SPAIN'S RULE HAS ENDED IN CUBA.

TRANSFER WAS QUIET.

Gov. Castellanos Yields His Authority to Gen. Brooke—An Exchange of Speeches—Cubans Not Enthusiastic.

With tears in his eyes Gen. Castellanos, Spanish general of Cuba, last Sunday turned the reign of the island over to the United States government.

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches in the salon of the palace, and the raising in itt stead of the flag the hauling down of the Spanish flag of the United States on the flagstaff on the palace roof. Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and two warships before and after the change of the flags. The raising of the Stars and Stripes was greeted with cheers by the people, who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and the plaza.

At 11.45 Major-General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the palace, General Lee on one side of him and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American generals and the Cuban officers.

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession, and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans entered the palace. The Cubans remained outside until escorted in by the members of General Brooke's staff, the Spanish soldiery remaining all the while at "present arms."

On entering the palace, the American generals went to the salon facing the plaza, which is on the second floor.

Suddenly Captain General Castillanos entered the salon without ceremony from the left and greeted General Brooke and others. After shaking hands General Brooke sat upon a sofa while General Castellanos moved towards the group of Cuban generals. British Vice-Consul Jerome introduced him to General Mayia Rodriguez. Shaking both hands of the Cuban officer, in the usual Spanish fashion, General Castellanos said:

"We have been enemies, but I respect you for your correct attitudes and opinions. I have pleasure in shaking your hands."

General Rodriguez replied: "I thank you, general, I feel sorry for the Spanish army, which has defended the banner it has sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hands."

At the last stroke of 12, the boom of a gun brought all eyes to the point in the room where stood the captain general, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately all was silence.

At this moment the band on the plaza was playing the Spanish national hymn. As the guns at Cabanas fortress ceased firing there was a breathless pause in the salon. Everybody knew that the American flag was being raised on the staff on the roof of the palace by Major Butler, son of General Butler, and that the Stars and Stripes was going up on all the other official staffs in Havana. After this second of silence, the band on the plaza played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the guns of the fleet and fortresses began to roar out the National salute of 21 guns.

Addressing himself to Major General Wade, president of the United States military commission, General Castellanos said:

"Gentlemen—In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the military commissioners of the island and the orders of any king, at this moment or noon, January 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence I declare you in command of the island with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it.

"Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States Government, and I hope that the good relations existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

Major General Brooke said: "I accept this great trust in behalf of the Government and President of the United States," and addressing Captain General Castellanos, "I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

The parade of the United States soldiers did not arouse any enthusiasm on the part of the Cubans. There was little decoration and much indifference. An Indiana company displayed small Cuban flags and Genered Lee ordered the men placed under arrest.

Meanwhile the officials of Spain were saying farewell to their nation's seat of power in the new world. Turning to his officers, General Castellanos said, with tears in his eyes:

"Gentlemen, I have been in more battles than I have hairs on my head, and my self-possession has never failed me until to-day. Adieu, gentlemen, adieu."

Havana harbor presented a striking appearance this morning. The Stars and Stripes were conspicuous on the American men-of-war and merchantmen across the bay, while launches were constantly plying between the shore and the ships. The docks were crowded with sightseers, many of whom wished to enter Morro Castle and Cabanas fortress, but they were refused admission.

DEWEY NEEDS SAILORS.

Asks That the Transport Buffalo May be Hurried to Manila.

Admiral Dewey has cabled 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 Bunce. He will continue to hold that distinction until December 26, 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.

Mrs. Mallon, the writer, better known as "Bob," died at New York

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Congressman Dingley of Maine is very ill at Washington.

W. Davis Wood, a well-known iron manufacturer of Pittsburg died last Monday.

The coinage is the largest ever recorded for a single month, amounting to $10,062,000.

The Third U. P. church, of Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire last Saturday evening. Loss, $25,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, governor-elect, of New York, took the oath of office at New Albany last Saturday.

A rubber company capitalized at $30,000,000 will soon be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

U. S. Grant, Jr., is the most prominent candidate to succeed Senator Stephen A. White, of California.

The Georgia legislature upon investigation learns that there are 22,000 Confederate dead buried in northern states.

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

The total receipts of gold at the Denver branch mint in 1898 were $20,195,995, a gain of $7,822,544 over the receipts in 1897.

The imports of live stock from Mexico to the United States during the past year were less than half the imports of 1897.

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.

Thomas Green, of Furley, 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.

J. E. Kennedy, Richard Harman and T. Grady fought a three-cornered duel at Lulu, Miss., a few days ago, and the first two were killed and the third fatally wounded.

Secretary of State Hay disapproved the concessions made in July by the Hawaiian government to the Pacific Cable Company for an exclusive right to lay a cable to Hawaii.

A meeting of the creditors of Allan MacNaughton, president of the wool exchange, was held in New York last Friday. The schedules showed liabilities $1,149,530, nominal assets $241,465.

H. F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook National bank of Colebrook, N. H., was arrested charged with the misappropriation of funds of the bank. The shortage is placed at $34,150.

The gunboat Bennington sailed from Honolulu Sunday with instructions to retake the island of Guam, captured early in the war by the cruiser Charleston and since seized by the unruly Spaniards there.

A reward of $5,000 awaits the person who will find the jewels which were taken from Max Blumenthal's apartments in the Great Northern hotel, Chicago a few days ago. The gems were valued at $25,000.

The year has, on the whole, been a very fortunate one for charities of London. A return has been printed showing out of a total personalty of 60 testators' amounting to $65,000,000, $6,000,000 was left to charitable objects.

Gen. Miles' charges that the beef furnished our army was embalmed will hurt the foreign trade. Last year we exported 37,059,570 pounds of canned beef. It is now argued that foreigners will not use what our own commanding general condemns.

Karl Kirdelberger, of Jersey City, tried to murder his wife, Cristina, and his step-daughter, Mary Brodel, a few days ago. After he had shot them both and believed they had been fatally wounded he put a bullet in his right temple and died almost instantly. His wife may recover. The stepdaughter was not seriously hurt.

Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy at Washington Friday morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear.

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; instill into them love for liberty and free institutions.

Fourth—To help them to a knowledge of self-government, and, while military rule must be maintained until other laws are made, to place the island government upon a self-sustaining paying basis.

Beyond this the administration has not gone, but it has given the question of expansion thoughtful attention.

Promotions for Naval Officers.

Secretary Long has decided to make Commodore Picking commandant of the Boston navy yard and Commodore Philip, of the Texas Commandant at New York navy yard. Captain Kempff, late commanding the Monterey, has been selected as naval Governor of Guam. It has not yet been decided just what disposition to make of Admiral Schley and Admiral Howell, though it is certain that the latter is to be given a squadron and Admiral Schley expects to get the European station.

Guardian of Washington's Tomb.

Edmund Parker, once a slave in the Washington family, and for almost half a century the guardian of the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, is dead. Parker had skaken the hands of Presidents, Princes and potentates on their pilgrimages to the tomb.

The President's Gifts.

When the President received his New Year's callers Monday he wore for the first time a set of beautiful pearl shirt studs. This was Mrs. McKinley's Christmas present to the President.

SOCIALISM TO BE GIVEN A TRIAL.

PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The New Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., Outlines His Plans Which He Claims Will Benefit the People.

John C. Chase, elected on a socialistic platform, took the oath of office as mayor of Haverhill, Mass., last Tuesday. In his inaugural speech he assured the members of the city government and the people that "every atom of power" possessed by the mayor will be "exercised in the defense and support of the principles of socialism in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality."

The mayor then referred to the desirability of preserving equal rights upon which "the liberty and happiness of every man, woman and child are conditioned," and asserted that these are possible of attainment "only through the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth." Continuing, he said:

"I believe that every power the municipality possesses should be placed at the disposal of the people in the interest of civilization. With that aim in view, I submit the following specific recommendation: The passage of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employes at $2 for eight hours' work; union wages and conditions to prevail in all brick and stonemasons work performed under the direction of the street department; all city printing to bear the union label."

The mayor then took up the subject of the unemployed, which, he said, had developed from displacement of labor by machinery and the concentration of capital. It is a question which, he said, no municipality could solve, as it had become a National and international one. "Yet," he said, "some little relief at least can be afforded by this city government. I therefore recommend:

"First—That you proceed to secure a tract of land suitable for the raising of food products, and that such of the unemployed as desired be permitted to use said land, the city to furnish proper seeds and tools.

"Second—The enlargement of the fuel yard at the city farm to such proportions as will permit all who desire to earn by their labor such fuel as they may require.

"Third—The appropriation of such an amount of money as circumstances may warrant to be used in providing employment directly upon public works, not in competition with the regular employes of the city, but upon special works, two kinds of which I herewith suggest: Improvement of the park system and construction of a system of bicycle paths though all principal thoroughfares."

Mayor Chase condemned the system of contracting with the lowest bidder for city work, and said the system should not be tolerated. He said: "Low bids mean cheap work. Cheap work means cheap men and low wages, and low wages lower the standard of citizenship. The city should perform its own work and furnish its own material, giving employment to its citizens."

The mayor advocated increased appropriations for educational purposes and municipal ownership of the electric lighting plants and street railways.

MOMENTS OF TERROR.

One Hundred Men Imprisoned in a Mine for Several Hours.

The shaft of the Carlinville, Ill., Coal Company caught fire last Tuesday by a can of lubricating oil being heated on a stove in the top of the tipple. A strong southwest wind fanned the flames to all parts of the wooden parts, which cover an acre of ground. The fire company was powerless, as there was no water in the mains.

The burning timbers and fired coal tumbled down in the shaft. One hundred men were encased below. The air shaft engine being seldom used, refused to work. A panic ensued below, where the air had extinguished the flames on the lamps, leaving the men in total darkness. They were scattered over a radius of three miles. Suffocation was narrowly averted. A scene indescribable took place on top among the women—mothers, daughters and sweethearts of the victims. The men were finally released from the mine unharmed. The loss will aggregate $10,000; $5,000 insurance.

Owing to the recent trouble between employes and employers the mines may not be rebuilt. Only a small supply of coal is on hand in the city. A suit will follow between the city and the water company, as this is the second large fire caused by the failure of the company to supply water, a big flouring mill being the other, a year ago. One hundred families are almost destitute as a result of the fire.

Cubans Will Not Celebrate.

The Cuban patriotic committee, consisting of 150 leading Cubans, lawyers, doctors and business men, at a meeting at Havana a few days ago, decided to yield without reservation to the wishes of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow in the matter of postponing the six-days' celebrations. The address of the Junta Patriotica regarding the abandonment of the proposed demonstrations has been widely circulated.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Merchants and planters who left Cuba during the war are now returning to the island in great numbers.

The war department has decided to give Major-General John R. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, a special cabinet to assist him in running the island's many affairs.

The people of Havana are in joyful mood in spite of the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided and gave place to composure.

Maj.-Gen. Brooke's impressions of Cuba are pleasing. He regards the people as being emotional, mild and orderly. Americans are now conducting the customs, postoffices and telegraphs, in fact all public business, with Spanish and Cuban employes.

Gen. Brooke will not govern from the palace for a week or two, as the building needs a thorough cleaning. After the general takes up his headquarters in the palace of Mrs. Brooke will arrange a series of social functions. The headquarters for the present will be at the general's hotel.

Col. Bliss, the American collector of customs, has been instructed by the authorities at Washington not to appoint Americans to subordinate places in this or other customs houses.

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY

Is What Rests Upon the Governor of New York, Says Roosevelt.

On the occasion of Col. Roosevelt's inauguration as governor of New York last Monday he said in part:

"A very heavy responsibility rests upon the governor of New York state, a state of seven millions of inhabitants, of great wealth, of widely varied industries and with a population singularly diversified, not merely in occupation, but in race origin, in habits of life and in ways of thought. It is not an easy task so to frame our laws that justice may be done to all alike in such a population, so many of whom have interests that seem entirely antagonistic. But upon the great fundamental issues of good government there must always be a unity of interest among all persons who wish well to the commonwealth. There is less need of genius or of any special brilliancy in the administration of our government than there is need of such homely virtues and qualities as common sense, honesty and courage.

"We must realize on the one hand that we can do little if we do not set ourselves a high ideal, and on the other that we will fail in accomplishing even this little if we do not work through practical methods and with a readiness to face life as it is and not as we think it ought to be. Under no form of government is it so necessary thus to combine efficiency and morality high principle and rough common sense, justice and the sturdiest physical and moral courage as in a republic. It is absolutely impossible for a republic long to endure if it becomes either corrupt or cowardly; if its public men, no less than its private men, lose the indispensible virtue of honesty, if its leaders of thought become visionary doctrinaires, or, if it shows a lack of courage in dealing with the many grave problems which it must surely face, both at home and abroad, as it strives to work out the destiny meet for a mighty nation.

"It is only through the party system that free governments are now successfully carried on, and yet we must keep ever vividly before us that the usefulness of a party is strictly limited by its usefulness to the state, and that in the long run he serves his party best who most helps to make it instantly responsive to every need of the people and to the highest demands of that spirit which tends to drive us onward and upward.

"It shall be my purpose, so far as I am given strength, to administer my office with an eye single to the welfare of all the people of this great commonwealth."

GOOD RESULTS OF A BURGLARY.

Robbers Frighten an Invalid Into Health at New York.

Unusual features came to light in a case of burglary which was before Magistrate Crane in New York a few days ago when a burglar who gave the name of Joe English was given a hearing. He is accused of having looted several houses in the northern section of the city.

One of the houses he robbed was the dwelling of Mrs. Julia B. Adams on Madison avenue. The place was entered December 15 and about $800 worth of silver was taken.

Mrs Adams was in court and she related that for about nine years up to the time of the robbery she was an invalid. For six weeks prior to the invasion of her home she was confined to her room. The fright of the robbery, she stated, had a strange effect upon her. On the morning after the visit by the thieves, she was able to leave her bed and her room and to assist the police in making the preliminary examination. Since that time she has been well and is able to get about as she chooses.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Corean Officials Publicly Executed for Not Confessing a Crime Committed by Others.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says:

"The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya at Seoul, the Corean capital, relates terrible crimes by the anti-Russian party, who since the departure of the Russian financiers and drill instructors, have wreaked vengeance by vile deceit and barbarous cruelty on the Corean dragoman of the Russian embassy, the official who safeguarded the removal of the Corean emperor to the Russian mission house.

"The official, his wife and other Coreans, were mercilessly tortured with a view of compelling them to confess to a false charge of poisoning the emperor's coffee, in order to shield the real criminals, who are among the high government officials. The ex-dragoman was finally brutally executed, mutilated publicly and made sport of in a savage and disgusting manner. All this, the writer says, occurred in a country blessed with American and other Christian missionaries, and where American officials occupy influential posts in the Corean government service.

Cannot Button His Coat.

The little daughter of John Cardwell, of New Albany, Ky., has received the following characteristic letter from Admiral Dewey, dated Manila November 11:

"I have received and enjoyed your letter so much. I am very much obliged to you for your picture, and it is the nicest present you could have sent me. I am very sorry that I have nothing to send you, for I would like to very much. So many people have already asked me for buttons and pictures that I have a long time ago given them all away. I don't have enough buttons left now even to button my coat."

Unique Charge for Damages.

The Chicago General railway has entered suit to recover $25,000 from the Chicago City railway for a car demolished in a collision with a cable train of the Chicago City Railway Company. The basis of the action is the alleged violation of the charter of the City Railway Company in using the cable as motive power, the plaintiffs asserting that the charter authorizes the use of animal power alone.

One Million for Charity.

The late Baron Fredinand Rothschild, of London, left nearly $1,000,000 for charity. One bequest alone to Evelina Hospital, founded in memory of his wife, amounts to half that sum. His disposition of his magnificent steam yacht, Rona, is a lesson to other millionaire owners of these floating palaces. He left it to be disposed of, the proceeds to be bivided between nine sailors' charities. The Rona should realize at least $100,000.

Under Tons of Rock.

A part of Red Rock mountain, according to a dispatch from Airolo (a 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.

WILL NOT YIELD TO AMERICANS.

STUBBORN NATIVES.

Gen. Miller May Use Force to Subjugate the Rebels at Iloilo—Foreign Residents in Danger.

The following dispatch from Iloilo, island of Paney, has received at Manila by boat, telegraphic communication with Iloilo not having been resumed:

The situation at Iloilo is grave. Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Melo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo.

All the women have withdrawn and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after a consultation, insist upon inaction until Gen. Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. Gen. Miller, when this demand was first made, declined to concede them time and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurances that lives and property would be protected.

The foreign residents then petitioned Gen. Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a fight would cause inevitable loss. This also Gen. Miller refused.

At the designated time a native commission again boarded the United States transport Newport and asked for delay, saying that they were unable to control the army, wich commanded the city and the surrounding country. Gen. Miller refused and prepared to land forces sending an emissary back to Manila for instructions.

The rebels are strengthening their position and are preparing to resist. The streets of Iloilo are ful of armed soldiers who are constantly entering in every direction. There is great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The public buildings, churches and boats along the river are filled with rebels.

The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries this message is about leving, are being lowered with four machine guns mounted in their bows. The lighters are alongside the United States transport Arizona. The United States transport Pennsylvania lies three miles to the south, with steam up."

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

Receipts of 1898 Were Considerably Larger Than Those of Last Year.

The forthcoming statement of the Government receipts and expenditures will show that during the half year ending Dec. 31, 1898, the receipts aggregated $245,981,890, against $207,760,574 for the same period last year. According to the Treasury records these receipts are the largest since 1866, when they reached $558,032,620 for the entire fiscal year, and $490,634,010 in 1867. With the exception of these two years, the receipts never before in the history of the country exceeded $400,000,000, and only seven times have they ever reached $400,000,000.

The receipts from customs during the six months amounted to $96,045,829, as compared with $62,825,021 for the same period last year. For December, the customs receipts aggregated $16,764,225, which was the highest point reached under the present Dingley law and the largest for December since 1893, when it was $16,900,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources amounted during December to $22,621,319, the largest since the War of the Rebellion. The total for December was $41,404,794.

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, Rios. Latter evacuated 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 Zamboango, Mindanao, by orders as they say, from Madrid.

Fortune for a Missing Heiress.

Mrs. Angie Sloan, who until a year ago lived in Chicago, is heiress to $250,000, according to a letter received by Police Captain Colleran from Mrs Mary W. Hazlett, of Parnassus, Pa. Mrs. Hazlett says her mother died recently, leaving nearly $500,000 to her two daughters. The writer is one of these, and Mrs. Sloan is the other. The presence of both is required at Parnassus before the estate can be divided. Mrs. Hazlett says her sister wrote regularly to her until a year ago. Captain Colleran failed to find any trace of her.

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 roll west from San Antonio to El Paso. It arrived Wednesday morning, and was given to C. A. Beeler, 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 thicket, the horse almost dead of hard driving. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity.

CABLE FLASHES.

The English papers in their reviews of 1898 dwelt upon the wonderful rise in power of America.

Duke Cyril, cousin of the czar, predicted that the Filipinos will make much trouble for America.

The new year opens brightly for Ireland with the initiation of the new local government act to enact local legislation.

Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," was guillotined at Bourg-on-Bresse, capital of the department of Ain. Twenty-one assassinations were tracked to him.

A New York publishing company was said to have sent a check for $5,000 to Emperor William of Germany, asking him to write an article giving his views on the late war. The check was returned.

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.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has occurred from the crater formed in 1875. Two streams of lava, each 20 meters broad, have already reached the slopes of Monte Somma.

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 in the legislation 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 Utah was an entirely secular affair. Non-Mormons partipated 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 is 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 the requirement of the enabling act, it is proper for me to state, as I do most positively, that the charge which, incidentically, 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 associates in the leadership of the church unite with me in this 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. Hemarried the three women before the Mormon church issued its 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.

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 now famous fraternizing speech before the Georgia legislature has 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, the adjutant-general of the state having received an official 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, agent of the war record office. Assistant Adjutant-General Obear laid the matter before Gov. Candler.

There is no official record in Georgia of the number or location of confederate cemeteries, but Gov. Candler has directed that a circular letter be issued to all the county ordinaries 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.

DROPPED HIM OVERBOARD.

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 stuff to the flagship. 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 remarked that there were numerous 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 insulting and insisted upon payment. With a slight movement of the hand the admiral remarked to the watch 'Drop that man overboard,' and in a minute the plug hat was floating in Cavite bay, while the insolent native was swimming to his vessel."

CLEVER POINTS RAISED.

Standard Oil Attorneys Evading the Anti-Trust Law.

The atterneys for the Standard Oil company have made an attack on the constitutionality of the Ohio anti-trust law in their answer to the petition of Attorney General Monnett in which the officers of the company are asked to present certain books in open court. They declare that as all the officers of the company are made criminally liable under the law they are exempt from testifying in the case under that section of the constitution which provides that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself in a criminal case. They also cite that section of the United States constitution which provides that no state shall make laws which shall abridge the privilege and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

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 with the Oregon, but now the Iowa will go to San Francisco for repairs. The battleship will remain at Callao until January 13.