The Commissioners However Will Endeavor Secure the Best Possible Indemnity From the United States Sagasta's Policy.

The Madrid correspondent of the

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: "The cabinet has concluded that the wiscest policy is to accept the American terms, leaving to the Spanish commissioners full power to secure the best possible indemnity, and to place on record, if the American commissioners will permit, a protest against the American interpretation of the protocol as affecting the Philippines and against the peace conditions generally.

"The decision of the cabine! is approved in political and financial circles. I understand, however, that the deliberations of the ministers were very protracted. Senor Sagasta, Duke Almodovar de Rio and Senor Pulgeerver had great difficulty in inducing some of their colleagues to accept the small indemnity. Undoubtedly the situation is hard and critical, but ministers say Senor Sagasta is determined to confront all opposition until the cortes is convoked, probably at the end of December, when he will demand a vote of confidence, virtually implying approval of the treaty and the conservation of his party."

The last and final demand has been made of Spain by the United States peace commissioners. She must give up the Philippines. In return she is to receive \$20,000,000 cash.

It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine Islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Culan insurrection.

It is also declared that the United States desires to treat on the reliquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Culan insurrection.

on. It is also declared that the United It is also declared that the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886, and also of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands for an American naval station and of cable landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

heretofore in force.

The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners and the counterproposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the pay-ment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected American commissioners, the deeming it essential that the

by the American commissioners, the latter, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of peace, their government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelage of the Philippines; but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

of peace.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation a stipulation to the effect that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into the Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States a proposition for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States, against Spain, and of Spain against the United States, that may have

against Spain, and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

The United States holds 14,000 Spanish prisoners at Manila. Many of them wish to join the American army.

Great indignation exists in Spain on account of the demands of the United States in regard to the Philippines and it is advised that the \$20,000,000 offered for the Islands be spurned.

London papers concede the generosity of the United States Peace Commissioners and express the opinion that Spain would be foolish to reject them. They express universal gratification at the announcement of "an open-door" policy in the Philippines.

NATIONS UNITE

nce and Italy Agree Upon a Commer Treaty Which Removes Former Priction.

Treaty Which Removes Former Friction.

It was quite unexpectedly announced a few days ago that a commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment, except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tax. A bill embodying the agreement will be submitted immediately to the Chamber of Deputies.

The negotiations that have culminated in these arrangements have been on foot for two years, but nobody believed that a definite agreement was pending.

Heved that a definite agreement was pending.

It is believed that the Fashoda affair was instrumental in inducing France to grant the necessary concessions, though it is noteworthy that the slik duties, which caused the breaking of the treaty in 1887, remain almost unchanged. The negotiations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The exact effect of the concessions involved is not known yet, but it is expected that they will have an important and political influence for the removal of a long-standing friction between the two countries.

The treaty, it is noticed, was concluded during the absence of Emperor William from Germany, and there is much speculation regarding its probable results upon the European alliances.

President Will Receive Advice.

The Anti-Imperialist league, an organization originating in Massachusetts and of which ex-Gov. Boutwell is president, last week, through its sector, presented to President McKinley a "protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippins islands in any event and over any other forcers territory without the free consent of the procee thereof, believing such action would be dangerous to the republic, astatul of its resources, in violation constitutional principles and president with march and appearance will

NEWS ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Miller was placed on he retired list last Wednesday. C. W. Couldock, the veteran actor, died at New York last Sunday. The Alabama house of representatives has voted a \$500 sword to Lieut.

A headache powder caused the death of Miss Edna West of Pittsburg last Sunday.

Doctor Parkhurst of New York preached against expansion on Thanksgiving day.

Walter McWhirrel, a life convict in a Montreal prison has just failen heir to an immense estate in Scotland.

Brewers are weary of the war tax of \$1.00 a barrel on beer and will ask congress at the next session to repeal the act.

the act.

A silver bell costing \$2,000 will be presented to the Cruiser New Orleans, by the people of the city for which she was named.

A canvass of the principal business men of Pittsburg showed an almost unanimous opinion against annexing the Philippines.

The Baldwin hotel at San Francisco was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. Four persons were killed. Loss will reach \$1,509,000.

Admiral Schiey was tendered a ban-quet by the Brooklyn club last Friday. Chauncey Depew and Gen. Tracy were the principal speakers. Two negresses held up and robbed a well-dressed man in Pittsburg a few days ago directly in front of the city hall. They were captured.

Robbers cut the throat of aged Grandma" Wynn, a wealthy woman who owned half the town of Brooklyn, Ill. They made a big haul.

The British ship, Cromartyshirs which sunk the steamer La Bourgogne last July left Philadelphia last week with 2,350 tons of bituminous coal for Chill

Chili.

Lieut. Hobson is now at Annapolis to take up the direction of his course in naval architecture. He was compelled to give up the raising of the Colon at Santiago.

Colon at Santlago.

A dose of morphine enabled 16-yearold Lorton Harrison of Newport News.
Va., to commit suicide last Tuesday.
Itis girl had flirted with another boy
at church Sunday night.

George S. Willits of Chicago died in
Porto Rico yast week of sunstroke.
He had gone there in the interest of
Chicago capitalists who wanted to invest money in the island.

Ex. Malagram, George, Rothr etc., of

Ex-Alderman George Rothr ck. of Allegheny, Pa., died in a patrol waron a few days ago while being taken to the hospital, having been found wan-dering on the streets iii.

Lyman Abbott, who for ten years has occupied the pulpit of Piymouth church, Brooklyn, will resign. His doctor advised him to do so. He will devote himself to writing. The vault of the Wrentham National

bank at Wrentham, Mass., was blown open by burglars last Saturday and rifled. About \$2,600 in cash and notes valued at \$65,000 are missing.

Miss Lizzle C. Percival, a well-known buyer of dry goods for a Chica-go house was ejected from the Wal-dorf hotel, New York, some weeks ago. She now sues for \$50,000 damages. The beginning of the year 1899 may see the greatest strike in the bitumin-ous coal industry on record. Pittsburg district miners will demand 79 cents per ton as price for digging run of mine, which operators will refuse.

On and after December 5, the People's bank of Philadelphia will pay all claims still due to depositors. When the bank failed President McManes piedged him-self to pay all depositors dollar for dollar, and he has kept his word.

General Butier, of the Cuban evacu-ation commission, arrived in Wash-ington last week and reported that all the Spaniards will be out of the island before Christmas, some days before the date set for the evacuation, Janu-

The anti-imperialist league, organiz-ed at Boston last week expects to get 10,000,000 names to a petition, protest-ing against American sovereignty over the Philippines. The endiess chain method of letter writing will be used in securing signatures.

The two men who last Wednesday broke into Wilson's private bank at Utica, O., and stole \$14,000, are still at large, but the buggy in which the men were seen in Utica prior to the robbery has been found. It contained a paper upon which the men had figured their winnings.

winnings.

Andrew Carnegie in a letter to a New York paper attacks President McKinley's policy, alleging that the "open door" in the Philippines means that American manufacturers will be entirely shut out because other countries are geographically nearer the archipelago. He furthermore says that under the Constitution free trade between the Philippines and this country must be established with annexation and that this means the destruction of the hone industries in tobacco, sugar, hemp, etc. sugar, hemp, etc.

Robert B. Roosevelt, secretary of the

Robert B. Roosevelt, secretary of the executive committee of the society for the protection of soldiers, sent a stinging letter to the war commission at New York, warning the members that the country is in no mood for a whitewash, the commission having found all the evidence necessary to prove gross blundering in the conduct of the war. The nation now expects the commission to place the responsibility.

William F. H. Schroeder, a wealthy retired real estate dealer of St. Louis, aged 53 years, reported Tuesday that his wife, aged 30, whom he married 18 months ago, had left home and taken with her money and valuable papers valued at \$27,000. Said Mr. Schroeder: "I am confident that my wife has not cloped with a man. I think her mind is temporarily unbalanced because of sickness, and I hope that she will return to me."

BRITISH TRADE DECREASING.

Due to the New Tariff Regulations of the

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the London Board of Trade, discussing the subject of British trade before the Croydon chamber of com-

before the Croydon chamber of com-merce recently said he regretted to have to confess that the exports for the year ended with October had de-creased \$13,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

"Although," said Mr. Ritchie, "we are gradually making up the leeway, it is impossible to conceal a feeling of anxiety. Although we ought not to be surprised that we are being so rapidly overhauted in exports by other nations, especially by the United States and Germany, it is a regrettable fact that, while since 1891 the exports of the United States have increased 18 per cent, Great Britain's exports have de-creased 5 per cent.

Cisveland Postoffice Robbery.

SIX PERSONS MEET AWFUL DEATHS.

BOILER EXPLODES.

California River Steamer Wrecked-Terrible Agony Caused by Escaping Steam-Englneer's Wife Blown Through the Roof.

Six persons met awful death by the explosion of a boller on the river steamer T. C. Walker at Fourteen Mile Slough near Stockton, Cal., last Sunday. Eleven men were dangerous-Sunday. Ele y wounded.

Sunday. Eleven men were dangerously wounded.

The dead are: John Tulan, captain
of the T. C. Walker; W. A. Blunt, the
agent in charge of shipping of sugar
beets from the Moss tract to the
Crockett factory; Watson Henry, of
Stockton, engineer of the T. C. Walker; Mrs. Henry Watson, wife of the
chief engineer: Jerry Daly, fireman;
Ferdinand Law, passenger.

The screams of the men who were
locked in their rooms near the pilot
house were heartrending. Captain
John Tulan had been blown from his
bed against the door of the stateroom
and so seriously injured that he could
not move. He was virtually roasted
allye.

not move. He was virtually roasted alive.

Watson Henry, the chief engineer, and his wife, were in their room near the pilot when the explosion occurred. Mrs. Henry was blown through the roof. The flooring was blown upward and she was hurled with great violence a distance of 20 feet toward the bow of the boat. She was horribly crushed by the fury of the explosion, and also badly scalded with escaping steam. Her injuries proved fatal. She retained her consciousness until a few moments before her death. Her suffering was so intense that she begged the physicians in attendance to end her life, but all that could be done was to deaden the pain by the use of narcotics.

Mr. Henry was terribly scalded. He

Henry was terrably scalded. He

Mr. Henry was terribly scalded. He was thrown some distance away, but not so far as his wife. He died shortly after being brought to the city.

Underneath the lower deck, where the deckhands slept, groans and screams were terrible, for the unfortunate imprisoned men were receiving the full force of the steam as it came from the boilers. Eight of them were almost roasted alive. Those who were able made their way to the deck as best they could, while the more seriously injured were unable to get out. Arms and faces of those near the main entrance were frightfully scalded.

What caused the explosion will probably never be known. The steam drum burst with terrible violence.

GOLD SEEKERS MASSACRED.

Shipwrecked, They Make a Landing and Fall Into the Hands of Indians.

Into the Hands of Indians.

Shipwrecked on the bleak shores of Western Alaska, and then massacred by Indians, was the fate of a party of fifteen gold-seckers who left Puget sound last Decoration Day to seek their fortunes on the Kuskokwim river. The expedition left Puget sound on the steam schooner Lackme, having two barges in tow, in one of which was the little steamer Jesse, which was to be used on the Kuskokwim river as a tender for the prospectors. At Dutch harbor the party was joined by Rev. Weber, a Moravian missionary, and his wife and child, who were going to establish a mission station on the Kuskokwim river.

Arriving at the mouth of the river, the steamer Jesse was launched from

Arriving at the mouth of the river, the steamer Jesse was launched from a barge on the south side, together with her own barge, the Minerva, the Lackme proceeding on to St. Michael. In the middle of last September word reached here that the Jesse, while trying to enter the mouth of the river with the barge in tow, was wrecked, and all on board lost except an Indian who happened to be on the barge. From a report brought down by a Russian named R. Malakoff, who has just arrived from Nunivak island, about 100 miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim river, instead of being drowned, the party succeeded in getting ashore. Indians who were camped near the scene of the wreck rendered great assistance in saving both lives and supplies, but afterwards massacred the entire party while asleep.

BLANCO RESIGNS.

No Celebration Attended the Inauguration of New Governor.

New Governor.

Marshal Blanco last Saturday morning formally resigned the office of governor and captain general of the island of Cuba in favor of General Jimines Castellanos. The ceremony took place in the throne room of the palace without any further solemnity than that the secretary of the government read the royal decrees on the subject in the presence of the president of the colonial government and Generals Parrado, Solano, Ruiz and Tejada. The ceremonies and festivities attending the taking of the oath of office in previous years upon the apfice in previous years upon the ap-pointment of a new governor general were dispensed with on the present occasion. There was merely a formal turning over of the military command.

Turk Ordered Christians Killed.

Turk Ordered Christians Killed.

During the trial recently of the murderers of the Tzangaki family at Canea, Island of Crete, the deposition of a Mussulman was read. It said that at the time of the massacres Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, assembled the influential Mussulmans and invited them to massacre all the Christians found in Candia in 24 hours after the meeting. The Pasha's remarks were uttered in the presence of Major Churchill, the commander of the gendarmeric, who protested strongly, and was ordered by Edhem Pasha to leave the room.

He Would Kill the Emperor

An umbrella maker of Oldenburg Germany, who boasted he had been chosen by lot to assassinate Emperor William on the latter's return from Palestine, has been sentenced to three

years' imprisonment, after having been convicted of less majests. OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Spain has advertised her fine floating dry dock at Havana for sale. Four companies of the second regi-ment volunteer engineers have arrived

ment volune.

at Havana.

Spain has just entered into contract
with a navigation company to furnish
10 more steamers to bring Spanish
soldlers home from Cuba.

The transport Chester left Savannah, Ga., last Monday with the 15th United States infantry on board for Cuba.

The quartermasters department has opened bids for nearly 10,000,000 feet of lumber which is to be used in building barracks for our soldiers in Cuba.

Street cleaning has been suspended in Havana on account of the mules and oxen being unable to do the work not receiving sufficient nourishment. The Manila correspondent of the German "Vossische Zeitung" draws a gloomy picture, dwelling upon the alleged prevalence of drunkenness and other excesses among the American

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Will Have No Special Privileges-Statement by Chairman Dingley.

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, in an interview the other day, explained the term "open-door policy" as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines in case they should be acquired by the United States.

they should be acquired by the United States.

"The phrase 'open-door policy' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, "means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of a country it simply means that imports from all other countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the sainon with territorial form of government, be-

applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the union with territorial form of government, because the Constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States, under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes the congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tarks' should continue in force until congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an opendoor policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to those islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

A JUDGE'S POWER.

A JUDGE'S POWER.

Issues an Injunction Restraining the Police From Interfering With a Ball.

From interfering With a Ball.

Judge Gibbons of Chicago a few days ago granted a temporary injunction restraining the city of Chicago, the mayor and the general superintendent of police from interfering with a masque ball. The opinion made Chief Kipley angry, and shaking his hand at the court, he said: "A part of my duties is to prevent the gathering together of disorderly persons or criminals. If I have anything to say they shall not do so. I will prevent them."

"Please come back, Mr. Kipley, if you don't mind," said Judge Gibbons, as the chief strode away. Mr. Kipley returned to the bar, and the judge said: "I want it understood, Mr. Kipley, that until some higher court reverses them, my decisions and the injunctions granted by me are law, and

verses them, my decisions and the injunctions granted by me are law, and if any one tries to interfere with them, even though he be a high police officer, Mr. Kipley, he will find himself in jail in a very short time. The people who want to go to this ball will go, Mr. Kipley, and when they are there, if they do anything which is against the law, you have the right to go in to arrest them."

THOROUGHLY CHRISTENED.

Battleship Wisconsin Launched at San Fran

Battleship Wisconsin Launched at San Francisco.—Two Bottles of Wine Used.

At the Union iron works, San Francisco, last Saturday another great marine fighting machine was added to the aiready large fleet of Pacific war vossels. The vessel which slid from the ways was the battleship Wisconsin, the largest of the vessels built for the United States government by the Union iron works. The launching of the big vessel was effected without a hitch, and she now rests calmly on the waters of the bay. When the big vessel slid down the ways the warships, in the harbor fired salutes and there was a terrible din from the steam whistles. The controversy over the kind of wine to be used in the christening was settled by the use of two bottles of champagne, one of French make, provided by the Wisconsin christening committee and another of California champagne, provided by the Union iron works.

POWERFUL ICE BREAKER.

Russia Determines to Keep the Baltic Open all

There has just been launched in England, at the yards of Armstrong. Whitworth & Co., what is, without a doubt, the largest ice-breaking steamer in the world, for its displacement is no less than 8,000 tons. This was built for the Russian government, which is going to make an effort on a large scale to keep the Baltic open all winter.

large scale to keep the Baltic open all winter.

Beside this vast ice crusher, the ice-breakers of the Canadian lakes, which are able to crush through four feet of ice, are merely infants. The new Russian boat is provided with a forward propeller, which is calculated to vastly assist in the crushing process by disturbing the water under the ice and depriving it of support. The stern of the ice breaker is cut into a recess, into which the stern of another vessel can be securely lashed and thus be given the utmost protection from her powerful consort. powerful consort.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

Andrew Carnegie Presents \$1,000 to Further the Movement.

The organization of the Anti-Imperialist League was completed at Boston

ialist League was completed at Boston a few days ago. Ex-Governor Boutwell has been choosen President and Andrew Carnegie, First Vice President of the league.

It has been decided to print the address of the league to the people of the country and to give it the widest distribution. The protest to the President and to Congress will be printed as an advertisement in many newspapers, with the request that all persons who are interested will clip it out, get signatures and forward them to the Secretary of the league at Washington. Several checks were received by the league, in addition to Mr. Carnegie's for \$1,000.

Why Taxes are Heavy

Why Taxes are Heavy.

It is learned that the municipality of Beyrout spent the whole of the coming year's taxes in entertaining the German emperor, making it necessary to collect the taxes for 1990 immediately. When the Turkish fleet was ordered to escort the Hohensoilern, the German impertal yacht, it was found that the vessels were without coal. A local merchant was asked to furnish the necessary fuel, but he refused unless he was paid in advance. The admirst then cabled to Constantinople. He got no money, but the suitan sent a decoration to the merchant and conferred upon him the title of pashs.

VESSELS WRECKED IN A BLIZZARD

MANY LIVES LOST.

The Storm Tears Ships From Their Moorings and Dashes Them Against the Iron Piers. Railroad Traffic Suffers.

A dozen or more coasting vessels were driven ashore in Boston harbor during the blizzard last Sunday, and the great ocean ateamer Obio, of the Wilson line, was torn from her moorings and driven high and dry on Spectacle Island. Schooners and coal barges with two anchors out and every reason to expect safe weathering of the gale were dragged from their moorings and hurled against pler heads, dashed on Islands and rocks or sunk outtright.

The Obio lies about a mile from the place of the Venetian wreck. Ashore not far from the Obio is the schooner C. A. White, from Baltimore, but she will probably float. Just above Spectacle Island is Thompsons Island, and on the beach are three down-east lumbermen, the Watchman, Fred A. Emerson, S. E. Rappine and a vessel believed to be the Virginia. The schooners John S. Ames and Lizzie Dyes are also ashore at Ft. Warren. It is said two men were washed overboard from the Virginia.

Further out in the bay the casualities began with the sinking of at least one coal barge, if not two, and the loss of the crew of four of each. The schooner Abel E. Babcock, from Philiadelphia, which came around Cape Cod and anchored late in the day outside of Boston light, is reported to have foundered with her crew of seven men. Two other coal barges are ashore at Galloupe's island.

All the captains of the fleet who were lucky enough to round the Cape and make the harbor in safety say that the storm was the most terrible that they ever experienced in Massachusett's bay.

The record-breaking November blizzard swept over the greater portion of New England last Sunday, completely demorralizing traffle of every description of New England last Sunday, completely demorralizing traffle of every description.

The record-breaking November bliz-zard swept over the greater portion of New England last Sunday, completely demoralizing traffic of every descrip-tion and well nigh paralyzing tele-graphic and telephonic communica-tion, while the northwest gale, coming on a high course of tides, drove the sea far beyond its usual limits and

sea far beyond its usual limits and made a mark along shore exceeded only by the memorable hurricane of 1851.

Fortunately the storm was heralded sufficiently in advance by the weather bureau to detain most of the coastwise shipping in safe harbors, but the warning was entirely unheeded and ignored by those on shore, with the result that nearly everyone, especially the railroads and electric companies, was caught napping, and suffered accordingly.

was not a railroad in New There was not a railroad in New England that was not more or less tied up by the heavy fall of snow, and the great drifts, and the roads run-ning along the coast, like the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Hoston & Maine, had the added dif-ficul— of frequent washouts at places exposed to the heavy seas.

HE CRITICISED THE EMPEROR.

A New Yorker Gives His Views and Lands in

A New Yorker Gives His Views and Lands in a German Prison.

Frank Knaak, of New York, has been arrested on the charge of lese majeste, said to have been committed while sitting with his wife in a fashionable restaurant at Berlin, Germany. It is alleged that he referred in an offensive manner to the emperor, and a person who heard him immediately summoned a policeman. Although Mr. Knaak had several witnesses who denied that he had made the alleged remark, he was thrown into jail. The officials of the United States embassy have done everything possible to bring about his release, and a large amount of bail has been offered. J. B. Jackson, the United States charge d'affaires, has had two interviews with Herr Richtnofen, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the subject. Mr. Knaak is a civil engineer, and is interested in the Niagara water power.

Returned the Stolen Money.

Seventeen years ago John Carvarick of Jersey City, N. J., stole \$31 from a butcher. Last Tuesday he gave the police an equal amount with the request that it be returned to the butcher. He also expressed a willingness to go to jail if the butcher so desired but the latter was satisfied with the

CABLE FLASHES.

money.

Venezuela is to have an exposition In a statement Mmc. Dreyfus, wife of the famous captive on Devil's isl-and, gave 15 reasons tending to show

bis innocence. The anti-anarchist conference was opened at Rome last week in the Corsini palace by Vice-Admiral Canevaro, minister of foreign affairs. All the European nations were represented.

European nations were represented.

The ministers of Great Britain.

France, Russia and Italy called at the
Athens palace and formally appointed

Prince George of Greece as high commissioner in Crete, this in spite of the
protests of the suitan.

President Faure of France a few days ago went to Lens, donned a suit of miners clothes and descended into the pit. He was well received and dis-suaded the miners from engaging in a strike which had been planned.

Emperor William has returned to Germany to find the people politically agitated because he has insisted on dominating the government with his personality. Trouble is looked for when the reichstag convenes Decem-

ber 6.

The current issue of the Petit Jour-nal Pour Rire of France has, at the re-quest of Count Von Munster, the Ger-man ambassador at Paris, been confiscated for publishing caricatures of Emperor William's visit to the Holy Land.

Recause of the friendship of Recause of the friendship of the United States England shows little-concern over the tariff treaty recently made between Italy and France, the former's powerful navy thus being thrown to the side of the Franco-Russian compact.

The Thanksgiving banquet of the American society in London, which was held at the Hotel Cecil, was a glorification of Anglo-American relendship. Three hundred Americans and their English guests sat at a table under the entwined flags of the two nations.

The German press has been exhort-

The German press has been exhorting the government to claim the Suluislands in the Philippine group, providing Spain relinquishes the archipelago. The treaty of 1877, under which
this claim is made, shows that Spain
did not abandon her sovereignty over
those islands.

At the epening of a new college at
Persea-Agenting near Turin, Sunday,

Peresa-Argentina, near Turin, Sunday, the great hall collapsed, carrying down the assembly in the ruins. Three bishops were injured, one of whom has since died. It is feared that many per-sons have been killed or seriously

ROOSEVELT TESTIFIES.

There Was an Inefficient Supply of Food for the Rough Riders-Beef Was Bad-The Colonel's Efforts in Securing Pood for His Men.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was before the war department investigators last Wednesday. He took the stand and, in reply to a request from Gen. Wilson told of the equipment and mustering in of the First volunteer cavairy, known as the Rough Riders.

"When we reached Tampa," Col. Roosevelt said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside, a mile away from our camp. No one knew where the camp was. There was no one to tell us where to go or what to do. After waiting twenty-four hours I took the law into myown hands and bought food for the men and horses. Later, when we found our camp, we were all right."

"Were you reimbursed for your outlay?"

I never asked it. It was a personal

"I never asked it. It was a personal matter entirely."

"Do you attribute all the confusion," asked Gen. Wilson, "to lack of intelligence on the part of the men in charge or to the natural overcrowding of

"I was only a lieutenant-colonel and I could not know whose the fault

I could not know whose the fault was."

Replying to other questions Colonel Roosevelt said the food was ample and with the exception of the canned roast beef, good. The beef was very bad.

Col. Roosevelt told of the voyage to Cuba and of the disembarkment of the regiment at Balquiri. The regiment was one of the first to land. Capt. Shaw, who was associated with Col. Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan and he took the transport a mile and a half nearer the shore than any of the other transports. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men, horses and supplies.

Col. Roosevelt told in detail of the march of his regiment to its first camping place.

"After supper," he continued, "Col. Wood told us that we were to start next morning to take the Spaniards.

"The next morning's march was a hard one, especially for the men. There were no opportunities for flankers, it was so hot that about 100 men dropped out for a rest, and when the first Spanish outpost was discovered Col. Wood ordered rilence, and I was sent to the right to deploy with the right wing

"When the Spaniards began firing I

the to the right to deploy with the thit wing. When the Spaniards began firing I did not know what was up. It was my first experience. They were using smokeless powder, and I could not see

did not know what was up. It was my first experience. They were using smokeless powder, and I could not see where they were.

"When I located the Spaniards with my glasses I did not know what to do, but I knew it was a good rule if in doubt to go ahead, and so went ahead."

Col. Roosevelt glossed over the further details of the fighting. He paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of Assistant Surgeon James W. Church, a former Princeton football player, who, he said, more than once ran to the firing line and carried wounded men on his back to the division hospital.

Asked about the rations, he said:

"We had the regulation rations of sait pork, hard tack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables, and I wanted to get some for them. I took so men with the officers' horses to Siboney and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes unless I could certify that they were for officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could, and then boarded a transport and purchased about 500 pounds of beans." The change did the men good. It was too hot to eat nothing but the regular rations."

"Was your command fully supplied with food and ammunition?" asked Gen. Wilson.

"The ammunition supply was excellent. The food was insufficient. There was plenty of food back at Siboney. I suppose it was lack of transportation facilities that kept us without good food until July 24. I organized a transportation corps with the officers' horses and went to Siboney and got food on the men. Then, later, I got into Santiago and bought rice and milk. If we had had the mule trains that we were forced to leave behind at Tampa there would have been no lack of supplies."

THE GOLD COINAGE. India Prevents an Effort to Establish B

In his annual report Mr. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, says:

"The mest important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long-planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the government of India to co-operate with the governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

"The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amount-ing in value to \$437,719,342, against \$195,899,317 in 1896. Of the former aum \$146,622,194 was recoinage, and approx-imately \$291,097,148 a net addition to

the stock of gold coins. The President's Influence.

Mary Jane McCabe, of London, England, will soon receive \$2,000 for which she may thank President McKinley.

Miss McCabe wrote to the president a
few weeks ago, begging him to see
that her share of an estate left by her
uncle, Patrick McCabe, who died near
Madison a quarter of a century ago,
be sent to her. "It's God who told me
to write to you," said Miss McCabe.
The abiding faith of the writer impressed President McKinley, and
saved her letter from the waste baskot. The president sent the letter to
Mayor Whelan, of Madison, and inclosed a note of his own, asking that
the case be looked into. The result
was that the sum mentioned was forwarded to Miss McCabe yesterday. she may thank President McKinley.

The Carpenter steel mill of Reading, Pa., has just shipped 400 six-inch shells, 200 eight-inch and 200 six-inch projectiles to the United States government officials at New York and Washington. The plant is just as busy now as it was during the most pressing periods of the recent war. The hurry orders indicate that the government is getting on hand a supply of projectiles for warships.

In Case Spain Should Not Sign

In Case Spain Should Not Sign.

Secretary Long is at least prepared for an emergency should Spain now meet the demands of the United States. The cruisers New York, Brooklyn and New Orleans are prepared for immediate service. The battleships Massachussetts and Texas could be prepared in a week's time and the Oregon and lows are now at Rio being about the same distance from Spain as are the ships now at New York. Admiral Schley is ready to command the squadron.