

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

At a meeting of the various religious denominations held in London, the czar's disarmament proposal was indorsed.

Four persons were killed and others seriously injured in Paris by the collapse of a house in course of construction. It is feared that five bodies still remain buried in the debris.

The British steamer Pawnee has arrived in New York from Mediterranean ports, and brought 10 ship-wrecked people, eight men and two women, who were taken from the disabled schooner Deer Hill, of St. John's, N. B., in mid-ocean.

The navy department has made public a report from Admiral Schley covering that part of the operations and movements of the flying squadron from its sailing from Key West for Cienfuegos up to, but not including the first bombardment.

As a result of a coasting accident at Tuttle creek, eight miles from Pittsburg, Joseph West, aged 30 years, is dead and eleven others are injured, two seriously. The ship collapsed at the bottom of a steep hill and buried the party with great force in every direction.

Thomas Jones, living near Greer, W. Va., attempted to light a fire with kerosene. An explosion occurred, wrecking the room, and the dresses of his twin daughters, aged 4 years, ignited. He was too badly burned to assist them, and they were so badly burned that both of them died shortly afterwards.

Exports to Cuba are already beginning to show the effect of returning peace and the reopening of its ports to commerce. The October figures of the treasury department bureau of statistics show a marked increase in the exports of the United States to Cuba in nearly all articles, comparing October, 1898, with October, 1897.

The international anti-anarchistic conference which has been in session here for several weeks, has proved a success. Great secrecy is maintained regarding the proceedings and conclusions, but the delegates seem satisfied that they have laid a splendid foundation for a uniform system of dealings with anarchists. The conference declined to recognize anarchist outrages as political crimes.

The drought in California has ended and rainfall is reported from nearly every section of the state.

Puget sound oystermen have formed an association, and will make an effort to secure needed legislation.

The war department has decided to have the remains of all soldiers who died in Manila returned to this country.

Clyde Bennington, aged 22, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in San Quentin for his part in the Oro Grande train robberies.

The death sentence of Private Lindsay, Tenth cavalry, has been commuted by the president to life imprisonment, on recommendation of General Wheeler.

Since the cessation of hostilities this government has spent about \$1,000,000 in feeding the starving Cubans, and the work is still going on with untiring vigor.

The United States troops in Cuba and Porto Rico have not been forgotten. They will be sent for Christmas 10,000 pounds of prime turkey and 2,000 pounds of cranberries.

The body of an unknown man was found on one of the bars of the Willamette, three miles east of Monroe. The head and feet were missing. There was no means of identification.

The halibut schooner Two Brothers, plying in Alaska waters, has been missing nearly six weeks, and it is feared that she has been lost with all on board. One of her boats was recently found in a badly battered condition.

Eight additional survivors of the crew of the lost ship Londonian were brought into Baltimore by the North German Lloyd steamship Maria Rickmers. They are: Captain F. B. Lee, Third Officer Joseph Cottler, Boatwain T. Behom, Quartermaster F. Carlson, Able Seaman J. Webb and W. Cadness, Second Steward D. Darnell and Second Cook W. Martin.

In the German reichstag, Count von Kardorff, leader of the free conservatives, condemned the sentimental German sympathy with Spain, and welcomed the appearance of the "great and vigorous American nation" among the colonizing powers. He said he hoped that, in accordance with Bismarck's principle, commercial questions would be kept separate from political relations, for, if this were done, Germany could be on very good terms with the United States.

Minor News Items.
It is reported in court circles that Prince George of Greece is engaged to Princess Victoria of Wales.

Mrs. Abbie L. Marble, sister-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, was killed in a runaway at San Leandro, Cal.

Gen. John J. Dupuy, a prominent ex-Confederate soldier, died in Memphis. He was in all the battles of the army of the Tennessee, and was wounded four times.

LATER NEWS.

The Prince of Wales is promoting a war against tuberculosis in England.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor, by a practically unanimous vote, at the closing session of the 18th annual convention of the organization held in Kansas City.

Secretary Long will soon issue advertisements calling for proposals for raising the Maine and the Cristobal Colon, in accordance with the decision of the board of construction to which the matter had been referred.

A financial statement just issued by the Southern Pacific Company shows that for the month of October the gross earnings of the company reached \$5,556,725. This is an increase of \$1,125,791 over the same month of last year.

Corliss, of Michigan, has introduced a bill in the house to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables in the Pacific ocean between the United States and Hawaii, the Philippine islands, Japan and other countries.

London advices just received bring promise that the West Indian colonies will enter upon the new year with brighter industrial prospects, owing to the successful launching of the West Indian Co-operative Union, organized on the lines of the California Fruit Union, and the Irish Agricultural organization, which achieved wonderfully rapid success.

Great Britain has given another striking example of friendship for the United States, and at the same time has taken action which is looked upon in the light of a recognition of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. A filibustering expedition organized to go to the support of Aguinaldo has been suppressed at Hong Kong by order of the British authorities.

The first order for an English railroad to be received at the Schenectady, N. Y., locomotive works calls for ten mogul freight engines, which will be built for the Midland railroad. The machines will be of American pattern, with cylinders 18 inches in diameter, with 24-inch stroke, and fitted with all modern appliances. The shipment of 27 locomotives has just been completed for the Nippon railroad, of Japan, and the works are running night and day with a force of 2,000 men.

Terro Haute, Ind., was visited by a million dollar fire.

Three lives were lost and several injured by a fire and explosion at Fort Adams, R. I.

Ambassador Jules Cambon will sail from Havre for New York on January 7, to resume his duties at Washington.

Senator Hanna has introduced in the senate, and Representative Payne in the house, a bill to grant subsidies for American shipping.

When the president in his southern tour reached Macon, Ga., great enthusiasm was shown and the Confederate veterans tendered him a reception.

The National Casket Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has received from the United States government an order for 4,000 caskets, the largest single order of the kind ever given. The coffins will be used for the purpose of bringing to this country the bodies of all the soldiers killed in battle in Cuba, or who died from disease there.

The agricultural appropriation bill passed by congress contains a retaliatory clause authorizing the secretary of agriculture to inspect imported articles dangerous to health, and also authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exclude such articles. The restriction is designed to apply to a large number of articles imported from foreign countries.

Rat Portage, Ontario, is in wild excitement over a marvelous strike, made in the Mikado gold mine. The core fills a stop 40 feet high and two and a third feet wide, and the richest ore is worth, on a conservative estimate from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a ton in free-milling gold. The ore is being put in barrels and sacks, and men are guarding it. The mine is owned in England. At a low estimate there is now \$250,000 in sight.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: There are seers who predict that Uncle Sam will become the banker for the world. Two Old World governments, Russia and Japan, have turned their faces to the United States in search of loans. Russia, at least, has had agents sound American financiers. This is the first time foreign nations have sought to float great national loans in America, and the wise men think it is the beginning of the new era.

At the Mozoro insane asylum, in Havana, a horrible state of affairs was discovered. One hundred and twenty inmates, emaciated and showing every sign of starvation, are confined there. Six months ago there were over 800 in this asylum, but death and starvation have reduced their numbers to about one-seventh of that figure. The Spanish government withdrew its grant, and although money was raised for the institution, corrupt officials embezzled most of it, leaving the patients destitute.

The British government has decided to complete the Sudan railroad to Khartoum, the distance yet to be covered being 180 miles.

Forest Salee, a tellboy formerly employed at the Planters' hotel in St. Louis, is heir to \$25,000, left him by James T. Spaulding, of Chicago.

The movements of rebels from Brazil have been defeated by troops sent to the frontier, and there seems to be no further danger to the peace of the country.

BURIED UNDER SNOW

Avalanche on Chilkoot Pass Kills Six Persons.

FIVE BODIES WERE RECOVERED

Party Was Encamped at Crater Lake When the Accident Occurred.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 22.—The steamer Al-Ki, which arrived here today from Alaska, brings meager particulars of an avalanche on the Chilkoot pass, in which at least six people were killed. Five bodies have been recovered, as follows:

Mrs. Darling, of Lake Lindemann, and her two sons; Bert Johns, of Juneau; Harry Shaw, of Skagway.

The slide occurred December 9, at Crater lake, about one mile beyond the summit on the Lake Lindemann slide. Mrs. Darling's husband was at Lake Lindemann, and she had arranged to join him with her two sons, who had almost reached manhood. Shaw was a Skagway man who had business at the lake. Bert Johns, of Juneau, was but 18 years of age, and the reason for his taking the dangerous trip does not appear. He was a friend of the Darlings.

The name of the sixth person has not been ascertained. Contrary to the advice of old-timers, who realized that the trip was a dangerous one, in view of recent storms, the party set out with light outfits. It was storming very hard when they crossed the summit, but they succeeded in reaching Crater lake, where the blizzard forced them to camp, although it was but seven miles to their destination. While encamped these tons of ice and snow, mixed with rocks and timbers, swept over them, evidently without warning, and went on down the valley, leaving them buried under several feet of hard snow. Their bodies were found two days later by a searching party.

The bodies were not bruised in the least. A peculiar coincidence is that the news of the slide was brought by the same steamer that brought word of the terrible slide last spring, in which nearly 50 people perished. Another coincidence is that the two slides occurred just about the same distance from the summit, but on opposite sides.

Just before the Al-Ki left Skagway, G. Bald Mills, of London, England, and F. T. Smith, of Melbourne, Australia, arrived from Lake Atlin, with their feet and hands badly frozen. It is feared that Mills will lose both feet.

RIGHT TO EXPAND.

Teller's Address on the Legal Points of the Question.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senator Teller occupied the first half of today's session of the senate with a speech in advocacy of the theory that there are no restrictions upon the right of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far distant territory. He went into the legal points bearing upon the question and incidentally discussed at some length the form of government for the Philippines, saying he would encourage self-government among the islanders, and would give them the most liberal government which they were capable of conducting, but that he would not take down the American flag where once planted. The remainder of the session was given up to the Nicaragua canal bill. Senator Caffery was the only speaker on this subject, and he opposed the Morgan bill.

The house listened to the first speech on the annexation of the Philippines. Williams, a Democratic member of the foreign affairs committee, in an hour's speech, stated his opposition to a policy which would bring the islands under the sphere of the United States' influence. He contended that it would be hostile to the spirit of our institutions to assume control over 9,000,000 people; that annexation would cost us \$140,000,000 a year; that the annexation of the islands met none of the tests which applied to our past acquisitions of territory, and would be a mistake from a social, political and material standpoint. Williams' remarks received careful attention and several times drew applause from his Democratic colleagues.

The agricultural appropriation bill was passed without material amendment. It carried \$5,699,322, or \$187,120 more than the current law.

Big Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 22.—A fire broke out at 11:45 last night, completely gutting the big dry goods warehouse of S. Greenshield's Sons & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in Canada. Half an hour after the fire started, the roof fell in, and 10 minutes later one of the walls fell out into Craig street and the other into McGill street. The fire wall separating the Greenshield's building from the dry goods house of McIntyre Sons & Co. collapsed and the flames gutted the premises of that firm. The loss on the McIntyre stock and buildings will reach \$200,000. The loss on Greenshield's will probably exceed \$300,000.

Three Hundred Soldiers Killed.

London, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Shanghai says a powder magazine, situated in the center of the Chinese camp, in Hankow, exploded, leveling a square mile of houses. It is estimated that 300 soldiers were killed, including the general of the commanding forces.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The commerce committee of the house decided today to take up the Nicaragua canal question on the second Tuesday in January.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Entire Party Satisfied With the Trip to the South.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The presidential party, after an absence of seven days in the south, arrived at the Pennsylvania station over the Southern railway at 11:30 o'clock this morning, exactly on schedule time. With the exception of Mrs. McKinley, who was slightly indisposed at Atlanta, every member of the party has been in the best of health, and all pronounce the trip most enjoyable and a splendid success in every way. Everywhere a stop was made the president was received with greetings and demonstrations of an enthusiastic character, and during the entire week there was not a disturbance. The run from Columbia, S. C., was uneventful, and on its arrival here the special train of six Pullman cars, under the personal supervision of General Agent Brown, was run up the Sixth street siding, where all alighted.

The president and Mrs. McKinley were driven to the White House at once, and the members of the cabinet, Mr. Porter and Mr. Cortelyou, secretaries to the president, and their ladies were driven to their homes. The entire morning aboard the presidential train was spent in farewell visits by the different members of the party. The president received his guests in his own car. He expressed his entire satisfaction over the trip. With this sentiment every member of the cabinet aboard heartily coincided, while Generals Wheeler and Shafter repeated the eulogistic expressions already made in their public speeches. The general impression prevailed that the trip had cemented, to a marvelous degree, the good-fellowship between North and South, and had brought into prominence the excellent condition and capabilities of the army.

The original object of the visit, to celebrate the peace with Spain, lost its significance directly after the president's memorable utterances regarding the case of the Confederate dead.

MIGHT HAVE BOUGHT CUBA.

John Sherman Says Negotiations Were Once Under Way.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, in an interview, tells an interesting cabinet secret, which in the days before the war was frequently suspected, but never established. With considerable emotion, the ex-secretary said: "I tried to prevent this foolish war with Spain. As a matter of fact, negotiations were already in progress to purchase Cuba from Spain when the war feeling suddenly rose and swept everything before it. And Spain would have accepted the terms."

"This is a matter of secret history. And now what have we got to show for all this expense? Some islands in the Philippines, for instance, which are worth about \$200,000 per annum income; increased indebtedness of \$200,000,000 and a lot of islands inhabited mainly by man-eaters. And the most distressing feature of the affair is that we are now about to be called upon to pay \$20,000,000 for territory that we could have taken without expending a dollar."

SHAFTER EXPLAINS.

Santiago Commander Before the War Commission.

Washington, Dec. 22.—General Shafter appeared rather unexpectedly before the war investigating commission this afternoon, and told his story of the Santiago expedition. He was supported by his aid, Colonel Miley, who was with him in Cuba, and was flanked by a large portmanteau of papers, to which his aid occasionally applied for reference.

General Shafter's story of the operations around Santiago was tersely told, but at times was quite vivid in its recital and interesting in detail. Briefly summed up, his estimate of the Santiago expedition was that it had been a military success and cheap at the cost of 500 men lost in the fight. He considered the expedition to have been as well fitted out as the time allowed would permit, and said that, in looking back, he had no criticism of his plans to make, and would not change them if the events had to be gone through again. He said he had no complaints of any sort to make, and would be loath to intrude them at this time if he had.

JUMPED FROM HIGH WINDOWS.

Deaths Result From a Fire in a New York Residence.

New York, Dec. 22.—Two women were killed and another woman, who afterward died, and a man severely injured today during a fire at the residence of C. H. Raymond, at West End avenue and Seventy-third street.

Mrs. Underwood, a sister of Mrs. Raymond, leaped from a second-story window, her head striking the sidewalk and death was instantaneous.

William Doerr, in trying to rescue Mrs. Underwood, sustained a fracture of the skull, which probably will result in death.

Mrs. C. H. Raymond followed Mrs. Underwood out of the window, and was picked up unconscious. She died tonight.

After the flames were extinguished the body of Harriet Fee was found on the third floor of the house. She had been overcome by smoke.

A superb collection of pictures and lapentries owned by Raymond was entirely destroyed.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 22.—A guerrilla who landed here this morning from a schooner from Baracoa to settle his affairs was recognized by the Cubans, set upon and shot. He is now in the hospital, and is likely to die. A Cuban has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin, and if the crime is fixed upon him, General Wood intends to make an example of him.

ANOTHER OX GORED

Filipinos Pay the Spaniards With Their Own Coin.

ACCUSED OF FIENDISH CRUELTY

Uncertainty of the Future Seriously Affecting Trade—Rebels Doing About as They Please.

Manila, via San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Spanish refugees from the north say that after the surrender of the town of Aparri the insurgents formed a parade, the central feature of which was a Spanish lieutenant, who was carried along the streets suspended from a bamboo pole. On arrival at the plaza the pole was placed upon two forked sticks and a squad of rebels proceeded to terrorize their helpless victim by shooting as close to his head as possible without wounding him. When the unfortunate man was unconscious with terror the procession moved on again.

Another story is told of a Spanish officer being confined in a cell with his hands tied behind his back and compelled to eat the portions of food allotted to him from the floor of the cell.

Still another refugee states that because he threw some papers, which he did not wish the rebels to have, into a cesspool, the natives, upon hearing of it, dropped him into the hole and compelled him to recover the papers, after which he was paraded through the streets for hours. The Spanish priests who were captured fared somewhat better.

The natives indignantly deny these allegations, and their newspapers retaliate by printing horrible stories of atrocities practiced by the Spaniards during the surrender of Manila.

Senor Palermo, president of the Filipino assembly, is said to have cabled a long message to Madrid a few days ago to the effect that if Spain would guarantee autonomy and other reform measures the whole country would support Spanish rule in preference to any other form of foreign intervention.

Aguinaldo has seen fit to remove the embargo upon Americans, and has issued an order granting the right to travel through the territory at present held by the revolutionary government to all foreigners, except Spaniards, so long as they are unarmed. The present unpleasant weather is having its effect upon the health of the American troops, hundreds of whom are suffering from cramps and chills occasioned by the dampness of their quarters and exposure.

An order has been issued compelling medical practitioners to report all cases of smallpox under their notice to the authorities, in order that they may be promptly removed to the pesthouse, owing to the continuance of deaths which have occurred in private houses throughout the city.

What with the uncertainty as to the future disposition of the islands, and the state of affairs existing outside of the limits of the city of Manila, which are the bounds of American jurisdiction, business in the Philippines is in almost as bad condition today as it was six months ago. From May 1 until the surrender of Manila, on August 1 last, the only means of communication between this city and the other parts in the Philippines was entirely out of sight, since all coasting steamers were under the Spanish flag, and had to lie up during the blockade.

With the advent of the American army of occupation it was hoped that trade would be resumed almost immediately, but in spite of the fact that arrangements have been made between the American and Spanish authorities toward this end, the fact remains that the interisland trade, which amounted annually to over \$500,000,000, has dwindled down to less than one-fifth of its normal volume.

MOVED A BRIDGE.

Remarkable Feat of Railway Engineers at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21.—A remarkable feat of bridge moving was accomplished today by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, under the direction of J. S. Robinson, division superintendent of the engineers of that road. The bridge was a single track road, weighing 215 tons, and was removed a distance of 250 feet to a new foundation in the quick time of 2 hours and 57 minutes. The structure was floated on two scows, one on either side of the center, which were sunk 90,000 gallons of water. With the scows in proper position, the water was pumped out and the bridge gradually lifted from its foundation and towed to its new resting place by two tugs. The bridge had rendered service since 1880, and is still in good condition, being removed to make way for a double-track structure of the latest pattern.

Left Money to Wark.

New York, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Miss Yates left \$35,000, half her property, to Lieutenant Wark, who was sentenced to hang for complicity in an illegal operation which caused her death. The will is to be contested by the next of kin.

Fatal Pistol Duel.

Munich, Dec. 21.—A duel with pistols took place here today between Major Seitz and Lieutenant Pfeiffer, growing out of the former's misconduct with the latter's wife. Major Seitz was killed.

The Usual Revolution.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 21.—The president of Bolivia, Senor Alonzo, at the head of 200 men, is preparing to march against the capital, La Paz, which is in the hands of the revolutionists.

EXPANSION UPHELD.

Senator Platt Speaks Against the Vest Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The senate had a busy day, and there were several important speeches. Platt of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory. He said that the power of a nation to acquire territory was as inherent as its sovereignty. The United States had the right to govern such territory in the best manner possible until the people of the acquired lands were capable of self-government.

Proctor of Vermont, and Hale of Maine, explained divergent views upon the subject of a commission of senators to visit Cuba. Proctor thought such a commission was necessary, while Hale said he thought it would be in extremely bad taste, and useless.

The Nicaragua canal bill was up during the latter part of the day, and Senators Berry, Allen, Hoar, Caffery and Morgan discussed the measure. This was suspension day in the house and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close; it had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds. Bills were also passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedmen's bank; to enlarge the scope of the fish commission to include game birds; for the relief of the Fourth mounted Arkansas infantry, and for the relief of John W. Lewis, of Oregon.

Bailey of Texas, introduced a resolution in open house, directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether members of the house who had accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the house. He made the resolution the text for some remarks, taking occasion to denounce anew the statement that in his attitude on this question he had been made a catspaw by Republicans in the house. He denounced the Republican who had instigated the statement as an infamous liar, and challenged him to father it. There was no reply to Mr. Bailey's statement, and the resolutions were referred to the committee on rules.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED.

Policy of Expansion Receives the Moral Support of That Nation.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21.—Commander I. Mori, who is on his way to San Francisco to take charge of the new Japanese cruiser Chitose, says the policy of expansion which has been adopted by the United States receives the most cordial moral support of the Japanese from sentimental and commercial reasons.

Commander Mori places Admiral Dewey in the same class with Admirals Ito and Nelson. "He is not only a great naval officer," said he, "but a general and a statesman." He did not know Admiral Dewey personally, but he saw the result of his work, having arrived at Manila in command of the cruiser Noniwa to look out for the Japanese interests there.

Commander Mori thinks a considerable portion of future contracts for warships will be let to American firms. One of the principal reasons of this, aside from the superior workmanship, will be because the United States is nearer to the home country, so that the vessels can be taken across the Pacific without the long voyage through the Suez canal or around the Cape of Good Hope.

A COLOMBIAN OUTRAGE.

Two Americans Unjustly Kept Under Surveillance for Two Years.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21.—Charles Nelson and H. K. Spring have just reached this city from the United States of Colombia, where for two years they were held under surveillance without being granted a trial, on a charge of having killed Jason Hubbard, August 27, 1896.

They are both from Colton, and went to South America and entered the employ of Hubbard, whose dead body was found on the date mentioned with a rifle by his side. It was thought that he had accidentally killed himself, but Nelson and Spring were arrested on suspicion, and imprisoned for 25 days, when they were released on bail. They could not leave the country, but on November 4 their bondsmen secured their release, and they at once started for home. There was no evidence to connect them with the death of Hubbard.

Gold in Pike's Peak.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 21.—A strike of gold in the Strickler tunnel, being driven through Pike's Peak to increase the water supply of this city, has caused the most intense excitement in Colorado Springs. A splendid vein bearing large quantities of sylvanite has been encountered by the contractor, George W. Jackson, and samples from the find assay up into the thousands. Today pieces of the ore were roasted, and globules of gold were apparent in the rock.

The find is of importance to this city, as the riches will revert to the city of Colorado Springs.

Experts who have examined the property say that millions of dollars' worth of gold are contained in the vein encountered.

American Locomotives for England.

London, Dec. 21.—The Midland Railway Company has ordered 28 engines in Philadelphia and New York. As a consequence of the engineer's strike, English firms are only able to cope with arrears of work.

Flag Was Lowered.

Cairo, Dec. 21.—Major Marohand and his party evacuated Fushoda during the morning of December 11, when the French flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted.

THE WORLD AT PEACE

William T. Stead Writes of the Czar's Proposal.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICANS

Movement in England in Favor of an International Demonstration.

London, Dec. 20.—William T. Stead, writing to the Associated Press, says: "I have seen the czar. I have heard from his own lips the earnest desire of his heart that something practical should be done, and that quickly, to divert to the service of humanity some of the many millions now devoted to preparations for war. He has taken the initiative in summoning the conference. He is prepared to give an earnest of his sincerity by arresting the future increase of Russian armament. But unless he is supported by the people who detest militarism as well as by those who groan under its burdens, his well-meant endeavor will fail."

"The American people can, if they will, prevent so fatal a catastrophe. As the greatest and latest born of the world's powers, they can, if they choose, save this supreme opportunity of the century from being sacrificed by the skeptical apathy of the governments. But to do this, it will be necessary to act, and to act on time. What is hoped of those friends of peace and enemies of militarism who turn their eager eyes to the great republic of the New World, is that between now and the end of January, the citizens of the United States will, by public demonstrations, formal resolutions and by other methods by which a democratic people gives expression to its convictions and its aspirations, have manifested to the world their determination to help the czar to put this thing through."

"In England, where the difficulties are much greater owing to the senseless prejudice against Russia, which has been the baleful legacy of the Crimean war, such a national committee is already in course of formation. By the end of next month, it is expected there will not be any considerable center of population which will not have had its public meeting demanding that energetic support should be given to the Russian proposals."

"What the friends of peace in England confidently calculate upon is that the appeal in the cause of humanity will find the American people ready and able to respond. If so, the greatest demonstration ever made of the peace-loving passion of the English-speaking race will be within our reach. A joint Anglo-American representation of, say, 15 men and 5 women, chosen from the foremost of our race, charged with the mandate to proceed through Europe on a pilgrimage of peace to present an address of thanks to the czar, would rouse the continent."

"Round the Anglo-American deputation would group themselves, in the first place, the representatives of the seven small states—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Portugal, with an aggregate population of nearly 30,000,000, and with these reinforcements the great international delegation would begin its crusade through Europe. In four weeks, it would have shaken the continent from center to circumference."

The movement in favor of an international demonstration in support of the czar's peace conference is taking practical shape in Great Britain, and is attracting much sympathy from the queen and other members of the royal family, who are said to be aware of the entire sincerity of the czar."

MORE HOBSON KISSING.

The Merrimac Here in the Hands of