

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

Consul-General Stowe says the Boer war is nearly ended.

Kruger's mission to Europe was frustrated by the Kaiser.

Nine men were killed in a train wreck near Sausalito, Cal.

The Isthmian canal commission recommends the Nicaragua route.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, introduced a bill to admit Oklahoma as a state, with two representatives.

A report comes from Queen Charlotte Island that the Indians there are short of food. They want to be attended to.

It is reported in Tien Tsin that the Germans lost 20 killed and many wounded west of Pao Ting Fu, where they were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.

Congressman Briggs introduced a resolution in the senate calling upon the postmaster-general to send to the senate any information he may have in his possession concerning postal frauds in Cuba.

Tang Wang Huang, author of the outrages upon the Pao Ting Fu missionaries, was paraded through the streets of Tien Tsin in a cart under a strong German guard, previous to being handed over to the provisional government for decapitation.

The state of Louisiana established a quarantine station at El Paso, Texas, to guard against the possible introduction of bubonic plague into that state from the far East by way of the Pacific coast. The Louisiana health office will work in conjunction with the Texas inspectors.

Frank Hawley, an American electric promoter, is now in London in the interest of an American syndicate. Mr. Hawley says the capitalists he represents are ready to spend no less than \$4,000,000 in the construction of electric surface roads in London and to the suburbs to a radius of 80 miles. Not a penny of British capital will be asked. He expresses himself as confident that the undertaking will be a financial success.

Major Wood, commanding the Canadian mounted police in the Yukon territory, who collects the royalties on gold, reports the collections this year on the Klondike output as amounting to nearly \$900,000, about \$100,000 more than was received last year. Ten per cent of the gold mined is supposed to be paid to the government, which would indicate the Klondike output for the season to have been only \$9,000,000, at nearly \$20,000,000.

Salem, Or., rejected its reform municipal officers.

The ship subsidy bill will displace the Philippine bill.

Kruger wept at Emperor William's refusal to meet him.

Five men were killed by the blowing up of a power house in Chicago.

The short session of the Fifty-sixth congress was successfully opened.

Colorado game warden arrested 16 Mormons who had killed 30 deer.

Robbers blew up a Silverton, Or., bank, but failed to get at the cash.

A strange woman is exciting the Papago Indians to be killed by their dreams.

Congressman Lacey and Senator Toller are in favor of offering homes to the Boers.

Oscar L. Booz, a West Point cadet, is dying from the effects of a burning drink given him by hisses.

A drunken man was killed and his body derailed a heavy locomotive on the O. B. & N., near Hood River, Oregon.

Rev. William Howard Day, D. D., general secretary of the A. M. E. Second church, died at Harrisburg, Pa., aged 73 years.

Rev. Patrick Feehan, archbishop of the Catholic diocese of Chicago, will retire from the active management of his office with the close of the present year.

General W. L. White, ex-quarter-master-general of the Michigan National guard, pleaded guilty to conspiracy in state military clothing frauds, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

John Staines, a constable, was murdered at Dallas, Tex., by burning. His clothing had been saturated with turpentine and ignited. Both eyes were burned out. John Chapman and Ed Faulkner, saloon keepers, were arrested, charged with the murder.

A correspondent of Santiago de Cuba says the natives there are becoming adepts in the American game of baseball. Havana may yet bid for a place in the National league.

A celebrated English physician says that he has found that variola can be cured by vaccination. He vaccinated a girl of 10 who had 94 warts on one hand, and seven weeks after the operation the warts had all disappeared. Many other remedies had been tried in vain.

LATER NEWS.

Germans are still excited over the Kruger incident.

Japan is much disturbed by Tokio municipal scandals.

The Oregon school fund losses an average of \$40,000 a year.

The river and harbor committee is cutting down all estimates.

The Philippine commission has prepared a tariff for the islands.

The execution of Yu Hsien is certain whenever envoys demand it.

The Chinese question is again said to be approaching a settlement.

Fifty-two Filipino prisoners have been taken by American troops.

Eulogies were pronounced in the house on the late Representative Harmer.

Russia says all credit for securing existing patents belongs to United States.

Johannesburg will be fenced around with barb wire to cut off Boers' food supply.

United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, will return home on leave of absence.

Netherlands disavows responsibility for sympathetic letter of minister to Kruger.

Senate will devote the present week to Hay-Panocote treaty and ship subsidy bill.

The naval appropriation bill will provide for two more battleships and two cruisers.

Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, strongly opposes importation of negro labor into the islands.

Envoys take removal of General Tung Fu Hsiang to mean that government desires peace.

Establishment of ship subsidy bill as regular order will displace Nicaragua canal measure.

Bills for the reduction of war revenue tax and legislative appropriations will likely pass the house this week.

Robert W. Wilcox, Hawaii's delegate-elect to congress, has arrived in San Francisco, enroute to Washington.

Kruger was officially received by Queen Wilhelmina. The queen has promised to show her friendship when the proper moment arrives.

A railway bridge collapsed in Germany, letting an express train plunge into the stream below. Five persons were killed and eight badly injured.

Six hundred telegraph operators on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, have walked out in sympathy with the operators on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road.

The ministers at Peking have reached an agreement.

The new war revenue bill will reduce taxation \$40,000,348.

The pension roll for the coming year will call for \$142,000,000.

The governor of Shanghai publicly executed 80 Boer leaders.

Secretary Gage's estimate for government expense is \$26,741,762.

George von L. Meyer, of Boston, will be appointed ambassador to Italy.

Charles A. Towne accepted the appointment of senator from Minnesota.

McCall made a sensational speech in the house against holding the Philippines.

A small American force routed a band of rebels at Santo Domingo, Luzon.

Contract for erection of Salem, Or., postoffice has been awarded to a Chicago firm.

In a street duel in a West Virginia town a minister was killed by a prominent lawyer.

It is estimated that taxable valuation of Oregon for 1900 will be about \$2,000,000 less than in 1899.

Fire in the Cambridge, Ohio, works of the American Tinplate Company, caused a loss on finished tin alone of between \$175,000 and \$200,000.

John Luke Holy-Hutchinson, fifth earl of Donoughmore, at one time assistant commissioner in Eastern Roumania, died of paralysis, in London.

Robbers raided the office of the Western Lumber Company in Portland, Or., just before the employees were ready to receive their November wages in coin, and secured \$4,700.

At New York, the Fasig-Tipton Company closed the most successful auction sale of trotting and pacing horses in its history. The proceeds of the sale were \$352,180 for 728 horses, an average of about \$500 a horse.

Fire in the upper store room of Haywood Bros. and the Wakefield Hattan Company at Boston, caused a loss of \$150,000, of which \$75,000 was to the stock and building of Haywood Bros. and the Wakefield Company and the rest to the building adjoining.

A serious cave-in occurred at the Ray Aug. mine, near Dunore, Pa. Fifty-one men were entombed. The rescuing party, after nearly three hours' hard work, succeeded in digging into the chamber in which the men were entombed. All were rescued, not one being seriously injured.

The last enumeration shows a large falling off in the number of book agents, which in itself is a good argument in favor of taking the census every five instead of every 10 years.

The Connecticut woman who has used a physician because he changed her complexion from that of a blond to a brunette really ought to have a little patience. The brunette will be in fashion again before long, and then she will be glad of the change. But woman always was an impulsive creature.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE

Recommendations for Civil Government in the Philippines.

REVIEW OF THE CHINESE QUESTION

The History of a Year—The West Indies—Operations of the Departments—Other Foreign Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President McKinley's message to congress today, it follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new year you begin the last session of the 56th Congress, with evidence on every hand of individual and National prosperity and of the growing strength and independence of our young Republic.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to address the wrongs of the world, the evil suffering feared of the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the Autumn of 1899 for the protection of the Legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, so far as we were concerned, to the ordinary routine of diplomatic relations.

The Chinese Government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to a panic, which led to the outbreak of the anti-foreign movement, which soon gained the ascendancy, under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Chinese soldiers, and bands of outlaws, afflicted the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border and through the interior of China, and throughout Northern China. Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of property and murder of native converts were rampant.

At this critical juncture, the United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent to the Philippines all ships that could be spared, and a response to the appeal was made.

A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Peking for the protection of the American Legation.

Two thousand men were organized in the capital as a volunteer force.

Still the peril increased. The Legation was surrounded by a mob of thousands of infuriated men, and the need of increased provision for defense against it.

While preparations were in progress for a relief expedition to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by a hostile demonstration of the foreign vessels, the American Admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that the Boxers opposed the landing.

On June 20, the Legation was cut off. An identical note from the Yamen ordered each Minister to leave Peking, and a combined force of 24,000 Chinese, at that time, they repelled against prolongation of the time, which was afterward granted, and requesting an interview with the Legation, which was followed on the morning of the 29th by the German Minister, Baron Kettler, set out for the coast, where he was murdered. An attempt by the legation guard to recover his body was foiled by the Chinese.

Peking Legations Attacked.

Legations were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taken to the Legation, and where all the other Legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded in the narrow compound, and the Chinese were ordered to assemble in a nearby place under protection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice, the Chinese envoys in Washington, the Legation in Peking, and the Secretary of State through the kind offices of Minister Wu Tingfang, Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking July 15, through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were alive and hoping for success.

The important family and the government had fled a few days before, the city was without visible control. The remaining imperial soldiery had made, discipline and good conduct and intelligence and efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency.

The Russian Proposition.

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restoration of the imperial power in Peking, was received as a full compliance with our own desire for the restoration of the imperial power in Peking, and we have held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese Nation reverence and obey. While we are not a party to the settlement, we have no objection to the settlement, and we have no objection to the settlement, and we have no objection to the settlement.

For the real culprit, the evil counsels, who have incited the imperial authority and diverted the sovereign judgment to their own guilty ends, full expiation becomes imperative within the limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message October 12 to the Chinese Emperor:

"I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended powers shall be effectively satisfied of the sincerity of the Chinese Government, and that just sternness the principal offenders who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward their own people, and toward the world, has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to the powers."

Taking as a point of departure the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to negotiate a settlement, and the edict of September 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this Government has already by complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

The Government of Russia has proposed a durable adjustment of the settlement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who have a religious conviction, and a less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

Matter of Indemnity.

The matter of indemnity for the wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to furnish.

Our purpose is not to exact a reparation of any purpose of aggravation through the dismemberment of the empire, and the compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and most especially by the complete settlement of the equal commerce of all the world.

These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

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