

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

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

Six of the Fergus Falls train robbers have been captured.

A fire and an explosion in a store in Hanover, Mass., killed four men.

According to astronomical calculations a shower of meteors is due this month.

Five hundred men were thrown out of employment by a fire in a copper mine at Houghton, Mich.

Havana torchers will petition President McKinley to permit professional bull-fighting in Cuba under the new regime.

Charles A. Wheeler cut his throat with a razor in the Woodmen's hall at Portland, Or. He left a letter, saying that drink was the cause of his downfall.

A fierce duel between the notorious Herr Wolf and the Polish deputy, Chevalier de Gnievowoz, is the sensation of the hour in Vienna. Swords were the weapons used and De Gnievowoz was badly wounded.

Miss Mary Wallace, a teacher in the Pendleton academy, was shot through the body while standing by a window at the home of her parents in that city. A Chinese youth is suspected, his motive being revenge for being expelled from class.

Five were instantly killed and four others seriously injured in a collision on a Pennsylvania railroad. Two express trains crashed head-on by failure of the air-brakes on one of the locomotives to work. All the killed and injured men were members of the crews of the wrecked trains.

Sickness among the soldiers in camp at Honolulu is increasing. Typhoid fever is rampant. The military hospital is crowded, and the nursing force is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since August 28, 15 soldiers have succumbed to various diseases, typhoid carrying off seven. There are no less than 208 New Yorkers on the sick list.

The administration has decided, says a Washington dispatch, to pay but little cash to the Dons. The Philippine public improvements debt will be made good, but no more. The whole amount to be allowed will probably not exceed one million. The president and cabinet carefully noted the sentiment of the country in regard to an indemnity as expressed at the election, and conclude that payment of the sum first proposed would not be in accord with the will of the people.

A new cabinet has been formed in Japan.

The Crook Indians had a fight over the elections, and one of them was killed.

At Geneva, Switzerland, Lucheni, the Italian anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

There is a general belief in England that the danger is not past, that Fashoda was but one incident, and that war with France is yet probable.

The Cubans at Holguin are reported to be in a terrible condition and are rotting to death without the care of a doctor. The death rate is 30 a day.

At a council of admirals held in Paris it was decided to fit out all French war vessels available. Thirty reserve ships have been ordered into commission.

Lake Michigan was again swept by a northeast gale, and great damage to the sea wall has resulted. The work of repairing the damage created by the last gale all undone, and the outer dike in Lincoln park was undermined.

French newspapers are becoming hostile and are criticizing the proceedings of the peace commission. The Americans are accused of having adopted an irregular form of procedure in presenting the reply to the Spanish proposal. An early rupture in the negotiations is predicted.

A serious class of authority, in which the government inspector and Reel American, is being held in Conroy, Cuba, and the warehouse at Gibara was seized. The agent protested against the seizure, but his protest was disregarded. He then appealed to General Wood, who promised to see that no further friction occurred.

At Wilmington, N. C., white men provoked trouble with negroes and a fight to the death ensued in which eight of the blacks were killed. Armed men patrolled the streets of the city. The battle was precipitated by the destruction of the plant of a newspaper run by a negro, and in which had been published an article derogatory to the white women of Wilmington. The negroes were disarmed to prevent further trouble.

Minor News Items.

West Virginia is without a state debt and has a cash surplus of \$1,000,000 in banks drawing 3 per cent interest.

Silas Packard, the well-known educator and founder of Packard business college, died at his home in New York, aged 72 years.

It is said that 25 per cent of the applications made for divorce in North Dakota this year were made from New York state, and most of these from New York city.

Incorporation papers have been filed for the Bright Side Educational corporation, which proposes to establish a town near Denver for the support and education of friendless boys.

The postoffice department has arranged with the postal department of Japan for indirect exchange of money orders between this country and Corea, and after January 1, 1899.

Rev. Edmund Downe, of the famous old Pilgrim church at Sherborn, Mass., has just celebrated the 60th year of his pastorate, a term unequalled in New England, if not in the United States.

LATER NEWS.

Oregon has been selected by the Mormon church for a Zion in the far West. The people of Salvador are again up in arms, caused by the new deal entered into by the government.

Washington authorities say that the war tax will not be abolished at the coming session of congress.

The French court of cassation has decided that Dreyfus be notified of the revision of his case.

The steamer Columbia, bound from Honolulu to Seattle, sank in the harbor of Hilo. She had a number of passengers on board, but there were no casualties.

General Calisto Garcia and his staff and other delegates from the so-called Cuban assembly will go to Washington, where they will have a conference with the president.

General Merritt will soon resume command of the department of the East, and General Shafter will go to San Francisco to resume command of the department of the Pacific.

Lieutenant Herman G. Dressel, U. S. coast and survey, at Baltimore, Md., served on the Paritan during the recent war. He entered the navy in 1876, being appointed to Annapolis in 1876, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1876.

In Oakland, Cal., sparks from a newly lighted fire ignited the dress of Mrs. Preay, and she was burned to death in the presence of her two small children. Just prior to her death she gave birth to a child, which was dead.

Spaniards are ready at last to reply to the American ultimatum of three weeks ago. A meeting has been arranged with the American commissioners, who feel confident that definite results will be reached.

The Tallant Banking Company, of San Francisco, one of the oldest institutions on the coast, has retired from business, and transferred all of its assets, valued at over \$1,000,000, to the Crocker-Woolworth National bank, of that city.

An open switch caused a collision near Murray Hill, Ontario, in which eight persons were killed or fatally wounded. The accident was caused by a freight train trying to escape on a siding from an approaching passenger train.

President McKinley has completed his plans and is about to issue a proclamation with regard to our new government possessions. All of the islands are to be continued under a strong military government; all fiduciary positions will be administered by army officers; the islands are to be kept out of politics as much as possible; the present currency systems are to be retained for the present, and duties on imports from the islands will be collected.

The Spanish government is trying to borrow money in London to pay off the troops in Cuba.

Secretary Long witnessed a successful torpedo test of the Holland submarine boat in New York.

As a fatal wind-up of a debate in Coos county, Oregon, Ray Hollenbeck stabbed to death Guy Beckford.

Adjutant-General Corbin says the volunteers may soon come home. The regulars will take their places.

An unlikely story comes from Paris that a syndicate of capitalists proposes to take over the Philippines.

Returning Klondikers bring news that the City of Dawson has been visited by a \$50,000 fire, in which 40 buildings were burned.

News has been received of the death of two more Oregon volunteers at Manila, Frank E. Rosino, of Portland, and J. J. Reed, of Hubbard.

A Berlin dispatch says Spain is negotiating with Germany to dispose of the remnants of her kingdom, notably the Caroline, Palawan and Ladronne islands.

The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named I. K. O. in the steamer Tankerson, in Controllor bay, October 5.

Secretary Long has given orders that no new work on North Atlantic vessels be begun. The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to remain on the Brazilian coast for ten days.

A London dispatch from the province of Chan Tung, China, announces that a flood in an adjoining province has destroyed hundreds of villages and threatened a million people with famine.

International complications are possible with Mexico. James Temple, American, is being held in Conroy, Cuba, and the warehouse at Gibara was seized. The agent protested against the seizure, but his protest was disregarded. He then appealed to General Wood, who promised to see that no further friction occurred.

Seven thousand unpaid Spanish troops in Cuba have mutinied, and an armed demonstration was made at the residence of the military governor at Nuevitas. Two Spanish warships are en route to the scene.

Morris J. Lutz, a Reading (Pa.) shoemaker, was shot and killed by his 18-year-old son. Young Lutz came home intoxicated, and his father reprimanded him. This angered the boy and he fired two shots through his father's head. The boy then committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had the reputation of being a desperate young fellow.

Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has ordered that the system of semiannual examinations of national banks in effect in the country shall extend over all cities, without any exception, as heretofore.

Postmaster-General Smith has issued an order directing that Hawaiian postage stamps shall be recognized at their face value for payment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii, whether addressed for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

At Shanty Hill, one mile from Malvern, Carroll county, O., in an old Indian cavern, rock quartz ore has been discovered which assays \$28 in gold and \$480 in silver to the ton. The mine is located on Albert L. Wartman's farm.

No provision was made for the comfort of the evacuating Spanish troops, and of those embarking at Santiago, 80 per cent are certain never to reach Spain alive.

A San Francisco physician proposes to cure drunks and render children immune against drink by inoculation.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Fifty-Sixth Congress Will Be Republican—Roosevelt Successful in New York.

All except three of the 45 states, Maine, Vermont and Oregon, held elections the first Tuesday in November. Forty-two states elected congressmen. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia only congressmen were chosen.

Twenty-three of the states elected legislators, which will name United States senators. These are: California, Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

The following states selected a governor and state officers: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The others, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Florida, Delaware, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Utah and Washington, voted for minor state officials.

Summary of the Returns. Returns are in from all but a few isolated districts, which will not materially affect the result.

Theodore Roosevelt has been elected governor of New York by a plurality of 20,000. Republicans lose 10 congressmen.

The Next Senate.

States to elect senators in which Republican legislatures appear to be successful are: Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. Five of these states are now represented by Democrats, who will give way to Republicans. The other five states are now represented by Republicans.

The complexion of the next senate will be as follows:

Table showing the composition of the next Senate by state, with columns for State, R, D, F, S, R.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

Senate. First district, Lincoln and Okanogan—F. M. Baum, dem. Second district, Stevens and Spokane—W. C. Gray, ind. Third district, Spokane—W. H. Plummer, rep. Fourth district, Spokane—Herman D. Crow, rep. Fifth district, Spokane—W. L. R. Dummer, rep. Sixth district, Whitman—John H. Carpenter, rep. Seventh district, Whitman—Oliver Hall, rep. Eighth district, Asotin, Columbia and Garfield—J. C. Van Patten, rep.

Table showing the composition of the Washington Legislature by district, with columns for District, Name, Party.

VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

Following is the Vote of Washington as Returned.

Table showing the vote of Washington by county, with columns for County, Representatives, Supreme Judges.

IN WASHINGTON.

Both Republican Congressmen Elected—Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot—Amendments Defeated.

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CLAIM TO BE MISTREATED

Bad Blood Apparent Among the Filipinos.

AMICABLE RELATIONS DESIRED

President McKinley Asked to End the Slight Offered the Insurgents by Some Naval and Army Officers.

Hong Kong, Nov. 16.—The Filipino junta representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government here have drawn up what they designate "an appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American action in the Philippines.

John Barrett, formerly United States minister at Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding it, he was satisfied that it represented the sentiments of the Filipino people and would be received at the hands of the Americans all the consideration it merited.

The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the American people, as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the American and Filipino governments, we patiently the conclusion of the Peace conference, we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American naval and military officers, although we do not wish to see any wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for the friction, points out that the tension is becoming greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier leading to great bloodshed," and beseeches the United States "to help the junta to control our own people by directing American officers to temper their offices with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all American demands; but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos were completely ignored by the Americans advanced, and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters, and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our lacerated bodies have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown the contempt, and in the Philippines, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the great friendship, intercourse and assistance and of the assurance the American officials gave Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great republic," stating that "our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing at Manila, and not against the American government and people," acknowledging "our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines," and expressing "a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus: "We await the arbitration of the peace commission with even greater interest than the American people, because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

Sugar War Is Over. New York, Nov. 16.—The Tribune says: The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday announced that it has agreed on all grades of domestic refined sugar 1-8c a pound, this move being promptly followed by the independent refiners. The increase makes the price of granulated 5-1-8c a pound, or 4.84c net, inclusive of trade discounts, and is the first general advance since the beginning of the cutting of prices between the American Sugar Refining Company and the outside company.

Southern Race Riots. New York, Nov. 15.—Concerning the race riots in North and South Carolina, Thomas Fortune said today that a meeting of colored citizens and in general would be held in Cooper Union next Thursday to discuss the situation. At the meeting it is said that S. D. Bassett, United States minister to Hayti, will preside. All of the pastors of Afro-American churches in New York will take part in the meeting. The colored citizens have been invited to attend the meeting.

Preference to Be Shown. New York, Nov. 16.—A Herald special from Washington says: Secretary Long has completed that portion of his annual report recommending to congress that it amend the service laws so as to permit preference to be shown to applicants for appointments who have served in the Spanish war. Preference is shown to civil war veterans, but the secretary feels that such preference should now be extended to those who participated in the recent struggle. It is believed that a measure adopting the recommendation will be passed.

Archbishop Gross Receives the Last Summons. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Gross' death at St. Joseph's hospital today was not wholly unexpected, but it was thought he might live several days longer. His condition had improved some days ago, but early yesterday morning he began to sink and grew worse rapidly. Death resulted at 8:15 A. M. from valvular heart disease.

Archbishop Gross came East to attend the convention of archbishops held in Washington, but was taken sick in Baltimore, and went to St. Charles' college, where he conducted a retreat, before going to the convention. He was brought from there to Baltimore by his brother, and taken to St. Joseph's hospital. The body will be removed to the home of his cousin, Mrs. Catherine R. Reynolds, 207 East North avenue.

The arrangements for a funeral have not been completed, but it has been decided to bury him from the cathedral at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, a brief service being held first at the house.

Cardinal Gibbons will conduct a high mass of requiem at the cathedral. The seminarians of St. Mary's seminary will chant the office for the dead, and will attend the funeral in a body.

Cardinal Gibbons regarded Archbishop Gross as a good man, an earnest worker and a most friend. Speaking of him tonight, the cardinal said: "For a first in Georgia and then in Oregon, and lost his strength by zealous work in behalf of Christianity; he was indomitable in the service of God, and died from hard work. In his death the country loses a good man."

WILL SPAIN ACCEPT. Madrid Officials Believe That She Must Accept the Peace Terms. Paris, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds: "If the United States persists in its present claims, Spain will accept the conditions, after formally announcing at a session of the congress, and in circulation to the powers, that she yields to force, owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without obtainable assistance in defense of her rights."

Shells for Manila. Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16.—Twenty thousand six-pound shells will be shipped to the Mare island navy-yard Monday. Three freight cars will be required to convey the ammunition across the continent. Orders have been received at the yard at St. Joseph and day on the gunboat Princeton in order that she may as soon as possible join the squadron which is to assemble in Hampton Roads.

Big Fleet Under Construction. Washington, Nov. 16.—A statement prepared by Commodore Hitchcock, chief of the construction bureau, shows that on November 1, the navy department had under construction in various parts of the country 65 vessels, a larger number than ever undertaken before in the history of the country.

With a desire to encourage investment, a bill has been sent to the Mexican congress to exempt from taxation special privilege companies.

No Alternative. London, Nov. 16.—The morning papers comment editorially on the peace commission crisis, and the American naval preparations, reiterating their conviction of the hopelessness of Spanish opposition and recognizing that the United States has practically no alternatives, especially after the elections, but complete annexation, and that if Spain continues obstinate the United States must send a fleet to Europe, an action which no power but Great Britain would welcome, though none would be likely to interfere in Spain's behalf.

Died of Hydrophobia. Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 15.—Thomas Moore, 7 years of age, son of E. J. Moore, a member of company I, Second regiment, Missouri volunteers, died today of hydrophobia. The boy was bitten two weeks ago by a dog suffering from rabies. Yesterday the boy commenced to bark like a dog and was attacked with frequent convulsions. He tried to bite his attendants and seemed possessed of superhuman strength. He died in great agony.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: In his official report to the Spanish minister of marine, describing the battle of Santiago, Admiral Cervera gives high praise to the humane and courteous treatment accorded him and his subordinates by the American authorities. He speaks of the efforts made by the Iowa and Gloucester to save life of the soldate shown by the American minister of marine, and finally they had taken prisoners, and finally of the generosity of the victors in providing so hospitably for them in the United States.

SEQUEL TO A SEA TRAGEDY.

Andersen, the Olive Pecker Murderer, Must Hang.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court and denied a writ of habeas corpus to John Andersen, convicted and sentenced to be hanged after his trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of the mate of the Olive Pecker.

The Andersen case has attracted widespread attention, being a sea tragedy of unusual romance and atrocity. The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston, laden with lumber, for a point on the Platte river, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. He then armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the fore-castle, he terrorized all on board. The mate was shot, and while the crew was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew were marched back to the point of departure and ordered to throw the captain overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats.

Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being confirmed. The next move was in the application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the court's decision, said the records of the case showed that fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The time when counsel was not present was at a preliminary hearing of Andersen, but this was not held in any subsequent trial. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until December 9 next, carried out.

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OCCUPYING THE SUBURBS

Insurgents Attacking the City of Iloilo.

PEOPLE ARE TERROR-STROKEN

Look for an Assault to be Made at Any Time—An Appeal to the Captain of the Charleston.

Manila, Nov. 15.—The following advices have been received from Iloilo, capital of Panay, one of the principal islands of the Visayas group: "The insurgents have occupied Lingan, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expecting to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and destroyed the connecting bridges. Business is paralyzed, and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses of all nationalities have signed a circular, asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain in the bay,