,000 followers fully armed and four cannon supplied by white traders, has attacked the Laager. Heavy fighting is proceeding.

BRYAN PREFERRED NOT TO TESTIFY

HIS WISH GRANTED.

His Lieutenant Colonel Speaks Concerning the Poor Clothing and Wormy Park Furnished the Third Nebraska Regiment.

Colonel William J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, was called before the war investigating commission at Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago. He asked to be excused from testifying, requesting that his lieutenant colonel be examined in his stead.

"You will, I have no doubt, understand my reasons for the request," he said.

"I think the request very proper and reasonable," responded Governor Weaver, and the entire commission assented to the concession. Colonel Bryan was excused with the request to send up his lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Viquain, of the Third Nebraska, a veteran of the civil war, and a graduate of the military school of West Point, said the regiment was excellently equipped, except that the tennage was poor. He also said that the quality of the clothing was bad. The park had been wormy at times and the benches tainted, but these had been exchanged for new ones.

Lieutenant Morrow, acting commissary of the Third Nebraska, mentioned one or two instances when poor bacon had been received and said there were occasional complaints from the men. Dr. Alex. Kent, pastor of the People's Church at Washington, and field agent at Jacksonville for the Red Cross, spoke of the absence of sheets and pillowcases at the Second division hospital in its early history.

Many men lay uncovered on account of the short supply of blankets. He supplied the deficiency. There was also at that time a shortage of tents and food suitable to typhoid fever patients.

"It seemed," he said, "as if the hospital was arranged upon a smaller scale than was demanded and as a consequence there was a constant demand upon the Red Cross to supply the deficiency."

Dr. Kent said he had heard many complaints concerning misconduct at the hospitals, but they had not generally proved well founded. He thought it had been difficult to get medical men of sufficient administrative ability to manage such institutions as the division hospitals. Men of the hospital corps were not capable. They did not, for instance, seem to regard it as in and out of a sick man's mouth and he had seen as many as six cases of this kind at one time.

The witness said the principal reason for the failure of the physicians to make requisitions on the government for supplies was found in the form of their making demands that would not be sanctioned.

The commission heard several of the professional female nurses. Miss Cope, chief nurse at the Third division hospital, said she was the first nurse first came to the camp there was only one nurse to each 40 or 60 patients, but this condition had been steadily improved. There was also in the beginning some scarcity of appliances for the sick, which the female nurses who had made complaints, but these were of the kind of persons who are never satisfied with any situation.

THEVEERY AND CORRUPTION

Mark the Last Days of the Spaniards in Cuba. High Prices for Transportation.

Paz y Libertad, one of the daily papers of Cienfuegos, Cuba, published with the sanction of the government, prints a manifesto with over 300 signatures, a good many of those of Spaniards, openly proclaiming Cuban independence.

On account of the fact that Spanish officers are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, army supplies are now a drug in the market in the interior, making legitimate trade impossible. It is asserted that as the Spanish rule in Cuba draws toward a close, corruption, plunder and robbery become daily more rampant.

The commission of the transportation, charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain, is charging an arbitrary price of \$4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up he is made to wait for several days when the amount claimed that there is no room. Generally the officer is glad to pay the tax in order to get away.

This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-as-grab-can game, and every one is expected to take his money while the Spanish sun still shines.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenues shows that during the month of September the receipts from all sources were \$21,713,389, against, as compared with September, 1897, of \$8,858,883.

The receipts from some of the sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, \$62,251; wine, \$22,121; Tobacco, \$4,229,928; gain, \$1,302,575; Fermented liquors, \$6,448,178; grain, \$4,170,632; Oleomargarine, \$142,574; gain, \$64,557.

FRENCH MURDERED BY CHINESE.

At the French cabinet meeting last Friday the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a dispatch from the French minister at Pekin, M. Gerard, announcing that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics had been massacred and burned to death in a church at Paklung by a riotous mob. M. Gerard immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese government, including pecuniary compensation. M. Delcasse instructed M. Gerard to instruct the Chinese foreign office that the French government would take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of the missionaries.

SPANIARDS LEAVE CUBA IN GREAT NUMBERS.

Gen. Wade, president of the American evacuation commission has telegraphed the war department from Cuba that 6,000 Spanish soldiers had been embarked already for Spain, and that arrangements had been completed for the embarkation of 40,000 more troops in the near future. On the whole this rate of progress, in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable.

A HERO AMONG THE DROWNED.

E. Simington, chief steward of the Mohegan, who went down with the vessel last week after lending all his efforts to save the passengers was chief steward of the Missouri when she rescued the passengers of the steamer Denmark in the Atlantic. On his body, which was washed ashore, was found a gold watch given him by the Americans for heroic conduct on that occasion. His picture is in the famous painting showing the Missouri's rescue, entitled "And Every Soul Was Saved."

BUSINESS REVIVING IN CUBA.

Capitalists are Investing and Confidence Among Merchants Has Been Restored.

Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton of the military department of Eastern Cuba, arrived in New York Thursday, accompanied by his aides. The general, who has been granted a leave of absence for 60 days on account of ill-health, looked fairly well and said that the voyage had done him a great deal of good. He will make an extensive report of the condition of affairs in the department of which he had charge while in Cuba. Speaking of the condition of affairs in Santiago and other portions of Eastern Cuba Gen. Lawton said:

"The general situation is good, and Gen. Wood, who is now in charge, is rushing the sundry work to completion as fast as possible. The people down the coast claim that in the history of Santiago the city was never so clean as it is at the present time. Business is reviving also and confidence among business men is almost completely restored."

"Capitalists are now investing money. The people have accepted the United States government with the utmost confidence."

"When asked as to the feeling in general about annexation the general looked quizzically at his questioner and said he was not prepared to talk about that matter just now. He added however:

"The great trouble is that the Cubans have an army. However, the great majority of the Cuban troops are anxious to discharge the authorities and have portions of the Cuban army under me, and was on intimate and most friendly terms with Gen. Calixto Garcia. This friendship brought about a very much better state of feeling toward the American troops and those in Garcia's command than had existed before."

"No serious breach of the peace and no robberies have been reported as having occurred in Eastern Cuba. Many of the Cuban soldiers are gradually leaving the army and returning to civil occupations."

GOVERNMENT IN NO HURRY.

Cuba Must be Free From Pestilence Before Our Troops Occupy the Island.

Reports received at the war department from the American military commissioners in Havana indicate that the government has not yet sufficiently advanced in Cuba to make it even reasonably safe to send any large number of American troops to the island just now. According to the latest advice from General Wade, president of the American commission, it probably will be December before additional troops will be required in Cuba.

This statement, in connection with the assurances that the Spanish officials are earnestly trying to complete the evacuation of the island, has tended to reassure the authorities as to a postponement of the original date of the completion of the evacuation a month beyond the date originally fixed upon. It is felt, however, that there is no actual loss of time upon this score since the delay only affords opportunity to better arrange the military troops in the United States now being prepared for garrison duty, but meantime the Hecker board, now in Cuba selecting camp sites, will be enabled to have almost every detail of the camps and the comfortable quarters which will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

BLANCO'S SHREWD PLAN.

Had Intended to Place Himself at the Head of a Republic in Cuba.

A story of a most sensational nature comes from Havana concerning a plot formed in Havana by leading Spaniards, including Capt. Gen. Blanco and Gen. Pando, to proclaim an independent Spanish-American republic in Cuba, which would eventually revert to Spain.

The scheme, it is alleged, was deeply and cleverly laid and all the preliminary steps were taken toward carrying it into execution. The destruction of Cervera's fleet, followed shortly by the surrender of Gen. Toral in Santiago and the comfortable quarters which will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

It is said that Gen. Blanco was bitterly opposed to the action of the Madrid government in entering into the peace negotiations. He is reported to have taken into consultation Gen. Pando, together with his staff and chief supporters, including the leaders among the volunteers of Havana, and after repeated conferences the plan, so the Cubans aver, was agreed upon.

THOUSANDS OF SPANIARDS REMAIN.

General Wade, the president of the American military commission in Havana, has informed the war department that Captain General Blanco has offered the Spanish soldiers to secure their own transportation from the army and give them their back pay if they desire to remain in Cuba. The Spanish commissioners and the evacuation commission estimate that about 15,000 soldiers will avail of this offer, but General Wade believes that the actual figures will be much larger.

EMPEROR'S ILLNESS EXPLAINED.

The emperor of China is believed to be afflicted with an incurable disease, though it is probable that he will linger for a considerable time. The French physician who recently examined the emperor has reported to the tsung li yamen that his majesty is suffering from albuminuria, with incipient phthisis and great debility.

GROUND GLASS CAUSED DEATH.

Ground glass placed in the oatmeal of former Senator Rudolph Sanderson, of Battle Creek, Mich., is said to have caused his death. His wife is charged with the crime. The senator was 80 years of age and his wife is 23. He left a large estate.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

Commander Snow has taken charge of the naval station at Porto Rico. Spanish authorities estimate that the cost of evacuating Cuba will be \$16,000,000.

Aguinaldo's insurgent army consists of 37,000 men and he has 9,000 prisoners of war.

A franchise for an electric line from Santiago, Cuba, to El Caneo has been granted.

The sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment received a tremendous ovation at Oil City, Pa., last Wednesday on the occasion of its return home.

Spaniards are removing all the guns at Havana in spite of the provisions of the protocol and the protest of the American peace commissioners.

The American commission has informed the Spanish commissioners that the United States troops would begin to come to the island during November.

Secretary of War Alger has ordered the mustering out of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The Tenth Pennsylvania recruits at Honolulu have been ordered to proceed to Manila on an early transport, although the majority wish to come home now.

FRANCE LAYS CLAIM TO FASHODA.

WAS THERE FIRST.

England Persistent in Her Demands for the Evacuation of the Soudan City—Russia May Take a Hand in the Matter.

France claims the possession of the Soudan city in Africa, Fashoda, by right of prior occupation. England recognizes no such right and the relations between the two countries are threatening.

France has semi-officially declared that she cannot yield outright in the Fashoda affair without the sacrifice of national honor, and there can be no possible back-swing on the part of Lord Salisbury without placing England in the position of having bluffed and then laid down.

The Fashoda yellow book issued by the French government takes the ground that neither England nor Egypt has any right in the Soudan without the sultan's consent, and that France being first at Fashoda claims it by right of prior occupation.

Whether this ground be tenable or not, England cannot concede any dual occupation of Egypt or the Upper Nile, and she has spent millions in the conquest of the latter from the mahdi.

The report from Cherbourg that the French army is being massed at coast fortresses serves but to add fuel to the flames, and the feeling throughout England is deeper and more intense than ever.

There can be no question, according to those in a position to judge, that England means business. She is not averse to a war with France or even with France and Russia combined, a having occurred in Eastern Cuba. Many of the Cuban soldiers are gradually leaving the army and returning to civil occupations."

England has been looking for years with ever-increasing disfavor on the growing good feeling between these two powers, and has become imbued with the idea that it bodes no good to her. Therefore, if she must come to blows with them, she prefers to take them single handed.

In diplomatic circles it is not thought probable that Russia will actively assist France, as in that event Germany would of necessity be compelled to take a hand in the game.

Germany could not afford to passively look on while England was being defeated and France and Russia power and prestige enhanced, for the next step might be an attempt to regain Alsace-Lorraine.

Great Britain's naval strength is equivalent to that of France and Russia combined. The English have in commission in European waters 28 battleships, the French 18, and the Russians 9.

Britain has 62 battleships, France 36, Britain has 14 coast defense ships, France 16, Britain has 195 cruisers, France has 34. Britain has in the Maje and her eight sisters incomparable first-class battleships. The coast defense ships of France include a large number of armored gunboats and eight British first class in the war with France will be to defeat its main fleet in battle. Her second aim will be to maintain a sufficient force of cruisers or privateers designed to prey upon commerce. Its third object will be to capture the coaling stations and colonies of France. These are more valuable now than they were before the use of steam.

The insurgent troops at Manila are becoming desperate. They have had no pay for three months. The promise of complete independence is the only thing that has thus far prevented a revolt.

Dan Connor, a mine boss at Wallace, Idaho, was ordered to leave the county a few days ago by a mob of armed miners. Connor had discharged several mine workers for incompetency.

WARING ABORIGINES.

Natives of Formosa Attempt to Rid the Land of the Japanese.

The steamship Victoria brings news that two more battles have been fought in Formosa between the Japanese troops and the natives, who seek to exterminate all the Japanese on the island. Europeans and numbers of Chinese merchants are fleeing to Amoy by every steamer.

One thousand aborigines attacked and set fire to one of the principal Japanese military stations. After eight hours desperate fighting the natives retreated. In this battle more than 200 were killed. On the following day a large band of natives advanced to Hanko, burning the station at Tajo. Japanese troops reached Hanko at the same time and surprised the aborigines in their headquarters at Anko, which was burned. In another battle scores of natives were shot down.

The overflowing of the Yellow river in Shantung provinces has swept villages away by hundreds. One hundred thousand people are ruined and homeless, crouching along the river banks in the pitiless rain. Two thousand were drowned.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Philippine Congress Opposed to a Policy Restoring Spain's Power.

The Philippine congress has been in session since Thursday, September 15. The first thing decided was that the Philippine republic should not countenance any policy that should be agreed upon whereby Spain would have anything further to do with the islands, and would resist by force of arms any such measure.

A vote was taken on the policy of annexation to the American republic, and annexation was decided upon by a large majority, some seven out of eight voting in favor of annexation. Aguinaldo now expresses himself as personally in favor of annexation, adding that he does not think that the natives generally will support such a policy.

LAW TO DISCOURAGE LYCHING.

The circuit court has handed down a decision in the case of Ben Church against Champlain county, O., for the lynching of Click Mitchell two years ago, and it gives the nearest \$5,000. The common pleas court held the law unconstitutional, and the circuit court reversed the former's decision. The case will now go to the supreme court.

WHEELER HAS AN ENEMY.

During a speech at Jackson, Miss., a few days ago United States Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, said the people everywhere were lauding Gen. Joe Wheeler to the skies. He did not think he deserved it. It was a strange thing to him, indeed, to notice that one so distinguished as Gen. Wheeler should be the only southern congressman who voted in favor of the bill authorizing the issuance of bonds. He said Wheeler was not appointed major general until after the issuance of those bonds, and now he was an apologist for the administration.

PORTO RICO FREE.

Admiral Schley Takes an Important Part in the Ceremonies—Work of the Evacuation Commission Now Over.

Promptly at noon Tuesday the American flag was raised over San Juan, Porto Rico. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh regular infantry with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed in the morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people in the streets.

Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment band, with Troop H of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At last the clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flag pole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro Maj. Dean and Lieut. Castle of Gen. Brooke's staff hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired 31 guns each.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have been crowned with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

The secretary of war received the following: "San Juan, October 18.—Flags have been raised on public buildings in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete. Brooke, chairman."

In view of the fact that with the acquisition of the island of Porto Rico by the United States, about 800,000 inhabitants of this island lost their Spanish citizenship, and those in Porto Rico shall become of these people politically becomes of importance. Madrid advises report that leading citizens in Porto Rico have already taken steps to become citizens of the United States. This is an error, for the law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed.

Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide for a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people conditioned as those in Porto Rico. In the treaty of peace which terminates a war, but it may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Porto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the president to confer citizenship upon the Porto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island.

SPANISH OFFICIALS RETAINED.

Gen. Brooke's Policy Causes No Discontent in Porto Rico.

Gen. Brooke now at Porto Rico has made no mention to the war department of any discontent expressed by Porto Ricans over the retention in office by him of certain officials of the defunct Spanish administration. The department is satisfied that the general is managing affairs in Porto Rico with wisdom and prudence and it would require very strong representations to induce him to interfere with the execution of his plans. It is presumed that he is proceeding according to the admirable methods followed by General Lawton and General Wood in administering affairs at Santiago, namely, avoiding any disturbance of the routine of public business by retaining temporarily in the service such of the incumbent officials as appeared to be disposed to carry out the new order of things in a loyal spirit and only substituting insurgent leaders gradually, in moments when the changes are not injurious.

SPANIARDS WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

The Spanish military commission at Havana has sent a reply to the American note concerning the evacuation of the island. The Spaniards continue to insist that the troops can't be sent from the island as readily as the Americans desire.

The Spanish note declares that evacuation, according to the terms of the protocol, means only the withdrawal of the military from the island, and not the surrender of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba. This latter question is a matter to be settled by the peace commissioners in Paris. Until it is settled the Spanish government is sovereign here. The note concludes with a declaration that it is a physical impossibility for the Spanish troops to leave for several months.

ADMIRAL DEWEY COMING HOME.

The San Francisco Evening Post says that Admiral Dewey will arrive in that city on December 6. He will come here on the steamer City of Pekin, which is due to arrive here on the date from the Orient. Admiral Dewey is interested in several mining enterprises on this coast, and it is these interests that prompt his coming at this time. He has telegraphed friends in this city that he has already applied for leave of absence.

Senator Proctor has been re-elected by the Vermont legislature.

STRANGLED HER THREE CHILDREN.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted in Toronto, Canada, a few days ago, when Eliza Burrill, wife of a well-to-do mechanic, became demented and strangled her three children, Ethel, aged 8; Stanley, aged 3, and Harold, aged 11 years. The husband of the woman found all of them on their mother's bed dead when he awoke from work. The woman says she did not want them to grow up wicked.

CABLE FLASHES.

Li Hung Chang and the dowager Empress of China are reported married.

The Emperor of China is not dead as has been reported, but seriously ill. The nature of the ailment has not been decided.

The Sultan has presented to Emperor William a magnificent sword, and to the empress a diamond necklace of almost priceless value.