

BRITAIN FORCED TO MAKE A CHANGE.

NEW CHIEF SELECTED.

Roberts Succeeds Buller in South Africa—Numerous Defeats Spur England on to a Vigorous Campaign.

The English Government disappointed with the results of her men and officers in South Africa has decided upon some radical changes in the conduct of the war in South Africa. These changes have caused the English to again look forward to a favorable termination of the war. As a result of the British Cabinet meeting on Saturday, when the successive reverses of Gatacre, Methuen and Buller were carefully considered, the following important measures were decided upon:

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of South Africa, with Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, to be Chief of Staff. The whole of the reserve, not as yet incorporated, will be called upon. The Seventh division is now mobilizing, and will proceed at once to South Africa. Reinforcements of artillery, including three Howitzer batteries, will be sent out.

Buller is authorized to raise a local mounted corps in South Africa. A considerable mounted force from England will be sent out, and nine battalions of militia, in addition to the three which have already volunteered, will be asked to volunteer for foreign service. A special force of volunteer regiments will be formed for South African service. Officers of mounted men from the colonies will be accepted.

These measures should give the British forces in South Africa 50,000 more men. On the way there or in process of embarking are the Fifth and Sixth divisions, about 20,000 strong, while the total of men under arms in South Africa, including Cape Natal local forces, may be placed at 75,000, deducting losses. Thus the British strength in the field is to be almost doubled.

The greatest satisfaction will be caused by the announcement that the Government has decided to send Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Kitchener, thus calling upon two of the most brilliant officers in the British army to meet the grave situation which has now arisen.

The London war office has received the following dispatch from General Methuen, dated Tuesday, December 12: "Our artillery shelled a strong position held by the enemy in a long, high kopie from 4 until dusk Sunday. The Highland brigade attacked at daybreak on Monday the south end of the kopie. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The guards were ordered to protect the Highlands' right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left and the guards on the right, supported by field artillery and howitzer artillery."

"They shelled the position from daybreak, and at 1:15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's intrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopie, for a distance of six miles toward the Modder river. To-day I am holding my position and intrenching myself. I had to face at least 12,000 men. Our loss was great."

"As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning I retired in perfect order here, where I am in security. "I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out. The Boers have been most kind to my wounded."

The War Office Saturday received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing 11 guns.

General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses.

Since the days of the Indian mutiny England has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation. Plainly General Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and General Gatacre's.

The depression over the defeat of Great Britain's trusted and idolized commander is all the greater, as, during the last 48 hours, there had been reports of the relief of Ladysmith. Friday the War Office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

The war office has received the following from General Forester-Walker: "Cape Town, Dec. 11.—Gatacre reports as follows: The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but the distance was underestimated by myself and the local guides. A policeman took us round some miles, and consequently we were marching from 9:30 p. m. till 4 a. m., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional."

Cape Colony is in ferment and Boer reports say that 5,000 British colonial troops have joined the Boers.

Gen. Buller's losses at Calenso are 82 killed, 667 wounded, and 348 missing.

REPRESENTS A HUNDRED MILLION.

Independent Sugar Companies Effect a Combination.

When the Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company was incorporated at Dover, Del., with a capital stock of \$75,000,000, it was thought to be the largest industrial concern that would ever come under the general laws of Delaware; but Wednesday preparations were begun for the incorporation of a \$100,000,000 concern. It is to be known as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

Large sugar making companies now outside the American Sugar Refining Company, which operates under the New Jersey laws, are concerned in this new Delaware corporation, the specific object of which is said to be to extend the sugar industry of Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Killed in a Bear Vat.

Deadly carbonic acid gas in a beer vat at the Wainwright department of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, brought speedy death to Hermit Baur, an employee of the plant, a few days ago.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The number of prisoners in the penal institutions of New York is on the decrease.

Governor Davis will not allow the Spanish flag on public buildings in Porto Rico.

Twenty-five Irish-American young men have left Cleveland, O., to fight with the Boers.

The Edgewood Institute for the deaf and dumb, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire last Thursday.

A counterfeiter who disposed of spurious nickels to newsboys, was captured in Pittsburgh last Thursday.

The Whaleback barge, Hundred Nineteen, is reported lost on Lake Superior with her crew of nine men.

Dwight L. Moody is slowly passing away at his home in Northampton, Mass. His physicians give no hope.

Bethor Lanish and Ella Mengel, of Tarentum, near Pittsburgh, Pa., were run down and killed by an express train last Thursday.

Five cars of bottled beer left Cincinnati Thursday for a saloonkeeper at Manila who says his demand is eight cars a week.

Governor Poynter, of Nebraska, has appointed ex-Senator Allen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator-elect Hayward.

President Faunce, of Brown University, announces a \$25,000 gift to the institution from ex-Mayor Chester Ward Kinsley, of Cambridge, Mass.

Irishmen in St. Louis propose to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of equipping and transporting troops to South Africa to aid the Boers.

Irving Shaw, 14 years of age, was convicted at Saratoga, N. Y., of murdering his playmate, Jesse Blanche, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Booker T. Washington has received a letter from John D. Rockefeller, who offers \$100,000 to the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

The Parochial School for Girls connected with St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, at Pittsburgh, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night at a loss of \$92,000.

Louis A. Gourdain, of New York, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for engaging in banking without permission of the superintendent of banks.

There are unconfirmed rumors current in Vienna that the government has resigned or is about to resign, on account of the persistent Czech obstruction.

William S. Taylor was inaugurated as governor of Kentucky at noon Tuesday. The crowd was much smaller than in past years, due to the December blizzard.

John O. Donner, superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company and the great expert in his business, died Wednesday on the eve of his departure for Europe.

Large orders in connection with the construction of the Shan-Tung railroad have reached Germany, among them orders for 65,000 tons of rails, 24 locomotives and 700 cars.

At a Republican jollification at Irvine, Ky., Edward Parks, the town marshal, was killed by Fred Ashcroft and Charles Wallace, negro, and the latter was fatally injured.

A committee of Philadelphia Friends have begun the shipment of 35,000 pounds of supplies for the Doughboys, or Russian Quakers in Canada, who are reported in distress.

A rise in the waters of the Ohio river made it possible to move 32,000,000 bushels of coal which was awaiting shipment at Pittsburg for Cincinnati and Mississippi river points.

Fear is expressed in London that the German navy may be used in conjunction with those of Russia and France to exert pressure to prevent reinforcements reaching South Africa.

While four men undertook to force an entrance to the Deep River Savings Bank at Deep River, Conn., Harry D. Tyler, the watchman, fired a shotgun and instantly killed one of them.

In a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad Wednesday between Plainsboro and Princeton, N. J., Engineer Spiegler, Fireman Henjeker and Brakeman Zogbager were killed.

Veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade held a banquet in New York a few days ago. Congratulations were sent to Kruger and Gen. Joubert and they were made honorary members of the organization.

John Reymersdorfer, Austrian consul at Galveston, Tex., died suddenly on Broadway, New York, Wednesday. He was on a visit with his wife to the city to visit his two daughters, who reside there.

London is indignant at the report that Great Britain has been compelled to ask France for a gold loan.

Joseph R. McFee, social superintendent of the Salvation army, is about to establish in Baltimore a poor man's hotel similar to those operated by the Salvationists in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer of the American Committee of the Netherlands Red Cross Society at New York, sent \$2,000 to Amsterdam bankers last week for the use of the English and Boer wounded within the Boer lines. This committee has raised \$8,000.

W. H. Weldemer, of Rockwood, Pa., rushed into the police station at Pittsburgh a few days ago and announced that he had swallowed a big dose of rough on rats. He was sent to the hospital, where it is expected his life will be saved. He had spent \$50 of his employers' money and couldn't stand the disgrace.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers decided to look no further than Cleveland for a site for the big building which the brotherhood intends to erect for its permanent home. The committee had intended visiting a number of cities before coming to a decision, but concluded that Cleveland offers sufficient advantage. The land and building will cost \$300,000.

Restoring a Castle.

Mrs. Jack Gardner is about to build near Boston an old Italian palace which she purchased during a recent trip abroad. The building is to be taken down, brought to this country and re-erected, stone for stone. When completed the first floor will become the repository for the works of art which Mrs. Gardner has collected, and it is understood that she intends to open it to the public. The upper story will contain her personal apartments.

GOOD MARKET IN NEW POSSESSIONS.

HUNDRED MILLION A YEAR.

Supplies Formerly Furnished to Cuba and Porto Rico by Spain Now Come from the United States.

A hundred million dollars a year appears to be the present market offered to the people of the United States by Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, provided we are able to supply the normal demand in those islands for foreign products. This estimate is based upon their actual consumption in years of normal conditions. How rapidly this will increase remains to be seen, but if the experience of the past year in Hawaii is an indication of what will happen elsewhere the increase must be very rapid.

The exports from the United States to Hawaii in the ten months of 1899 whose record is now complete are more than double those of the corresponding months of 1897, and nearly double those of the corresponding months of 1898. While to Cuba they promise to exceed in 1899 those of any preceding year, even surpassing that of the great reciprocity year, 1893, when the exports to that island were double the average of earlier years.

More than one-half of the supplies which Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines have received from other parts of the world in former years have been furnished them by Spain, and this fact has led to the preparation by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics of a series of tables showing the exportation of principal articles from Spain to each of these islands in 1896, the latest year in which commercial conditions in those islands were at all normal.

From these tables it is shown that the total exports from Spain to Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in 1896 were \$40,622,648.

BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON.

The Broadway National Bank Closes Its Doors—Pork Packers Assign.

The Broadway National Bank of Boston closed its doors Saturday morning. It is in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. Its condition stands thus: paid up capital \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$220,240; \$1,829,180; bonds, stocks, etc., \$50,000; due from banks, \$542,329; and exchanges, \$600,000.

John P. Squire & Co., pork packers, assigned Saturday to Herman W. Chapman; liabilities, \$3,000,000, assets, \$5,000,000. The principal creditor is the Globe National Bank of Boston, which was titled over the shafts by the clearing house this week. It is now an open secret that the Squire corporation has been in the toils for months, and it was on account of its tremendous overdraws that President Cole was forced to resign from the Globe bank, an action that has been followed by all kinds of trouble.

The Squire Company did a business of \$20,000,000 a year. It was incorporated in 1896 with a paid-up capital of \$3,000,000, the stock being largely held in the Squire family. The plant in East Cambridge is appraised at \$2,000,000.

LIEUT. BRUMBY DEAD.

A Close Friend of Admiral Dewey Expires in Washington.

Lieutenant Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant during the Spanish-American war, died at Washington Sunday.

The death, while not unexpected, was a great shock to the Admiral. The relations between the two men for several years past have been intimate and a strong friendship has grown up between them. Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with the Admiral, and had been there with him until they both returned to the United States several months ago.

Lieutenant Brumby was 44 years old, and unmarried. The body was taken to Georgia for interment. Lieutenant Brumby was appointed a naval cadet from Georgia, entering the service on the 29th of September, 1873.

Will Be Held in Philadelphia.

The Republican National Convention will be held in Philadelphia on June 12. The ticket nominated will be:

For President—William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice President—Elihu Root, of New York.

The President will probably be renominated by acclamation. That is practically settled. An effort is being made by Senator Hanna and Representative Dick to bring about a similar understanding with regard to Mr. Root.

Bursting Money Vaults.

There is not room enough in New York sub-treasury for the gold that is being poured into the vaults in the payment of customs and in exchange for gold certificates.

Secretary Gage has sent to the house of representatives a letter from the supervising architect of the treasury urging an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of new vaults for storage of gold.

Representative Kitchen has introduced a bill to amend the war revenue act reducing the tax on tobacco and snuff from 12 to 2 cents, and requiring the telegraph companies, not the sender, to pay the stamp tax of one cent on each message.

Strengthening the French Navy.

M. Lockroy, president of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies of France, and formerly minister of marine, has introduced a bill providing for the purpose of placing France on a secure footing against forcing naval aggression. The money is to be used in strengthening the French navy and the home defenses and in fortifying coaling stations. The belief was expressed in the lobbies that the government would support the measure.

CABLE FLASHES.

Demands of England for gold have caused a stringency of the money market in Germany.

The Bank of England, which is supplying the government with gold for war purposes while its one source of bullion supply the Transvaal, is cut off, expects to secure thirty-five millions from Australia.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Senator Mason Says that the British Government Never Loved America.

An appeal by Mr. Mason (Ill.) for an expression of sympathy for the Transvaal Republic in its war with Great Britain was the feature of the Senate proceedings Monday. The resolution upon which Mr. Mason based his speech was referred, at the conclusion of the address, to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) considered it too delicate a question in view of the position of this Government to pass upon without serious consideration.

Mr. Mason said: "The war between monarchy and Republicanism began in earnest July 4, 1776, and no treaty of peace has ever been concluded, nor ever will be, until the question is settled right."

"The monarchical trust company, though often quarreling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing, that a republic is a mistake."

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speeches in support of his position, Mr. Mason continued:

"But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her Government has never been our friend, except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to twist the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement, so far as our interests are concerned, that for the last half century the Government of England and the people of England have been divided. You remember 1861? The Government did all it could to divide the Union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery."

"But even suppose she were to-day our best friend, are we to be silent and uphold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with a secret alliance with England. It cannot be true, and the vote which this or a similar resolution receives will answer the charge."

Mr. Mason maintained that, under the Monroe Doctrine and on precedents, previously well established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba.

He urged that the interest of this country and aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of Kings and the divine right of man.

"If we should speak," he declared, "and speak quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold, and cheer the poor, brave Dutch defender of his home."

Mr. Mason contended that the question involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal, prior to hostilities, was simply one of supremacy in South Africa, "and I ask," he said, "in common justice, what right has Great Britain to be supreme in South Africa?"

"It is a fight to control South Africa, and the only way England could do it was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat, and interfere with the Dutchman, until, out of sheer humiliation and desperation, he was driven to fight."

LAND SEEKERS ANXIOUS.

Awaiting the Fate of a Senate Bill to Open New Territory.

The introduction by Senator Chilton, of Texas, of a bill to open the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations has caused excitement among the land boomers. For the last year home seekers and others have been camping near the lands, waiting for the opening hour to roll around.

The announcement that this new country may be opened soon has increased the number of landseekers. Another reason for the unusual activity is the fact that the Wichita Mountains, which pass through these Indian reservations, are reported to be rich with gold. The country is well adapted to the growing of wheat, oats, corn, cotton and stock raising.

It is understood that the cattlemen, who have a considerable portion of these lands leased for grazing cattle, will fight Senator Chilton's bill.

Penitentiary Closed to Prisoners.

Warden J. D. Starkes, of the Missouri Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., closed the doors of the prison against prisoners from all sections of the State. This action was taken after consultation with Gov. Stephens. There is smallpox in a number of towns in Missouri, and it was deemed best to quarantine the prison, to prevent an epidemic of the dread disease within the walls. How long the quarantine will last it is impossible to say, but most likely until spring, or until the pest is stamped out completely.

FORCED TO THIS COUNTRY.

High Duties Compel an Optical Company to Build Here.

The Le Maire Optical Company, of Paris, with a capital of \$1,000,000, will file articles of incorporation at Albany in a few days, and will establish two factories in the United States, which it is expected, will give employment to 5,000 men.

One establishment will be at Franklin Park, Ill., where a tract of land has been leased, and the second at a point in Connecticut. Machinery valued at \$500,000 will be imported for the plants.

The Le Maire Company, which has factories in England and France, is entering the United States as a manufacturer because of the heavy duties on its goods, ranging from 60 to 65 per cent. The glass for the lenses will be imported and ground and mounted here.

War News Killed Him.

Edmund Morris, general inspector of the Ontario Bank, of Toronto, and widely known in banking circles, died suddenly from heart failure Monday.

His son is an officer in General Buller's army in South Africa, and Mr. Morris was attacked shortly after reading the latest war bulletins posted at the newspaper offices.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

John R. Dorpassas, of New York, author of works on international law, told the industrial commission at Washington that this country would be better off if all the laws passed since 1848 were repealed. He asserted that there are no monopolies except those created by patent rights.

PROMINENT REBEL LEADER TAKEN.

BACKED THE INSURGENTS.

Mabini Was the Brain of the Filipino Movement, Aguinaldo Being Considered a Figurehead—Cagayan Captured.

The news Thursday from General Otis tells of the capture of Mabini, the Filipino leader, who, it is believed, was trying to make his way across country from Bangued, where he had been obliged to part company with Aguinaldo a fortnight ago, to the east coast of Luzon.

The members of the Philippine commission now in Washington declare Mabini was the head and front of the insurrection, and that Aguinaldo was only a figurehead.

Mabini was the brain and directing power behind him. He is a paralytic, an old man, but of extraordinary ability, and his counsels are always conclusive with the Filipinos. He was concerned in the first uprising against the Spaniards. For a short time he wavered upon Aguinaldo's breach with the Americans, but finally cast his fortunes with the insurrection, and was president of the council. He was also the financial strength of the movement, as without his backing Aguinaldo would have had no credit.

Next in importance to the capture of Mabini was the bold stroke of Captain McCalla, of the Newark, in capturing the whole province of Cagayan. With MacArthur holding the province of Isabella, adjoining, and Young's holdings on the opposite or western shore of the upper peninsula, the American forces are now in technical occupation of the whole northern end of Luzon from a point just north of the Gate of Lingayen.

Reuter's Telegram Company, of London, has received the following dispatch from Hong Kong, which evidently comes from the Filipino junta there:

"The insurgent government (so-called) of the Philippines will be changed to a dictatorship to continue hostilities against the Americans exclusively by the methods of guerrilla warfare. The Filipino army is being split up into small bands, the troops taking an oath before separation that they will fight until their country's rights are recognized."

"A force of United States marines who landed at Vigan, South Ilocos province, from the battleship Oregon, was defeated by the Filipinos under Gen. Finio (Tinot?) on December 4. The Manila newspapers, despite the censorship, admit that Gen. Lawton is missing."

Col. Smith, with a detachment of the Seventeenth infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui a party of guerrillas who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans.

All are insurgents who became bandits when the disintegration of the Filipino army began. They kept the country around Malasqui, in a state of terror for several weeks, and committed twenty-five murders in less than that number of days. When they were caught they were promptly sent to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters at Bayombong by train.

It is expected that they will be speedily tried and either shot or hung as an example, if convicted.

Isolated bands of bushwhacking insurgents who are caught by our forces in the Philippines are likely to be summarily dealt with. At the Cabinet meeting Saturday the matter was discussed, and it was the general sentiment that the situation demanded vigorous treatment.

So long as the insurgents keep up a show of an army, under a semblance of discipline, they will be treated as prisoners of war when captured, but when they degenerate into isolated bands of marauders, harassing our forces by cold-blooded assassinations, it is the judgment of the officers in command in the Philippines and of the President and the members of the Cabinet that the situation demands summary action.

DEMANDS RECOGNITION.

Germany Wishes to Impress the United States With Her Importance.

At a meeting of the Cologne manufacturers association at Berlin Sunday Manager Stiller reported upon the recent Philadelphia congress, greatly belittling its importance. He advised against the appointment of an international committee to investigate the tariff disagreement between Germany and the United States, and said:

"Such tender consideration for the Americans is misplaced. Only a self-assertive attitude on the part of the German nation can impress American public opinion. We must make the Americans realize that we can dispense with them if necessary, and we must demand that Germany be treated upon a footing of decent, reasonable reciprocity."

Meteor Was a Warning.

Bert Foster's Maple Grove saloon and beer garden, with gymnasium attached for prize fights, at Muncie, Ind., was burned Monday morning. The fire followed a terrible explosion, indicating that a threat to blow up the place had been carried out. Foster and his little son, with a woman, were asleep in their apartments at the time, but escaped in their night clothes. Recently a meteorite fell just in the rear of the place. This was looked upon by the superstitious as a warning.

You'llful Suleida.

Mrs. Maud Boles, aged 18 years, committed suicide yesterday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Turner, in Sharpville, by taking arsenic. She had been married about one year but had not lived with her husband. No inquest was held.

Killed in a Foreign Land.

Two Americans of prominence were shot and killed last Monday in San Pedro, Spanish Honduras, the same inland city where Frank Pears was murdered. The killing, as reported, was of a particularly aggravated type, and this fact, together with the prominence of the victims, will doubtless lead to another official inquiry.

United States May Intervene.

The State Department is considering the advisability of intervening in the Boer war. The wires are being kept busy conveying the situation.

THOUSANDS PERISH.

Tidal Wave Sweeps Over Ceram—Bodies Buried Many Yards Beneath the Ground—Island Stricken With Corpses.

The disaster that overlooked the island of Ceram on the 2d of last month cost the people of that district immense loss in life and property. The steamship America Mart, which arrived at San Francisco Wednesday from the orient, brought advices from Ceram and reports that 5,000 people were destroyed on that island alone when the dreadful earthquake of November shocked the Japanese coast and agitated the islands adjacent to the empire.

On the night of the 2d the people of Ceram were awakened by a terrific shock of earthquake that seemed to work from north to south. Everyone fled from his house into the public square. A few hours later it was reported that the water was rising in the bay of Ambonia. The sea came forward in the shape of a huge tidal wave and forced the water into the bay entrance. It came up 50 feet over the lowlands. At Pauholy and Samasoera, on the bay, the waves swept over the tops of trees 30 feet high. Out of nearly 1,800 inhabitants in these localities 40 escaped.

The whole coast for miles was transformed into a huge mudslide. Corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and portions of houses were buried in the ooze. Every few rods there were great mounds of stones and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country.

The exact number killed along the coast will never be known, as the corpses are in many cases yards under new ground. At Hatoesia, out of 100 people, 100 were killed and 40 wounded. The remainder escaped to the hills, where the shock of earthquake was first felt.

A SAD CHRISTMAS.

English Newspapers Speak Sadly of the Effects of the War.

The London Mail says: "General Buller, according to the war officials, was to be in Pretoria by Christmas. His army corps was described as a steam roller that would advance in triumph over the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Since the red tape officials ignored the suggestion to enlist South Africa Englishmen and volunteers, both from home and from the colonies, at present England is very denied of troops by reason of the ignorance, tardiness and miscalculations of some officials."

The Chronicle says: "We wanted a victory sorely, and we have not got it. Three reverses in a few days makes this the gloomiest week since the war began."

The Telegraph says: "The moral fibre of the British empire is now being tested as it has not been since the Crimea and the Mutiny. It is necessary to convince now not only the Boers, but the disloyal Cape Dutch and continental of the strength of our military resources."

The Standard says: "The sacrifices already made in the lives, health and liberty of our countrymen are painful. It will be a sad Christmas in many English homes. A striking success somewhere was wanted, alike for direct and indirect consequences."

LOOKING UP A FORTUNE.

A Cuban Senora Returns to Her Native Land From Which She Escaped in Disguise.

Senora Carmina Lopez, who was the wife of a Cuban general and who in 1897 escaped from Cabanas fortress, Havana, in the guise of a nun and who took refuge on an Argentine warship, which conveyed her to Buenos Ayres, was held with her four children at the barge office at New York Wednesday, having arrived from Rio Janeiro on the steamer Wordsworth en route for Cuba. The family is returning to its old home after long exile.

Gen. Juan Lopez was five years ago a wealthy planter, worth \$2,000,000. He was arrested and sent as a political prisoner to the Cabanas fortress, where, three years ago, with 137 other prisoners, he was shot. Shortly after this his widow was apprehended and cast into a prison set apart for women. Her four children were taken in charge by the Sisters of Charity. After Senora Lopez had been in prison two months she effected her escape by the aid of two American Sisters of Charity.