

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Cubans have resented the American assumption of authority at Manzanillo, and the situation is strained.

General Butler has warned Secretary Alger that some show of strength must be made soon or America will lose all prestige with the Cubans.

The recent storm on the lakes was most furious. Chicago's water front was badly battered in spots. The severity of the blow was the greatest since 1894. The total damage is estimated at \$81,800.

An electrician has made the startling discovery that escaped electricity in New York follows underground pipes and resulting electrolysis cuts away the bottoms of street-car rails and iron foundations of all kinds of structures.

Complete returns received by the treasury department show that the documented American merchant shipping June 30, 1898, comprised 22,705 vessels, of 4,747,788 gross tons, compared with 22,033 vessels of 4,709,050 tons on the like date of 1897.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, says that labor must not be imported to his state, and if an attempt is made the train carrying the imported laborers will be met at the state line and shot to pieces with gatling guns.

President McKinley is said to have a plan to get back at Germany by excluding impure German products, and thus retaliate against the Kaiser's government for the unjust discrimination continually being made against American pork and other meat products.

The Cuban debt question has been finally disposed of at Paris. The Spanish peace commissioners acquiesced in the refusal of the Americans to have the heavy burden added upon the United States. The cession of Guam to America was agreed upon and all differences regarding Porto Rico settled by mutual understanding.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during September last the total receipts from all sources were \$21,713,395, a gain as compared with September, 1897, of \$8,858,898. For the three months ending September 30, 1898, the receipts were \$71,989,460, a gain as compared with the same period in 1897 of \$28,190,829.

It is expected that the decision of the secretary of the navy to retain all the vessels purchased during the war will have the effect of causing a boom in American shipbuilding. It comes just at a time when there is an unusual demand for ships flying the American flag on account of the expanding commerce of the United States in general, and particularly on account of the decision of the administration to confine trade between American ports and Porto Rico to American vessels.

A cabinet crisis is again reported to be imminent in Spain.

The Cook county circuit court has decided that the Chicago wheel-tax law is illegal.

The Mississippi basin was visited by a storm, and considerable property loss has resulted.

The postmaster at Sweet Home, Or., has been arrested for embezzlement. He made no return to the government.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by Palestine authorities to insure the safety of Emperor William during his tour of the Holy Land.

The Philippine insurgents have peacefully withdrawn to the distance desired by the Americans, except in Calocan, the northern suburb of Manila.

Pardo Lucero, whose age, as shown by the records of the missions of Los Angeles and Soledad, was 125 years, died at the county hospital at Salinas, Cal.

A Kobe dispatch says the Japanese steamship *Milagra* sank after being in collision with the Japanese cruiser *Kingsamaru*. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

Further information, received from Forest, Miss., says that 14 is the number of negroes killed in the Harper'sville race riot. The negroes who fled to the swamps have all made good their escape, and the race conflict is now at an end.

Spain wants the battleships Oregon and Iowa recalled, and protests against the United States sending the warships to Manila. She claims such action is in violation of the terms of the protocol, and that the status quo must be maintained until peace is concluded.

Cotton buyers of Dallas, Tex., on foreign orders say that owing to the threatened war between England and France they have received cables saying: "All shipments from this date until otherwise instructed must be made subject to war risks."

Minor News Items.
The Virginia grand camp of Confederate veterans adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.
John D. Rockefeller will furnish funds to purchase the ground and to build a large social settlement house in the Illinois district of Cleveland, O. It will be called the Alia house in honor of Mr. Rockefeller's daughter.

LATER NEWS.

Porto Rico, it is said, will demand territorial rights.

The new French premier has succeeded in forming a cabinet.

Agricultural experiment stations are to be established in Alaska.

A company of Chinese naval reserves is to be formed in Philadelphia.

John H. Dialogue, head of the ship-building firm of that name, is dead at his home at Camden, N. J.

According to Pension Commissioner Evans the war has cost the United States 9,000 lives to date.

The Paris exposition has granted America extra floor space, and the allotment now amounts to 310,000 square feet.

A dispatch to the *Herald* from Santiago, Chile, announces that the protocol on the Puna de Ajoala dispute has been signed. This settles the Chile-Argentine dispute.

The former Spanish cruiser, the *María Teresa*, which was sunk during the battle with *Cervera's* fleet and raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, has sailed from Callmanera for Hampton roads.

It is rumored that the United States has bought Samana bay, Santo Domingo, and will establish a coaling station there. Samana bay is a deep inlet in the northern coast of the island and is in the direct route to Porto Rico.

A proposition being considered by the Cuban assembly is the division of Cuba into four states, to be called Orient, Camaguey, Las Villas and Occident. Between the proposed states of Camaguey and Las Villas would be a space of land which would be a special federal district or territory where the capitol would be built, a new inland town for this specific purpose.

In his annual report James A. Durmont, supervising inspector-general of steamboats, states that the total number of accidents to steamships resulting in loss of life during the year was 81. The resultant loss of life was 283, an increase over the last previous year of 100. Of the lives lost 84 were passengers and 199 crews. The estimated number of passengers carried on vessels inspected by the service during the year is 850,000,000.

At a meeting of the Paris peace commission the Americans presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands in public works, improvements and permanent betterments. It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of the Philippine debt which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military or naval operations to quell the insurrections of the natives.

President McKinley was the guest of honor at the peace jubilee banquet of the Philadelphia Clover Club.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has granted two Americans a new concession for an interoceanic canal.

The president has issued his annual proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving day.

The wooden steamer L. R. Doty was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan and of 17 people on board, none were saved.

The French, anticipating the proposed demands of England, have withdrawn Major Marchand from Fashoda.

The French court of cassation has decided in favor of revision of the famous Dreyfus case, and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At Lake Linden, Mich., a boiler on the Calumet & Hecla boiler-house exploded, killing three men instantly and burning one seriously.

The San Francisco grand jury has voted to indict Mrs. Botkin on the charge of murder. The trial will be held in the superior court.

The steamer L. R. Doty, with her crew of 13 men, is believed by marine men to have been lost in the great storm in midlake off Kenosha, Wis.

Colonel George E. Waring, jr., formerly street commissioner of New York, is sick at his home in that city with yellow fever, contracted at Havana.

At Richmond, Tex., Mannel Morris and Peter Andre, negroes, were hanged from a double gallows. Morris murdered and then outraged a 6-year-old blind girl. Andre assassinated his mistress.

Vice-President Hobart narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway accident in Philadelphia. A team behind which he was riding bolted, and when a terrible disaster seemed certain a police officer dashed out, seized the bits of the horses and stopped them.

Ex-State Representative George Ogilvie, of Clackamas county, Oregon, has refused to accept the money voted by the recent session of the legislature for full pay for the disorganized house of 1897.

Three more warships are to be sent to Manila. Two will proceed by way of the Suez canal and one across the Pacific. The Brooklyn will be the first to sail and will leave New York early this week with supplies and ammunition for Dewey's fleet. The Helena is soon to follow. The Yorktown is to leave San Francisco soon after being placed in commission.

Grigham A. Young, of the army engineers corps, who died at Willetts Point, was heir to over \$1,000,000.

Thomas Greenwald, a private in battery I, Seventh United States artillery, was shot dead while trying to desert from Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Canadian senate is the most patriarchal of contemporary upper houses, one-third of its members being in the seventies, five in the eighties and one 94.

QUESTION IS SETTLED

America Will Take Over the Philippines.

NOT ONE, BUT ALL OF THEM

If Spain Refuses, Hostilities Will Be Resumed and We Will Seize the Archipelago.

Paris, Nov. 1.—While the Spanish and American peace commissioners now stand on the threshold of the Philippine question, it seems probable, in the light of this hour, that the United States will take over the entire archipelago.

During the four days just passed, those in touch with, though possibly not in the confidence of the commissioners have felt the concentration of tendencies toward the standpoint indicated as likely to be occupied by the United States commissioners at Tuesday's session of the two commissions.

In 1897 Spain issued, by royal decree, bonds in the sum of \$40,000,000, to which were pledged the revenue of the Philippines, and to which the Spanish national guarantee was added. From these \$40,000,000 of obligations, Spain realized \$36,000,000 in cash. These \$40,000,000 represent the Philippine debt, which is entirely outside of the \$500,000,000 of the so-called Philippine and Spanish debt.

The conditions also differ, the Philippine debt having been created by royal decree because the archipelago was not a parliamentary colony, while the so-called Cuban debt was created by law. The difference raises the question of the non-responsibility of the Philippines when removed from the sovereignty under which its resources were pledged.

Should the United States absorb the Philippines, none but officials yet know whether they will assume a part or all of this debt, or more than the Philippine debt. The Americans have declined to assume the Cuban debt because Cuba is not theirs; but in depositing Spain in the Philippines, the Americans acquire the territory, and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States.

At this point arises the question of how much financial relief might be granted Spain for her loss of the Philippines. Some well-informed persons believe that Premier Sagasta has determined to bid of the Philippines, and would direct his commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume \$40,000,000 of debt. This proposition finds support in the Parisian press, which today declares that resistance is impossible, and that Spain should abandon the archipelago.

Spain Will Resist.

Paris, Nov. 1.—There was a strong impression, which has been growing here recently, that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, would quit the conference, but this view was modified by the attitude of the Spanish newspapers which arrived here today. These are found to have wheeled into line with the Epoca of October 27, which demanded that the Spanish commissioners should sign a treaty in Paris, no matter how onerous the conditions imposed by the Americans.

Nevertheless, despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the statement given Friday last to the press correspondent by the Spanish commissioner, who denied that the Spaniards had any intention of withdrawing, the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations. This feeling is based upon the fact that Senor Rico early last week would not have imperiled the Sagasta ministry; and the reasoning is that, if while pressing the Cuban debt, which is not mentioned in the protocol, Senor Rico was inclined to resign, he might, in the open field of contention as to the Philippines, feel that resignations would help Senor Sagasta, on the ground that the demand of the United States for the entire Philippine group would be extortionate.

It is believed here tonight, on the eve of taking up the main question, that the Spanish commissioners are not likely to acquiesce here in any treaty that the Americans would sign.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

Washington, Oct. 31.—During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of a serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the disease can be successfully treated, easily and inexpensively. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these, 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The loss was only 19 per cent.

Miss Nell Thompson, a Christian scientist, died in Los Angeles, while undergoing an extended fast.

Turkish Murderers Executed.

Candia, Crete, Nov. 1.—Five more of the Mussulmans convicted of taking part in the massacre of British soldiers September 6, were executed today.

Will Vote on Sea.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 31.—The members of the first battalion of the Twenty-second Kansas regiment, which have sailed from San Francisco for Manila, carry ballots with them and will vote on Kansas officers about midway between Honolulu and Manila.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

Murdered His Child by Flinging It Before a Railroad Train.

New York, Nov. 1.—Nicholas Jackson, of Hackensack, who was sent to Trenton prison to serve 10 years for causing the death of his 6-year-old son Louis, confessed to Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson, while they were on their way to Trenton from Hackensack with the prisoner. On this information, Mrs. Jackson is held as an accessory to the murder of her son. Here are Jackson's words to the sheriff:

"My wife, whom I had only recently married, did not like Louis, my little boy, and he had many quarrels about him. She helped me plan the murder, and I was to put the boy on the tracks. I went to the track and stood near the West Shore railroad track. I was afraid to put the youngster on the track alive, for fear he would get off, so I strook him in the stomach with an iron bolt, and that made him unconscious. Then I put him on the track, just below the crossing, and waited for a train to come along. When I was convinced that he was dead I went home. I fixed up the story about my leaving the boy asleep on the hill near the tracks, to save my life. The judge tried me and found me guilty of manslaughter, thinking that Louis walked on the track and was struck by a train. I got off dead easy."

Prosecutor Stagg will go to Trenton this week and make arrangements to have Jackson appear before the next grand jury to testify as to Mrs. Jackson's connection with the plan of the murder.

CYCLONE IN LONDON.

Small Area Damaged by an Unusually Severe Storm.

London, Nov. 1.—During a severe storm last night, a small area, about half a mile square, around Denmark hill, Camberwell, London, was visited by a cyclone. Cabs were overturned, windows, doors, lamp-posts, trees and chimneys were blown down and a number of houses destroyed.

The contents of numerous hawkers' stalls were carried hundreds of yards in the air by the wind, and many people were injured by the flying debris, which did also immense damage to property.

WILLIAM IN JERUSALEM.

Movements of the Royal German Pilgrims.

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—The approach of their German imperial majesties to the city yesterday was made through triumphal arches, and amid banners, garlands and ever-growing crowds, displaying every way their enthusiasm and delight. The formal entry through the Jaffa gate was heralded by the roar of guns at the citadel, where the Turkish band played the German anthem.

From the tower of David, Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria proceeded on foot, amid wild cheering, to the church of the Holy Sepulcher, where they were received by the Catholic, Greek and Armenian clergy, whose patriarchs presented addresses extolling the devotion of the emperor, who has since conferred decorations on the patriarchs. Emperor William and the empress, while at the church of the Holy Sepulcher, visited the various portions of the sacred shrine, and spent 10 minutes at the scene of the crucifixion.

ICE IN THE YUKON.

A Dozen River Boats Sank a Good Chance of Being Wrecked.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Ice was making on the Yukon, and there was thin ice at Dutch Harbor, when the Portland sailed, October 11. The tug *Sadie* has gone into winter quarters at Dutch Harbor. At least a dozen river steamers are stuck on sand bars in the Yukon, and all will probably be lost. The Dawson City is a total wreck. The Herman and Tacoma are aground, and the other boats are in such perilous positions that when the ice breaks up they may go to pieces.

All the treasure in sight on the Portland was one box of gold dust and nuggets consigned to the Alaska Commercial Company. Its value was not made known, but is not believed to exceed \$10,000. Several returning miners were on the vessel, but they carried their wealth in the form of drafts, and were reluctant regarding the amount.

Much Gold Deep Down.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 1.—The most marvelous strike recorded in a mine of Washington was made today in the Republic mine, at Republic, on the north half of Colville reservation. Free-milling ore averaging 15 ounces of gold, or nearly \$300 to the ton, was encountered at a depth of 400 feet from the surface. The drift cut through 24 feet of ledge matter, the last 16 feet averaging 15 ounces, and the farther wall of the pay streak has not yet been encountered.

Admiral Miller Will Soon Retire.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The announcement was made at the navy department today that Rear-Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific station, will be retiring November 23 by operation of law on account of age. Commodore Albert Kautz, recently in command of the naval station at Newport, is now on his way to San Francisco to relieve Admiral Miller.

Murder of a Hermit.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1.—Inano Stinson, a hermit, was found dead in the woods near his home, in the vicinity of Wabochah farm, yesterday, having probably been murdered. An autopsy performed today showed that Stinson had been shot down, and that death was instantaneous.

Many people in Brookline, Mass., recently paid \$2.50 each for painted sparrows, on the representation that they were canaries.

TO RAISE THE MAINE

A San Francisco Company Wants the Job.

PERMISSION MAY BE GIVEN

Cruiser Brooklyn and Gunboats Helena and Yorktown Will Be Added to Dewey's Fleet.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Acme Wrecking Company, of San Francisco, has made a request upon the navy department for authority to raise the battleship *Maine*. If the government wants the ship after she reaches the United States, the company will expect to be paid salvage money through condemnatory proceedings. No money is demanded from the government by the company. It is stated at the department unofficially that in case the company is found to be reliable, the task, no doubt, will be given them.

For the Asiatic Station.

New York, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the *Herald* from Washington says: Two more men-of-war will probably follow the auxiliary cruiser *Buffalo* to the Asiatic squadron. Orders have already been given to the gunboat *Helena* to prepare for her long trip through the Suez canal to the far East, and as soon as she is ready she will start.

Rear-Admiral Dewey has impressed upon the department the necessity of having a large number of light-draft gunboats among the Philippine islands. The Yorktown, it is understood, will be placed in commission on the Pacific coast, and start for Manila.

Before permitting Naval Constructor Hobson to continue the work of raising the cruiser *Cristobal Colon*, his plans must receive the approval of the naval board of construction. Orders have been given to him to appear in Washington on Tuesday next at a meeting of the board. Mr. Hobson will detail his plan for floating the *Colon*.

Believing it desirable to add the chief intelligence officer to the membership of the board of construction, orders have been given to Commander Clover, appointing him a member of the organization.

Captain A. S. Crownsfield, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has given instructions to Commander West, commanding the gunboat Princeton, directing him to proceed with his vessel to San Juan, Porto Rico, and take station there until relieved.

The cruiser *Newark* will remain at San Juan until the arrival of the *Solace* with Commander A. S. Snow, and when Commander Snow assumes duty as commander of the station, Rear-Admiral Schley will board the *Newark* and sail for home.

HITCHBORN'S REPORT.

Work of the Construction Bureau During the War.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A large part of the burden of equipping the United States navy for the war with Spain fell upon the construction bureau of the navy. In his annual report, Commodore Hitchborn, the chief constructor, furnishes many interesting details as to this work, involving the transformation of more than 100 merchant craft into effective naval vessels at short notice. Looking to the future, the chief constructor invites attention to the importance of properly equipping and maintaining plants at or near naval stations along the coast already established and he submits estimates for this purpose, averaging about \$25,000 in each case.

Besides the long list of vessels purchased by the government for use as auxiliary cruisers, the report says that 10 vessels were accepted by the government from builders during the last fiscal year. These were the Iowa, Helena, Nashville, Wilmington, Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Vicksburg, *Foot* and *Wheeler*.

Progress made on the vessels in course of construction has been very satisfactory.

The behavior of all classes of our naval vessels throughout the various conditions of the war is set down as a source of gratification to the construction bureau, where the greater part of them were designed.

The chief constructor pays a tribute to the indefatigable labor of the construction corps during the war and expresses the opinion that the increase in its personnel has hardly been as rapid as the demand upon its services. Therefore, it is urged that the bureau continue the liberal policy it has followed in assigning officers to the corps.

The Engineer's Fate.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.—The engine of the eastbound train on the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern Pacific ran off the track near Camulus station, and Engineer Davis was caught under the cab and crushed to death. The fireman on the engine was seriously, but not fatally injured.

Will Resist Invaders.

Peking, Oct. 31.—There is a general movement of Chinese troops towards the coast of the Gulf of Pei-Ji-Chi. It is understood to be due to an apprehension of an attempt by a foreign power to seize the railway.

Americans in China in No Danger.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the department that everything is quiet at Peking and that no further trouble is anticipated, and that American interests in China are not in danger.

Owens, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Tunkh river boiler and engine works in this city were destroyed by fire early today. Loss, \$105,000. Otto Snyder, the night watchman, perished in the building.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Names Thursday, November 24, as His Proclamation.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The president today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States.—A Proclamation: The approaching November brings to mind the customs of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year. "Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credits have been improved and strengthened, all sections of our country have been brought together and knit into closer bond of rational purpose and unity."

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration, and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war."

"I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, those at home as well as those who may be at sea or adjourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessing of the year, the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil; for the continued prosperity of the people; for the devotion and valor of our countrymen; for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the divine guidance which has brought us hither, to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come. In witness whereof, etc.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State."

WOOD AT MANZANILLO.

Setting the New Civil Government in Motion.

Manzanillo, Oct. 31.—The United States gunboat *Hias* arrived here tonight with General Leonard Wood, commander of the military department of Santiago, accompanied by Lieutenant Matthew Hanna. On landing, General Wood was escorted with Colonel Pettit and his adjutant, and he was subsequently received by Colonel Pettit's entire regiment. General Wood then visited the barracks, hospitals, palace, custom-house and postoffice.

Colonel Pettit reports that the Cuban General Blos is apparently making every effort to prevent the disbanding of his troops. The Cuban commander wishes all the sugar estates in the neighborhood to tell him how many men they can employ, and he will guarantee to supply all required on condition that only soldiers are employed. The planters unanimously refuse to fall in with such an arrangement, considering that it would be a trades union of the strongest possible kind and would also tend to keep up the Cuban military organization, which, in the interests of the island, the planters are very anxious to break up. In their opinion it would be better to have no commerce than to attempt it on such conditions.

Lieutenant Lucien Young, the commander of the fleet, created more excitement on landing than even General Wood himself. Crowds gathered at the wharf to see the young commander, who, with Lieutenants Holm and Jungen, of the Hornet and Wampatuck, defeated a whole flotilla of Spanish gunboats at Manzanillo on July 1 last.

According to the reports from the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, General Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent chairman of the organization.

DUG THEIR WAY OUT.

Boulder Prisoners Escape by Means of a Tunnel.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 31.—A special to the News from Boulder, Colo., says: About 6:30 o'clock this evening it was discovered that five inmates of the county jail had made their escape by tunneling under the wall. They are John C. Cassidy, who was today sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William Rowe, at Sugarloaf; George and Edward Rowe, sentenced to four and a half and six years respectively for cattlestealing; Nick Dochter, awaiting trial for assault with intent to murder; and John Baptiste, serving a three months' sentence for larceny. With axes, knives and pieces of wood they had dug down six feet and tunneled eight feet to the outside of the wall, hiding the dirt taken out under one of the cages. They had been at work several days. No trace of the escapes has been found.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Sherman, Tex., says a disastrous fire occurred at Corsicana today. William Johnson and two children were burned to death.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The vault in the First National bank, used by Judge Wolf, of the Wolf, Worman Company, who mysteriously disappeared two months ago, was opened today. It was found to be empty, and money and securities amounting to \$10,000 belonging to the Sarah M. Pearson estate, of which Wolf was executor, are now missing. Wolf was supposed to have met with foul play in Oregon, but later on was seen in Chicago.

The Plague at Samarang.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—It is now recognized that the epidemic prevailing at Samarang is the true plague. The mortality is high.

WORK OF A POSSE

Fierce Battle With Indians in Grant County.

THE BAND WAS EXTERMINATED

Five Redskins and One White Man Were Killed—Indians Gathering at Isos in Large Numbers.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 29.—A special from Canyon City states that a young man who was a member of the sheriff's posse which is pursuing the Indians who yesterday shot two settlers—David Cuttings and John High—and killed two horses ridden by F. Duncan and F. Mosier, has just returned to Canyon City with a report of a desperate fight between the posse and the Indians.

The 19 white men and five buck warriors were about 40 feet apart when the battle began. George Cuttings, son of David Cuttings, received a bill in the left arm, the missile passing through his lungs.

One of the Indians, who was shot and killed, fought with desperate courage. After being repeatedly shot he continued firing his rifle until it was empty and then fired his revolver until the weapon dropped so low that the bullets struck the ground near his side.

George Cuttings, after being wounded, started, in company with M. Mosier, for Isos, near the scene of the trouble. The wounded man became so weak that he was left near the trail propped up against a tree. When a searching party went to look for Cuttings, they found his dead body near a spring, to which he had crawled. The posse continued in pursuit of the Indians, and, after a running battle, killed all five.

Set