

FRENZIED CUBANS NOW AT HAVANA.

SPANIARDS TREMBLE.

American and Cuban troops floating throughout the city—Numerous Murders and Riots—Troops on Guard.

The whole population of Havana is in a state of unrest—the Spanish residents fearful, the Cubans eager to do something to show they have gained their freedom. Bands of Cubans freely enter the residences of Spaniards, call upon them to hoist American and Cuban flags and to shout "Viva Cuba Libre" and "Viva the Republic."

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Mrs. William Tanzer, of Fond du Lac, killed her 5-months old baby with strychnine and then committed suicide.

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

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

All the members of Chicago's common council have been summoned to appear before a grand jury to answer bribery charges.

A horseless truck company has been incorporated in New York with a capital of \$1,000,000, compressed air is used as a motive power.

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

Mrs. Mallon, the writer, better known as "Bob," died at New York last Tuesday. The cause of death was pneumonia and meningitis.

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

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

John Henry Collins, a student, was found guilty at Topeka, Kan., of having deliberately shot his father to secure \$6,500 insurance money to pay his debts.

Commissioner General Egan issued a statement in which he says he will make General Miles prove his charges that had been sent to the archives in the field as an experiment.

A knife secreted years ago by Thos. W. Bullitt, one of Morgan's raiders who escaped from the Columbus (O.) penitentiary during the war, was found concealed where he said he left it.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson was given a great send-off when he sailed from San Francisco for Manila Saturday where he goes to raise Monto's flag.

The Spanish alcalde of Solba de Agui has arrested and his wife has advised him to return to fear he will be killed. Several guerrillas are reported to have been killed at Sancti Spiritus after the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards and before the American occupation of the town.

Four Spaniards, residents of San Luis, province of Pinar del Rio, have arrived, saying they fear they will be killed by the Cubans.

Admiral Dewey Disposes of an Insolent Philippine Merchant.

Frank Lombard, who has just returned from Manila, tells a good story concerning Admiral Dewey. He says, "In Cavite there are no dockage facilities. Native freight boats carry things to and from the shore. One of the native officials contracted with Dewey to carry the mail to the island. After doing his duty he dressed himself in his latest European fashion to visit the admiral, wearing silk hat, white shirt, cravat and cuffs.

When he presented his bill Dewey retorted that there were no dockage overcharges. The freighter captain protested that the admiral was wrong. Dewey politely replied that he would pay the original bill and nothing more. Mistaking the quiet, gentlemanly manner of the admiral, the freighter became insolent, making demands for payment. With a slight movement of the hand the admiral remarked to the watch "Drop that man overboard," and in a minute the plug had been floating in Cavite bay, while the insolent native was swimming to his vessel."

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

New York labor unions have passed resolutions against expansion.

The Rothschilds have secured a loan of \$100,000,000 for the czar's government.

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

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

Isaac Craig, aged 77, a wealthy Alleghenian, was declared insane. It is the result of an attack of grip.

John W. Chalfant, one of the most prominent men in Pittsburgh's financial circles died last Wednesday.

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CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States to Settle Damage Suits Filed by Americans.

Immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate the president will recommend to congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions which formed the seat of war. Claims of \$25,000,000 have already been lodged, many based on appropriation committed by Cuban insurgents for which it is questionable whether the Spanish government could be held responsible. By an article in the treaty the United States has assumed liability for all claims. In turn Spain assumed liability for any claims that might have been made on account of Spanish citizens or the Spanish government itself against the United States.

Death of Senator Morrill.

Justin S. Morrill, the senior United States senator from Vermont, died Wednesday morning, in the 89th year of his age, after an illness of less than a week, caused by the grip.

In the death of Senator Morrill the United States senate loses its oldest member in the points of service and age. He had been in the senate continuously for 31 years. His combined service in the house and senate covered a period of 44 years.

A funeral of Senator Morrill will be held in the Senate chamber Saturday afternoon. The services at the Senate were conducted by Rev. E. Bradford Levitt, of All Souls Unitarian Church, where Senator Morrill was an attendant for a number of years, assisted by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate.

MILES REFUSED EMBALMED BEEF.

LOSS OF \$27,000.

The Government Must Now Determine Who Will Stand the Loss—Gen. Egan Demands an Investigation.

When General Miles at Porto Rico last July refused to accept a boatload of beef because it had been chemically treated and was unfit to eat, he not only reflected upon General Egan of the quartermaster's department but also made it impossible for a Chicago firm to collect a \$7,000 bill. A few days ago General Miles testified before the committee on the subject that the beef had been embalmed.

The government is now endeavoring to place the responsibility of the refusal of Gen. Miles to accept the 250,000 pounds of beef sent by Gen. Egan.

The beef was carried by the transport "Monto" and was actually refused by General Miles on the ground that it was "embalmed meat," and decayed to such an extent that he would not let his soldiers eat it.

The commander of the transport did not know what to do with it, and sailed for New York city. When he arrived there the meat was in such a state of decay that he disposed of part of it to soap factories; the rest was either dumped over into the harbor or carried out to sea and thrown overboard.

The meat was contracted for by the commissary department, and was furnished by a Chicago firm of meat packers. It was valued at \$27,000, and that was the sum specified in the contract. The agent of the firm is now in Washington, and is trying to collect for his company that sum.

There is a great deal of feeling between the commanding general of the army and General Egan over the question of the responsibility for the loss of the meat. General Egan held a long consultation with Secretary Alger, and made a demand that a court of inquiry, consisting of high officials, be called to investigate the matter and place the responsibility for the loss of the meat upon the proper authority. Mr. Alger will consider the matter, and if General Egan pushes it will have to comply with his demands. This General Egan has decided to do and the case will undoubtedly develop some sensational features.

The war commission has notified the Chicago company which had large contracts for furnishing beef to the army during the war that it will be glad to give a hearing to any representative the company may send on January 4. This grows out of the testimony of General Miles and the telegraphic protest his statements called out from the company.

One complaint made of "chemical treatment" of the product.

CARE FOR CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

Southern Officials Requested to Furnish Washington With a List of Cemeteries.

The memorable sentiment regarding the nation's care of confederate dead expressed in President McKinley's famous funeral speech has been crystallized into an order to ascertain the location of all the confederate burying grounds in the South, and this work has already begun.

Georgia has been called on for a list of these places. One special letter from Washington, requesting that a full list of the confederate cemeteries be forwarded to Washington. This communication came to the state officials from Gen. Marcus W. Wright, assistant adjutant-general. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General Overland, the matter before Gov. Chandler.

There is no official record in Georgia of the number or location of confederate cemeteries, but a letter by direct mail from the adjutant-general in the state requesting them to obtain the information in their respective counties and report to him. It is understood Gen. Wright has addressed similar letters to the adjutant-generals of all southern states.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MISSING.

The San Antonio, Tex., office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company is out a money package containing \$60,000. The money was sent from Houston for the Southern Pacific to meet its pay for the car from San Antonio to El Paso. It arrived Wednesday morning, and was given to C. A. Reeler, the Wells-Fargo money delivery clerk, to hand over. Four hours after his departure his wagon was found five miles west of the city in a ditch, the horse was most dead of hard driving. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity.

Can't Appreciate Negro Heroism.

Mason Mitchell, the actor-soldier, who left the stage to join Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was hissed off the stage at the Academy of Music, Washington, D. C., the other night, because he praised the bravery of the colored Tenth cavalry. Mitchell delivered a lecture on the war and was enthusiastically applauded until he began to praise the colored soldiers. Then Helen Gould, who had been in the house, Mitchell finally retired.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

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

A parade of American troops at Havana has been arranged for New Year's day, when Cuba is formally evacuated by the Spaniards.

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

Three more wards of Havana were evacuated Tuesday. "La Lucha" says it can see no disloyalty to Spain on the part of Spanish residents in Cuba if they choose to hoist American and Cuban flags, because Spain renounced the island without consulting the Spaniards.

A party of colored Cubans entered the wholesale grocery establishment at Havana, owned by the Spanish firm of Mestro & Mata, and ordered senior Mestro to kiss the Cuban flag and to cry "Viva Cuba Libre!" He refused to obey, whereupon one of the Cubans cut his head badly with a machete.

Unless stopped by the Americans, the Spaniards at Havana mean to sell, December 30, the furniture and contents of Alfonso's hospital, including 1,400 beds and cots, used by the Spanish patients. Contagious diseases are treated there and the sale would spread infection all over Havana.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Year of 1898 Has No Equal as Regards Industrial and Financial Results.

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

Exports have been about \$1,250,000, and the excess over imports about \$17,000,000, against \$32,000,000 in 1887, and in only one previous year had the balance risen to \$300,000,000. In no past calendar year has net imports of gold reached \$75,000,000, but this year they have been about \$140,000,000. November passed all previous months in shipping gold to Europe, and in ports, but December has gone much beyond November.

Power in the world's market comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessities never before equal. Exports of cotton have been over \$7,000,000,000, about 3,200,000,000 pounds, and in no previous year as much as 7,000,000 bales, or 3,500,000,000 pounds. Exports of breadstuffs have been, in value, \$283,918,294, in eleven months, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the year, lacking a day or two, have been 218,594,686 bushels, four included, slightly exceeded only by 225,665,812 in 1882, and of corn, 200,570,077 bushels; only approached by 189,127,570 in 1887.

The heaviest exports of both grain and flour in any previous year were 29,000,500 bushels smaller, only 309,229,513 in 1887. Though wheat was raised to \$1.91 in May, the highest quotation for 39 years, it \$1.23, so that the average for the first half year was \$1.11, exceeded slightly in 1891, but the highest since 1882, the December average has been only 72c, 25c below that of last year, but the year's average, 93c, is the highest since 1881.

The triumph in finance has been largely due to a large export of wool. The output of pig iron has been about 1,647,000 tons, the greatest yet reached in any year by 2,000,000 tons, and greater than Great Britain ever reached by 2,500,000 tons. Yet the consumption in manufacture has been still larger, and of his exports of wool, in ten months 163,000 tons, for wool stocks were reduced in eleven months 280,000 tons.

Exports of iron manufacture in ten months were about \$87,644,336 in value, against imports of \$18,497,817. Prices shown for the year in the table of comparisons have been unusually steady, varying not 5 per cent for pig from the lowest to the highest, and for finished products not 6 per cent.

Textile industries have been retarded by high prices of raw cotton, and by low prices of cotton, both deterring purchases. In three months cotton reached 5.31c, the lowest price for 59 years, the greatest yield ever known being followed by receipts since September 257,000 bales larger than last year. Exports have increased but not greatly.

In spite of enormous stocks held, wool was so lifted that buying both of wool and of goods was checked early in the year, but slow decline began in February. Sales have been only 232,411 pounds, the third lowest since 1863, so that the mills have probably used less than a full year's supply and the stock of goods was also excessive a year ago.

Failures in the United States for the week were 252, and in Canada 22, total 274, against 244 last week, and 290 preceding week, and 416 the corresponding week last year, of which 395 were in the United States and 21 in Canada. Of failures in the United States 74 have liabilities exceeding \$5,000, and 51 have liabilities exceeding \$10,000. For four weeks of December total liabilities of firms failing were \$11,697,695, against \$10,368,586 last year.

BURIED FOR TWO DAYS.

An Old Soldier Taken From His Coffin and Brought to Life.

John Clark, the old soldier who was buried alive at last week's meeting of the Soldiers' Home, has now almost recovered from the awful shock that his nerves received when he awoke in a coffin under six feet of earth and found himself securely fastened in the box. To the surprise of the household, Clark, in the case, Clark's mind was not in the least affected by this terrible strain, and the victim is now able to converse freely.

Clark had been buried, when upon the earnest request of a friend, who said that Clark was subject to a fit, the coffin was opened. The hands had moved. Restoratives were applied and life restored. While under six feet of earth Clark said that he recovered consciousness but the awful situation in which he found himself almost hissed him, and he knew nothing more until physicians revived him.

Generous Helen Gould.

During the war Matthew Fortenay Mauray Sutton, who had enlisted in the Sixteenth U. S. infantry, was taken ill with typhoid and removed to Helen Gould's subject to a Waddy Crest, on the Hudson river. While there Miss Gould learned of his desire to study law and promised to help him. Sutton's mother has received a letter from the University of New York telling that Miss Gould had provided a law scholarship for Sutton. The lawyer explained that the amount of money deposited will cover the young man's tuition, board and books during the time he will be required to study at the institution.

Insurgents Were There First.

Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, sent the following cablegram to the war department Thursday morning: "Sent Col. Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on 24th, to communicate with Spanish general, Rizal. Latter conveyed evening of 24th, and Potter 29 hours late. Insurgents took possession of city on 26th and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results; will not hear from there for four days as no cable communication. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations of southern islands, except Zamboanga, Mindanao, by orders as they say, from Madrid.

Bullets Fly Wild.

At Fouke, Ark., the other day, two men named McKnight and Firquin quarreled and fought over a trade. McKnight drew a revolver and fired at Firquin, but shot wildly and fatally wounded White Easley, who stood nearby. The latter died within a few minutes, but while life lasted he drew a revolver and shot into McKnight's house, wounded 18-year-old daughter of McKnight and seriously injuring a younger daughter. McKnight is under arrest.

CRUEL REIGN OF CHINA'S QUEEN.

NUMEROUS EXECUTIONS.

No Mercy Shown to Those Who Have Any Attachment for the Dethroned Emperor.

Chinese Ships in Danger.

The dowager empress of China is holding her subjects under control by allowing them to hear of and witness the executions of subjects who were in any degree friendly to the deposed emperor.

Shanghai papers just received in this country contain Pekin dispatches which state that the Chinese empress dowager is still unidentified with the amount of blood shed by her since the emperor was dethroned. They give details of executions of a private nature that have been going on at the rate of two to six per week. The majority of the victims of the empress' blood-thirsty vengeance have been palace officials, eunuchs, slave girls and ladies in waiting who were looked upon with favor by their imperial master.

It seems that 14 palace officials and four ladies in waiting were executed immediately after the emperor's dethronement. Their active devotion to him having marked them for instant denunciation to the empress by their envious fellow-menials. They met death at the hands of eunuch executioners belonging to the palace department of control and punishment.

These latter victims of the empress' vengeance were executed after short mock trials, in the order of their denunciations, inside the palace grounds. Mercy was not granted in a single instance, and private envy and malice have played a large part during the last two months' reign of terror.

One of the last executions, however, was an open one for the benefit of the public. The victim was a runaway eunuch who was caught with a long knife secreted on his person. He was instantly condemned by the empress and executed before a large crowd to teach the other palace servants the lesson of loyalty.

It is thoroughly sickened of so much bloodshed and the native classes generally are in constant terror.

Reports from Cheo-Foo state that the Russians at Port Arthur are preparing to seize three cruisers lately built in Germany for the Chinese government. For several weeks the cruisers have been straggling along the river bar at Taiku, with only a few coolies on board. They are evidently white elephants on China's hands, and all three could be captured by a few dozen disciplined seamen.

While Japan has been stamping out the rebellion in southern Formosa, raiders in central Formosa have captured Ozenho and other towns. They have compelled the Chinese subjects to subscribe the money for military funds and have sent 30,000 taels (over to Amoy for guns and supplies. Chinese traders are leaving Formosa by scores until the rebellion is ended.

DEWEY NEEDS SAILORS.

Asks That the Transport Buffalo May be Hurrled to Manila.

Admiral Dewey has called to the navy department requesting that the Buffalo might be hurried. The Buffalo is carrying 500 men to the Asiatic squadron to take the places of those whose terms of service have expired, and who are now anxious to return home.

The admiral will send a few officers and men to San Francisco on the next army transport which leaves Manila. He is not yet willing, however, to recommend any reduction of the fleet, and has never intimated any desire to come home himself.

Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American navy, having reached that position without congressional action through the retirement Sunday last of Admiral Bunsen. He will continue to hold that position until December 25, 1899, when he will go upon the retired list, unless Congress excepts him from the operation of the law, and after making him admiral of the navy provides that he may hold office in active service without age limitation.

Under Tons of Rock.

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

The Iowa Injured.

It has developed that the battleship Iowa met with a serious accident on her trip around South America. One of her steam cylinders burst, crippling the ship, which explains the change of orders. It was originally intended to send the vessel to Honolulu via the Oregon, but now the Iowa will go to San Francisco for repairs. The battleship will remain at Callao until January 16, in order that the mail for the squadron may reach officers and men.

Garcia's Daughter Dead.

Mercedes Garcia, daughter of the late Calixto Garcia, the Cuban leader, died at the Pine Woods hotel, Thomasville, Ga., Wednesday evening of consumption. Mrs. Garcia and her two daughters arrived the day General Garcia died in Washington, and while at dinner received intelligence of the death of the head of the family. The contents of the telegram were never revealed to Mercedes, who was at that time falling rapidly.

CABLE FLASHES.

Gen. Weyler, the Spanish butcher, is plotting to succeed Sagasta.

China has forbidden the landing of dynamite and like explosives in the empire.

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

The recent death of Countess Balsech, in Germany, has revealed the fact that she almost starved herself at times although she had \$2,000,000 about her house.

Only a few years ago there was no meat consumed in Japan. Now the demand is so great that meat must be imported. The Japanese slaughter 600 horses monthly.

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

POLYGAMY HAS CEASED.

A Statement in Defense of Roberts' Election to Congress.

In connection with the election of B. H. Roberts, of Salt Lake, Utah, to congress, and certain charges circulated by the Presbyterian board of missions, President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church, furnished a signed statement, in which he says, in part: "I declare most solemnly and emphatically that the statements which are being published to the effect that the Mormon church is encouraging and teaching polygamy are utterly untrue. Ever since the issuance of the manifesto on this subject by the President Wilford Woodruff, my predecessor in office, polygamous or plural marriages have entirely ceased in Utah.

"The implied understanding with the nation when Utah entered the union as a state has been sacredly observed. The enabling act required a provision for the prohibition of the state of Utah that polygamous or plural marriages should be forever prohibited. Heavy penalties are provided for in case of their violation.

"The election of Mr. B. H. Roberts to the office of representative in congress from a Utah ward is an entirely secular affair. Non-Mormons participated in his nomination in the regular convention of his party. Non-Mormons also aided in his election. Many Mormons not being of his party, voted for his opponent. He was elected as an American citizen, by American citizens, and the question of religion did not enter into the purely political contest.

"The church has nothing to do with the action of congress in relation to his seat. If, however, notice was to be taken of the wild statements and anti-Mormon fulminations in the pulpit and the press to the effect that Mr. Roberts has violated the state legislation and a requirement of the enabling act, it is proper for me to state, as I do most positively, that the charge which, incidentally, affects the church of which we are both members, is entirely without foundation in fact. If he should be unseated the result as to polygamy would be no different.

"There have been no polygamous marriages since 1890. There is no movement in the church for the revival of such unions. I am personally opposed to any such change. My assent to the leadership of the church unite with me in the determination. The excitement that has been caused during the last few weeks is without reason, and it appears to me without excuse.

"LORENZO SNOW."

A friend of Roberts says that he defends his polygamous practices by saying that he is breaking no law either of the United States or of the state of Utah in having more wives than one. He reminded the three women before the Mormon church of their manifesto declaring that polygamy was abandoned by the church, and before congress, relying on the good faith of that manifesto, granted amnesty to polygamy. He contends that polygamy, from a legal point of view, consists in the marrying of more women than one and not in living with wives whom a man may have already married.

MUST PAY THE DUTY.

United States Will Have No Trade Advantages in the Philippines.

The treaty of peace with Spain will be sent to the senate January 4, according to the best information obtainable just now. The administration expects the treaty will be promptly ratified. It is expected that the policy to be adopted by the administration toward the Philippines after the ratification of the treaty is as follows:

First—That while the products of Porto Rico and Hawaii are to come in free, the products of the Philippines must pay the Dingley tariff duty. We are to trade with them on the same basis as the rest of the world.

Second—The open door policy will not affect the customs dues between the United States and the Philippines. To make them self-supporting, the Philippine tariff schedule will require this country to pay its share of custom duties.

Third—The United States is to take the Philippines under its care, teach them the principles of republican institutions; install in them love for liberty and free institutions.