

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns.

Topgallant, a famous stallion, was sold in Chicago for \$20,000.

New bankruptcy rules, the supreme court announces, will take effect January 2, 1899.

A receiver has been appointed for the Chelsea Paper Company of Norwich, Conn.

Forty people were killed by the explosion of a box of dynamite near the Reina battery, Havana.

The United States navy has landed marines in China to act as guard for the United States legation.

Japan will resist the great czar, and preparations are already under way for driving the Russian troops from Corea.

The Franklin stamp mill at Hancock, Mich., has been destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000. Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment for six months.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: A cable between the United States and the Hawaiian islands will undoubtedly be provided at the forthcoming session of congress.

At a banquet given in his honor at New York, Admiral Schley stated that he had a presentiment that Cervara would attempt to escape from Santiago harbor, and that he had made preparations to give him a warm reception.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai to a London, England, news agency, the British admiral has hoisted the union jack over Ting Hai, capital of the island of Chu San, and over several other islands in the Chu San archipelago.

An English Carlist positively asserts that Don Carlo's army will take the field in Spain soon after the treaty is signed. He declares that a loan has been fully financed, and that it is divided equally between France and England.

Damage by the terrible blizzard off the New England coast has been much greater than was indicated by early dispatches. In or near the harbors of Massachusetts alone not less than 100 vessels have been lost, and in most cases the fate of the crews is unknown. At least 170 lives have been lost.

Official statistics show that German cattle everywhere are suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases. In the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, for instance, 83 communes show that 749 farms are so infected. At least 40 percent of all the German cattle have tuberculosis, and in some districts the percentage is as high as 79 per cent.

A powder mill at La Motte, Mo., blew up and six workmen were killed and several injured.

Officers of the American Maize Propaganda are planning for an extensive exhibit of Indian corn at the Paris exposition.

The official gazette of Madrid has published a decree accepting the resignation of General Blanco as governor-general of Cuba.

An anti-anarchist conference in which all the European nations are represented, has opened in Rome. The sessions will be prolonged until Christmas.

A territorial form of government will be recommended for Hawaii. The commission has completed the bill and its report will be ready when congress assembles.

Revolutionary bands in Brazil have crossed the frontier and are threatening to unite and march toward the capital of Uruguay. Troops have been sent to pursue them.

While rounding a curve near Burlington, Ia., a passenger train was derailed. One woman was killed, a 2-year-old child fatally injured, and 19 others seriously injured.

The Italian government has sent an ultimatum to the sultan of Morocco on the subject of the detention and ill treatment of Italians. A week has been given the sultan in which to make a reply.

An experiment in surgery is to be tried in New York. A man who blew away the side of his face and his nose with a shotgun will have both replaced with new ones of rubber, covered with grafted skin.

There has been street fighting among the political parties at Seoul, Corea. On one side 23 persons were killed, and further bloodshed is feared. The Japanese government has been asked to send troops to preserve order at Seoul.

A prominent Cuban says the first object of the Cuban commissioners now in the United States is to raise funds with which to pay the Cuban troops. He also says that Cuba would desire to remain free for awhile, but ultimately annexation to the United States is both expected and desired.

Minor News Items.
The steamer Monarch cleared from New Orleans for Liverpool with the largest general cargo ever carried from that port, embracing 20,630 bales of cotton, 128,000 bushels of corn, 19,000 staves.

Sarah Bonnell, an Abilene, (Kan.) young woman, has received a legacy of half a million dollars from a New York friend interested in her musical education. She will go to Paris soon to complete her musical education.

LATER NEWS.

Prairie fires have caused great damage in Oklahoma and Indian territory during the past few days.

A riot in a political club at Chicago resulted in the death of one and the wounding of several others.

An engine driving a snow plow plunged over an embankment near South Berwick, Me., and the engineer and fireman were killed.

John Warnock, a deputy sheriff, was shot and killed at Birmingham, Ala., by an escaped negro convict, whom he was trying to arrest. The murderer escaped.

An illicit whisky still as a side issue of a plant for the unlawful manufacture and imitation of well-known brands of wine has been unearthed near the heart of Chicago.

The cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines was practically accomplished at Wednesday's session of the peace commission. These are the three main articles.

Two hundred lives lost, 55 vessels totally wrecked and 40 others hopelessly stranded, and the worst probably not known, is the latest news from the fearful Atlantic storm.

A freight train on the Norfolk & Western railroad went through a bridge near Riverside, Va. The fireman was killed, the engineer seriously scalded and a brakeman fatally injured.

Articles incorporating the O. R. & N. Company have been filed with the secretary of state of Washington, and show that the extensions in Oregon, Washington and Idaho have long been in contemplation.

At the Loyal Legion banquet given in Manila 69 guests were present. Nearly every commandery was represented. General Anderson presided and Rear-Admiral Dewey was received by a guard of honor from the Oregon regiment.

Cubans are starving to death in Santa Clara, and the Red Cross has been appealed to to furnish prompt relief. Women and children are suffering. If succor does not soon reach them all will have died. The Cuban troops are also in a pitiful condition for lack of supplies. The Red Cross will promptly respond to the appeal, but is handicapped by lack of funds.

Claude M. Johnson, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, in his annual report shows that during the year there were 92,979,478 sheets of stamps and government securities printed and delivered at a cost of \$1,570,598. This sum, however, includes \$12,500 increase of stock, \$30,000 paid for machinery and \$8,416 paid to outside employes.

Chas. W. Coudock, the well-known actor, died in New York.

Natural gas has been discovered on Summerland beach, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

The steamer Wildwood sank at her dock at Port Townsend during a heavy storm.

Many of the Manila soldiers want to come home. They have been attacked by a serious case of home-sickness.

Three negroes were lynched near Meridian, Miss. The crime alleged was the thumping of a white man.

The government has been officially advised of the successful termination of the Paris negotiations with Spain.

The steamer Detroit was lost on Shelter island, near Juneau. She had 27 passengers, all of whom were saved.

The battle-ship Wisconsin, recently launched at San Francisco, is fast in the mud, and all efforts to dislodge her have proved futile.

Incompetent engineers are blamed for the breakdown of the cruiser Buffalo, while on her way from New York to join Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Horse-stealing on a large scale is said to be going on in Eastern Oregon, and thousands of horses have disappeared from that section during the past year.

A writer in the London Contemporary Review, in an article characterizing William of Germany as the arch enemy of England, declares that country and the United States must stand shoulder to shoulder in the East.

General Blanco's retirement and the resignation of the autonomist cabinet increases the confusion in Cuba, which preceded American control. Fear is felt that the United States may not assume immediate jurisdiction, and that confusion will result.

The steamer Portland, which was reported missing after the big Atlantic coast storm, has been lost off Highland light with every passenger and the entire crew. The number drowned is about 100. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered from the surf and the rescue work still proceeds. The Portland was valued at \$250,000, and was insured.

News is at hand from Tien-Tsin that a large number of Japanese spies have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese, all officers of the imperial Japanese army, were taken, and on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. But a day elapsed after their capture before they were marched out before a firing party of Russians and summarily shot.

California mine owners assert the gold output of the state has been curtailed at least 50 per cent by a prolonged drought.

Oliver Clement, aged 18, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has married Mrs. Hannah McGinnis, aged 50. She was his stepmother's stepmother.

Though one of the youngest general officers in the confederate army General Wheeler was the oldest in the national service against Spain.

LOSS OF STEAMER PORTLAND

Went Down at Cape Cod With All on Board.

ONE HUNDRED WERE DROWNED

Not a Single Survivor—Struck on the Cape During the Gale—Many Bodies Have Drifted Ashore.

Highland Light, Mass., Dec. 1.—The steamer Portland, of the Boston and Portland line, has been lost on Cape Cod, with all on board. The lifesaving men, through a blinding storm, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock heard a distress whistle, and last night at midnight the body of a man was found on shore. On the body of the man was a life belt marked "Steamer Portland, of Portland." A gold watch in his pocket had stopped at 10 o'clock. This man was well dressed, wore black clothes and tan shoes, and had light hair and mustache. A piece of card in his pocket bore the words, "John W., Congress street, Portland." The body of a large woman, without covering of any kind, washed ashore at Faneuil river, but there was no means of identification.

It is believed that the Portland was disabled by the storm at 10 o'clock last night, being unable longer to hold up against the gale, and drifted on Peaked Hill bar, and went to pieces. No part of the ship has drifted ashore, and it is not known just where she struck. Boxes of tobacco, clothing, cheese, oil, etc., have been washed ashore, also life preservers marked with the words "Steamer Portland."

Bodies of Victims Washed Ashore.
Boston, Dec. 1.—Dr. Maurice Richardson, of Beacon street, this city, was at his summer home, Wellfleet, during the storm, and corroborated the early account of the loss of the Portland, for he saw two of the bodies washed ashore, and on them were life preservers marked with the vessel's name. Dr. Richardson was on the first train from Cape Cod which arrived in this city late tonight.

"I saw two of the bodies picked up," said the doctor. "One was probably that of a deckhand, a man of about 20. He had on a life preserver marked 'Portland.' The other body was that of a stout woman. She, too, wore a life preserver with the steamer's name on it. Wreckage is coming ashore for 15 miles along the coast. Among the wreckage were cases of lard directed to Portland."

In addition to the two bodies, Dr. Richardson brought news that at Orleans the body of a girl about 20 was found. She had a gold watch and a ring marked "J. G. E." Her watch had stopped at 9:17. There are three bodies at Naussett, eight at Orleans and 25 at Truro and Wellfleet. The double wheel of the Portland came ashore at Orleans.

There were about 100 persons aboard the Portland, including 51 passengers. The Portland was built at Bath, Me., in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1,317 tons net burden. Her length was 230 feet, beam 42 and depth 15 feet. She was valued at \$250,000, and was fully insured.

Washed Ashore at Highland Light.
Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 1.—Two bodies that came ashore at Highland Light and are supposed to be from the Portland have been brought here. One is that of a well-dressed man. The other body is that of a woman with only shoes and stockings on.

IN FEAR OF AMERICA.
European Powers Dared Not Interfere in Philippine Matters.
Berlin, Dec. 1.—The Cologne Gazette says: "International envy has prevented Europe from opposing the excessive demands of the United States upon Spain. Although they might have profited by the situation, the powers feared to make a bitter enemy of America, with the consequent closing of her markets, if they opposed the annexation of the Philippines."

Other German papers argue that the United States would never have dared to impose such conditions had it not been for England's support. This conviction of the Anglo-American agreement, giving the two powers the virtue of control of the "far Eastern question," intensified the situation. It is believed Great Britain will get Chusan as compensation and both England and America are suspected of having some disagreeable surprise in store.

Sagasta Breathes Easier.
Madrid, Dec. 1.—Senator Sagasta showed much emotion on learning that the Spanish commissioners in Paris had formally agreed to sign the treaty of peace on the American conditions, but he assured his friends that he was convinced he had adopted the best course in the interests of the country and the monarchy, adding that the news had lifted a great weight from the minds of the people. The Bank of Spain has made a fresh advance to the government of 60,000,000 pesetas, to cover the expense of repatriating the Spanish troops from the Philippines and the Antilles. The republican papers violently attack both the government and the Americans.

Gold on San Juan Hill.
Wichita, Kan., Dec. 1.—Dr. J. W. Langford, of Arizona, and 12 of Roosevelt's Rough Riders have gone to San Juan hill, Cuba, to prospect for gold. In an interview here Langford said: "Because of its pleasant climate I believe Cuba to be a better gold field than the Klondike. I think Cuba is one of the best prospecting countries in the world. I expect to locate a claim on San Juan hill that a company will be able to work with large profit."

MUSTERING OUT.

Volunteer Army Will Be Reduced by 30,000 Men.

New York, Dec. 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: One of the first results of the determination of the peace negotiations at Paris will be an order for the mustering out of as many as 30,000 men of the volunteer army. The orders thus far cover about 85,000 men, but not more than 35,000 have actually been mustered out.

The present army consists of about 120,000 men, exclusive of all ordered mustered out, 52,000 of whom are regulars. The forces contemplated for the islands are: For the Philippines, 20,000; for Porto Rico, about 7,000; for Cuba, not more than 30,000.

This, on the basis of 75,000 men for the regular establishment—which is the number now reckoned on by competent military forecasters here—will leave 20,000 men for frontier and station work in this country. Secretary Alger recommends 100,000 men.

There are now 30,000 volunteers, who are entirely useless, in view of the technical cessation of hostilities. Orders for the mustering out of these will be issued without delay, which will leave 100,000 men in the army. It was recalled by army officers that the regular army of 25,000 men has never been up to its limit of enlisted strength, and that the army of 63,000 men under the Hull bill lacked 10,000 of complete enlistment.

Secretary Alger refused to say whether he would ask for more pay for enlisted men, but it is asserted that it will be impossible to secure the enlistment of 75,000 men unless there be granted greater pay than \$13 a month for each man. An increase of pay for privates in the service will be one of the almost certain developments of legislation for army reorganization, the argument being based upon the dangerous climates to be endured in the new possessions.

The New Army.
Washington, Dec. 1.—There is renewed talk of reorganization of the regular army by the present session of congress, and that a bill is now under preparation by the war department.

RAN ON A REEF.

Steamer Detroit Wrecked on Shelter Island—Passengers and Crew Saved.

Seattle, Dec. 1.—The steamer Cottage City, from Alaska, brings news of the wreck of the steamer Detroit on Shelter island. Her crew and passengers, numbering 27, were saved.

The Detroit ran between Juneau and Haines Mission. While making her regular run Thanksgiving day she struck a reef on Shelter island. The weather was terribly thick and a heavy snow storm raging. The rock tore great holes in her, as the engines pounded themselves to pieces, endeavoring to drag her from her rock-bound position. The water poured through her, and had it not been for the tightness in which she was held by the rocks she would have gone down, drowning all on board.

The passengers and crew were landed on Shelter island, where they are housed with scarcely any provisions, under tarpaulins.

The purser and two seamen went to Juneau in a small boat for relief, arriving there just before the Cottage City left. They say the survivors are in a critical condition, shivering with cold around a fire and without food.

A steamer has gone to the rescue with relief.

Smokeless Powder Factory Burned.
Pinole, Cal., Dec. 1.—A disastrous fire at the works of the California Powder Company today destroyed several buildings and much valuable machinery in the gun-cotton department, entailing a loss of \$25,000 and the temporary discontinuance of the manufacture of smokeless powder. The company had just made a contract with the United States government to supply an immense quantity of smokeless powder.

Regulars May Go to Manila.
San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A rumor is current at army headquarters that between now and January 1, 5,000 soldiers will be brought here to embark for the Philippines. It is expected that the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Twentieth infantry will be assigned to duty on the islands and that some of the volunteers stationed there will be returned to this country for mustering out.

Trial of Oakland Brutes.
Oakland, Cal., Dec. 1.—The trial of W. A. Brandes, accused of the murder of his 15-year-old daughter, has been set for December 1. He broke down in court and wept when the charge was read. His wife will be tried on the same charge on December 6. She is quite unconcerned, and, like her husband, has pleaded not guilty. They are accused of having beaten the child to death and then made it appear to be a case of suicide.

Sealing Question Unsettled.
Washington, Nov. 30.—The Behring sea question has reached such an advanced stage in the considerations of the Anglo-American commission that a special meeting was held today to hear the report of the committee. After over two hours devoted to considering the report and the views of the respective sides, it was stated that no conclusion had been reached.

London, Dec. 1.—The Daily Mail this morning makes the following announcement: "We are able to state that on the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, some English capitalists have indicated their readiness to endeavor to revive the sugar industry in the West Indies if bounties are abolished. Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared to spend 1,000,000 pounds, and it is believed that some arrangements will be arrived at."

SPAIN GIVES UP ALL

She Finally Accepts the American Terms.

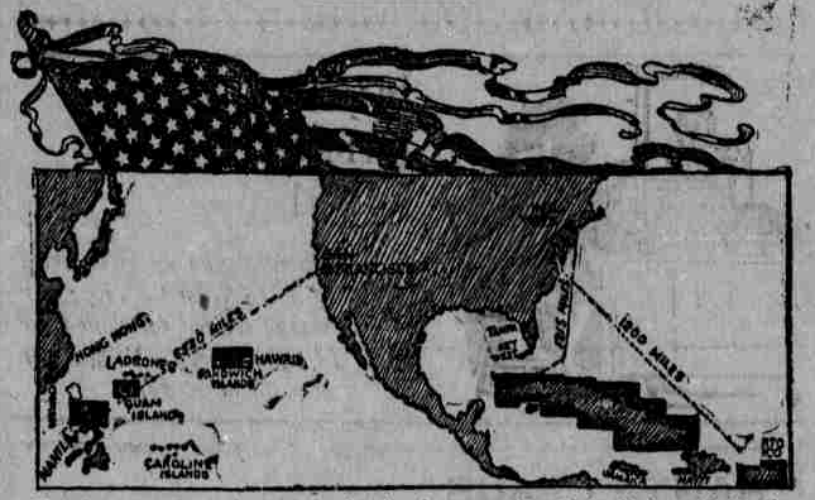
HUMBLED, BUT YET HAUGHTY

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines Are New American Colonies—Spanish Resources Exhausted—No Conditions Are Attached to Her Consent.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of \$20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions this afternoon consented without condition to the relinquishment of Cuba, and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the unequal terms of the United States, and said that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principle embodied in the argu-

UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERRITORY, AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.



The above map shows the territory that has been, or will undoubtedly be, added to the United States as a result of the war with Spain-Cuba, Porto Rico, the island of Guam, or Guahan, in the Ladrones, and a cooling station and port in the Philippines. (The above map and statement was published immediately following the signing of the peace protocol. As a result of the Paris conference the United has gained every point therein predicted, together with the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago.)

ment. Spain rejects these principles, she notes, "as she always has rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, she notes that she still adheres to these principles, "which she has heretofore invariably formulated."

However, she adds, in her desire for peace, she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted to arbitrate some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had equally rejected. These allegations in Spain's reply, as to attempted arbitration, refer to her proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol, and also to submit the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba and the Philippines to arbitration. The last proposition had been made in a written communication. Since its presentation, and in return for such arbitration, Spain offered to cede the territory in dispute. The Americans refused both propositions for arbitration.

Spain's reply today in substance continued by declaring that the United States has offered as a kind of compensation to Spain something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels that the United States' proposals could not be considered as equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy and an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed, and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is therefore to accept the proposals of the American commission, as presented at the last sitting.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the commissioners empowered Senator Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines. These articles, which may be considered as constituting the conditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Thursday.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

Fatalities From the Atlantic Coast Gale Hourly Increasing.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—It is known definitely tonight that more than 70 lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and if the steamer Portland has gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 170, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, and a score of them to be total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London which has not on its shores the bones of some staunch craft, while all along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean grave-yard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street-car embargo, covering the whole of southern New England, sank into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is known or even realized.

The islands of Boston harbor are without exception strewn with wrecks and wreckage; no less than 29 vessels are ashore at Gloucester, over 20 in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor-chains yesterday, and are high and dry on the beach. Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands, the rocks of Cohasset claimed a staunch fisherman; Scitu-

ate, a well-known pilot-boat; Manchester, a Down East lumberman, while one tug and three barges known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for and probably lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from stranded vessels, and tug-boat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

Deaths at Manila.
Washington, Nov. 30.—The following report of deaths among the American force at Manila was received from General Otis by the war department today:

"Manila, Nov. 29.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Following deaths since last report:

"Nov. 21—Frank M. Harden, private, company K, First North Dakota, typhoid fever.

"Nov. 22—Clyde Perkins, private, company K, Second Oregon, smallpox; Walter Downing, private, company L, First Colorado, dysentery.

"Nov. 23—Charles McKinnon, private, company F, Second Oregon, smallpox.

"Nov. 25—Robert Davidson, private, company G, Fourteenth United States infantry, malaria; James M. Clark, company K, First South Dakota, dysentery. OTIS."

Found Dead in the Road.
Union, Or., Nov. 30.—A miner, William Lamb, was found dead near Sanger, a few days ago. He became lost in a snow storm and was found frozen to death. It was reported that there was a gunshot wound on his body, and the coroner went out to hold an inquest, but this proved to be untrue. The body was brought here for burial, which took place today.

Spanish Leave Pinar Del Rio.
Havana, Nov. 30.—At noon today General Hernandez Velasco, with 2,000 Spanish troops, evacuated the city and province of Pinar del Rio. They left the city with bands playing and banners flying. General Velasco made a formal delivery to the mayor. Half an hour afterward a Cuban lieutenant-colonel entered with 250 men.

New York, Nov. 30.—The members of the Cuban committee in this city have received no word of the death of General Gomez. They discredit the rumor.

Many Will Muster Out.
Washington, Nov. 30.—The war department, in view of the assurance that the Paris treaty will be signed, is arranging to muster out more troops. It is probable that from 30,000 to 40,000 volunteers will be mustered out as soon as selections of regiments can be made. The forces at Manila will not be reduced at present.

Grant C. Gillett, a well-known Kansas cattle baron, has failed for a large amount and fled the country.