

# Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events  
In Condensed Form From  
Both Continents.

An effort is on foot to reduce the production of cotton.

Gold has been discovered at Skagway which goes \$4 to the pan.

Mormons have secured 8,000,000 acres of land in Mexico for a colony.

John Cross, of Cove, Or., was arrested for having counterfeit money in his possession.

Bates Soper, who murdered his wife and two children at Achee, Mo., in 1891, and who was recently arrested in Oregon, where he married again, was sentenced in Harrisonville, Mo., to be hanged on February 4.

The Spanish government, it is again announced, is negotiating with the Armstrongs this time for a cruiser of 4,300 tons, said to be worth \$200,000, built for Japan, but which Japan does not want. The vessel is said to be practically ready for sea.

About 100 wholesale druggists from the cities of the Central West held a conference in Chicago for the purpose of considering the cut rates at which drugs and patent medicines are being sold by the department stores, as well as by many retail druggists, and to take steps to stop the practice if possible.

The Dingley tariff law will not be changed in any of its custom features at the present session of congress. A general understanding to this effect has been reached among the Republican members of the ways and means committee, who feel that it is most desirable to avoid what is generally known as tariff tinkering.

The subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs, appointed to consider the problems, presented in Indian territory have practically decided to recommend amendments to the present law, providing for the apportionment of all the lands held by the five civilized tribes among the members of these tribes, and also an amendment providing that all valid leases shall be recognized by the government of the United States, and the money paid on account of them covered into the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the various tribes as such.

Wheat fell over 7 cents per bushel in Chicago Monday.

Senator White of California has introduced a bill in congress to strengthen the eight-hour law as applicable to government work.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of depositors of the Moscow National bank, Moscow, Idaho.

Judge Sanborn in the court of appeals at St. Louis has granted a postponement of the proposed sale of the Kansas Pacific for 60 days.

One of the interesting items in the agricultural appropriation bill is provision for \$10,000 for an agricultural experiment station in Alaska.

Brigadier-General Otis, stationed at Denver, has received a telegram from Fort Duchesne stating that all the Ute Indians have returned to their reservation.

A dispatch from Havana states that Gomez is being hard pushed by a Spanish column under command of General Pando, in the province of Puerto Principe.

George G. Green, a carpenter of Modesto, Cal., fatally shot his wife and wounded his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Liedman with a revolver. He then turned the revolver upon himself, but only inflicted a scalp wound.

The agricultural department issues the following: A special wheat investigation instituted by the department of agriculture indicates a crop of 530,000,000 bushels. These figures are subject to slight modification in the final report.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the house by the committee on appropriations, carries a total of \$1,562,425, being \$780,801 less than the former bill. The number of salaries provided for is 10,600, being 198 less than the number provided for in the current law.

Hans Frohman "curled" a pair of eight-pound dumb-bells 14,000 times in an hour and 45 minutes in a New York gymnasium. When he had finished his 12,000 curl in one hour and 20 minutes, it was proposed that Frohman stop, but he insisted on continuing, and executed the 14,000th curl in the time stated.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Bram, under sentence of death in Massachusetts for murder committed at sea. He was accused of murdering the captain, mate and captain's wife of a vessel bound for South America. The opinion reversed the decision of the court below on the ground that Bram's testimony should not have been admitted.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: The Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company and the Sloss Iron & Steel Company have shipped 5,000 tons of Alabama pig iron to Pensacola, from whence it will be forwarded to Kobe and Yokohama, Japan. A trial shipment of Alabama iron made to Japan several months ago gave such satisfaction that extensive orders are resulting, this shipment being the first of a series. Japan heretofore was supplied by European furnaces, but Alabama has superseded these.

The work of collecting salmon eggs at the California fish commission hatchery on the Sacramento river at Anderson has just closed. The result of the season's operations are the most remarkable on record. Forty-eight and a half million eggs were collected. This exceeds the previous record by 22,000,000 and is 28,000,000 more than were collected at all the other hatcheries on the coast this year. These eggs will be hatched and the fry planted in the waters of the state, with the exception of 3,000,000 that will be sent to Oregon and 6,000,000 that go to the New England states.

## NOT THE END OF IT.

Rejection of Hawaiian Treaty Will Not Settle the Question.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who while a member of the Harrison cabinet negotiated the first treaty for annexing Hawaii to the United States, and who has since visited the islands and taken much interest in their acquisition, when asked as to the status of the annexation question, said:

"The opponents in congress of Hawaiian annexation will not have disposed of the question by voting against and defeating this measure. They must decide what shall be the policy and conduct of the United States toward the islands for the future. Having refused the application of the island government for incorporation into our Union, such an act necessarily carries with it the right of the former to determine its own political destiny, un-influenced by considerations affecting the United States.

"But such a course would present embarrassments to congress of no small moment. During the last administration of President Cleveland the house of representatives resolved that 'foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States.' During that session the senate went a step further and declared that 'any intervention in the political affairs of the islands by any government would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.'

"These utterances were in line with the policy of our government for half a century, but it is possible and competent for congress at any time. Its rejection of annexation would in effect nullify the declarations cited, but there would still be another serious embarrassment to be disposed of, to-wit, the reciprocity treaty. It would be easy to annul the commercial clauses of that convention, which would be in harmony with the views long cherished by many of our public men, but the political clauses of that treaty present a different question. They are two in number:

"First, a stipulation on the part of Hawaii not to lease, dispose or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory to any other government, and, second, to grant to the United States the exclusive right to Pearl harbor as a coaling and naval station.

"The first of these political clauses might terminate with the treaty, and after the rejection of annexation it would be inconsistent on our part to insist upon its maintenance. The second clause, however, is held by the senators who ratified the treaty to be a permanent grant. The renunciation of the reciprocity treaty would still leave us with the grant of Pearl harbor. It is the only place suitable for a naval station in those islands or anywhere within a radius of 2,000 miles.

"Whatever may be the sentiment of the American people as to annexation, I doubt whether any considerable body of them would approve of the surrender of this very valuable station for our growing navy, and for which we have paid so dear a price in our reciprocity arrangements. And yet, with the rejection of annexation we must look forward to the certainty of its eventual surrender, as its occupation by us would be impossible with the islands under the domination of another powerful government.

"Even if the treaty is rejected by the United States, it will not be difficult for the present Hawaiian government to maintain itself against local opposition. The property interests, which are almost exclusively held by the white residents and foreigners, will control the government so long as it maintains its independence. But it is plain that the islands cannot long maintain their autonomy. The present most threatening danger is from Japan. That country may be perfectly sincere in its declaration that it does not seek the annexation of the islands, but the current events, if not checked, will lead inevitably to that result.

"But I do not think the islands will pass under the dominion of Japan. If the people of American origin now in control of the government are rejected by congress, they will, in my opinion, turn to their kinsmen, the English and Canadians. They have learned from the colonial history of Great Britain that wherever the British flag goes there follows low taxation, just laws and honest government.

"While I have no information as to the purpose of the present Hawaiian rulers, I feel sure that when it is finally determined that they are not to be annexed to the United States, they will lose no time in opening negotiations with Great Britain, and the result of those negotiations will be neither slow nor uncertain.

"Mr. Seward, one of the most far-sighted of our statesmen, declared in the senate a quarter of a century ago: 'The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's history.'

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—When General Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, who was recently released from Cabanas fortress by royal pardon, arrived here bound for Cadiz, he was not allowed to land. A tailor was sent for and went aboard, taking clothing for General Rivera.

## NEGLECTED WARNING

### Cubans Hang Colonel Ruiz, a Spaniard.

#### HE CARRIED AUTONOMY PAPERS

#### Two More Filibustering Expeditions Are Safely Landed—Major Fernandez Was Murdered.

New York, Dec. 20.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, aide-de-camp to General Blanco, who, it is said, has met death as the penalty for bearing a proposition for surrender to a rebel camp. It seems that Colonel Ruiz is a personal friend of Colonel Aranguen, who was employed by him before the war, when Colonel Ruiz was engineer in charge of the Vento water works.

Recently, under orders from General Blanco, Colonel Ruiz opened correspondence with Colonel Aranguen, with the object of arranging an interview. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would meet the colonel if the latter only desired to talk on personal affairs, to which the colonel replied that he wished to talk about political matters. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would absolutely refuse to receive him on these conditions, and called his attention earnestly to General Gomez' order that all persons entering insurgent camps to offer terms of surrender should be put to death. He assured Colonel Ruiz that he was prepared to carry out Gomez' orders to the letter, and that while he esteemed him highly as an old friend, he would hang him if he neglected the warning.

In spite of this, Colonel Ruiz started alone on Sunday for Colonel Aranguen's camp, determined to risk all in the attempt. On leaving he said if he had not returned by Tuesday night he might be given up as dead. So far nothing has been heard of him, and there is little room for doubt that the insurgent leader has put his threat into execution.

If this be true, much regret will be felt even in Cuban circles in Havana, where Colonel Ruiz was well known as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, but it is pointed out that his death will have a good effect as showing the indomitable spirit animating the insurgent leaders.

Major Fernandez, better known as Pitore, the insurgent leader, who, according to official reports, was slain in combat with Spanish troops, was really killed while ill and helpless awaiting an opportunity to surrender to Thomas Garcia, recently autonomist alcalde of Guines, an old friend. Pitore being dangerously ill, applied to him to arrange terms for his surrender. Garcia caused him to be taken to the Cancio estate, where he made him comfortable and arranged to have a detail of Spanish troops sent to bring him to the hospital in the town. Instead the troops went to the country and butchered the man. Senor Garcia is infuriated at this breach of faith, and has declared his intention of coming to Havana to lay the matter before General Blanco and demand the punishment of the officer responsible for the murder.

The battle of Guisa appears now to have been a more important insurgent success than was at first supposed. Advice received by the junta state that the insurgents captured 270 Mausers, 220,000 cartridges and 116 prisoners. General Calixto Garcia has sent word to General Pando that he will only release the prisoners under solemn pledge signed by General Blanco that they will be sent back to Spain. He complains that after the capture of Las Tunas the prisoners released on parole were sent back to the ranks.

The insurgents in Santa Clara province have more than 6,000 men well armed, and are confident of ultimate success. They are also well provisioned with medicine and other necessities.

General Gomez is at La Reforma, where he has been for nearly a year. Within the last four days two large filibustering expeditions have safely reached Cuba, one landing in Matanzas province and the other at Baracoa, only five leagues from Havana. They brought clothing, medicines and dynamite. The rebels are now using large quantities of dynamite with considerable effect.

General Pando, who is operating in the east against General Garcia, has asked for reinforcements, which have been sent, several battalions being withdrawn from Pinar del Rio.

General Bernal has started across Pinar del Rio to Cape Antonio, where a large body of rebels is congregated.

Reports from Guira de Melena state that the rebels fired on the town almost every night.

Rebels under Colonel Colazzo and General Rodriguez surrounded a Spanish column yesterday at the Carmen estate, Havana province. Spanish reinforcements arrived from Guines and a fierce engagement occurred. The details are suppressed, but the loss is admitted to be heavy on both sides.

Another engagement is reported to have occurred December 14 near Guira de Melena between Morroto and Colonel Arango's forces.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the government authorities have seized a letter written by Vice-President Peirera which proves beyond doubt that he was at the head of the revolutionary movement which led to the recent attempted assassination of President Moraes. Brazilian authorities still have cause to fear a revolution, and the government has requested Uruguay to prevent the gathering of revolutionary groups along her frontier.

A Fatal Collision.  
Clinton, Ind., Dec. 20.—Tran No. 3, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which left Chicago at 11:30 last night, ran into an extra here this morning. Three employees were killed and half a dozen others injured, but no passengers were hurt. Both engines were badly wrecked, the baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and the mail car smashed.

## PENSIONS FOR ALL.

And at the Same Time Save the Government Millions.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The passage of the pension appropriation bill does not by any means end the agitation upon that subject in this session of congress. Representative Howe, of New York, has thrown down the gauntlet with a bill only ten lines long that repeals all present pension laws and substitutes a provision that all honorably discharged Union soldiers who are dependent upon their own labor for support and who are incapacitated because of disability to fully earn a support and who shall make affidavit to that effect shall receive a pension of \$12 a month. All other Union soldiers who hold an honorable discharge shall receive \$8 a month. No provision is made for widows or children. The pension for the soldier, although it would embrace all of the soldiers who served in the federal army, would only require an expenditure of about one-half the present cost of pensions. This bill will be vigorously pushed, and it will have the support of a large number of soldiers who are not entitled to pension under the present law. It will not be fought by the very large number of pensioners who would receive as much as they do now, and if those who receive more make too prominent a fight they will arouse very urgent opposition to themselves and active support of the bill from those soldiers who are not injuriously affected. It has long been a matter of opinion of a great number of these men that the government should be just as grateful to one valiant soldier as to another and that the man who bore arms should stand upon terms of equality, so far as the material evidence of their country's gratitude is concerned. The bill also disposes of the business of all pension attorneys. It likewise does away with the necessity for the millions of dollars expended yearly in making examinations, investigations, and passing upon the claims, the difference between the two rates resting entirely upon the affidavit of the applicant.

The saving to the government would amount to more than the deficit which has ever been in one year and four-fifths of the present pensioners among the old soldiers themselves would not be injuriously affected, while about 300,000 veterans who do not receive a pension now would be entitled to one under the provision of the bill.

MATTER OF REVENUE.  
Alcohol in the Arts the Subject of a Debate in the Senate.  
Washington, Dec. 20.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today by the submission by Platt of Connecticut of the report of the special joint committee of the senate and house appointed to investigate the use of alcohol in the arts. It developed that a wide divergence of opinion existed among the senators as to the practicability, from the point of view of the government revenue, of reducing the present tax upon alcohol used in the arts. Hoar, who favors such a reduction, expressed the opinion that if congress would lay aside political considerations and deal with the liquor question courageously and honestly by the imposition of an additional tax of a dollar a barrel on beer, the question of the government's revenue would take care of itself. Vest strenuously opposed any additional tax on beer. A joint resolution, accepting the invitation of Norway to participate in an international fisheries exposition next year, was passed.

Under a special order, 133 private pension bills were passed.

The house today completed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, excepting the paragraph relating to civil service. By agreement, the debate on this latter paragraph will go over until after the holidays. Two amendments were adopted. The bill, as reported, abolishes the assay office at Deadwood, S. D., and the mints at Carson City and New Orleans. Today, the representatives of the two former states made a vigorous and successful fight to keep the appropriations for Deadwood and Carson City. The appropriation committee was beaten in each instance.

Warship Sent to Navassa.  
New York, Dec. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The investigation of the conditions existing on Navassa island will be begun by Commander McCall, commanding the cruiser Marblehead, on Monday of next week, it being claimed that laborers are treated in an inhuman manner. At the same time there is no intention on the part of the authorities to leave American interests in Hayti unprotected. Orders have been issued by Secretary Long directing the Detroit to leave Key West on Monday next for Port au Prince to relieve the Marblehead. The Marblehead will go on the filibustering patrol until the Detroit arrives, when the Marblehead will be sent to Navassa island.

Children Burned to Death.  
Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 20.—The residence of Patrick Leiby burned early this morning, and five of his children, the oldest but 9 years, perished. Mrs. Leiby and a boy named Frank, aged 5, were saved. It is supposed Leiby dropped a lighted lamp, which he was accustomed to carry around the house.

Madrid, Dec. 20.—The man who was found the other day in a ditch near Sargossa with hands and feet tied and dressed as a woman, and who had traveled with General Weyler, has confessed that he was tied and dressed in woman's clothing by three members of a secret society because he had failed to assassinate General Weyler. The latter says he was warned of the plot and was conscious through the journey that he was being followed by an assassin.

Mark Twain Paying His Debts.  
New York, Dec. 20.—The World says: Mark Twain has recently paid \$25,000 to the creditors of the publishing firm of W. L. Webster & Co., in which he was a partner. He has now paid 75 per cent of the debt, which he considered himself in honor bound to make good.

France has bought the late M. Waddington's collection of Greek coins for 421,000 francs. It contains 73 gold, 1,360 silver and 5,635 bronze pieces. Among them are coins of 398 towns of Asia Minor.

## UNCLE SAM'S HELP

### Congress Responds to the Appeal for Dawson.

#### BOTH HOUSES VOTE FOR RELIEF

#### The Secretary of War to Have Full Control of the Matter—Immediate Preparations.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Congress has heeded the petition of Portland, Or., for an appropriation for transportation of supplies to the starving Klondikers. The bill which passed the house appropriates \$175,000, and the senate resolution \$250,000. It will be necessary before either becomes a law, for congress to get together on a common basis.

The house bill encountered practically no opposition. As passed, the sum carried by it is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war for the purchase, transportation and distribution of subsistence stores. It provides that these subsistence stores may be sold at prices fixed by the secretary of war, or donated where the people are unable to pay for them. It empowers him to purchase reindeer and employ drivers not citizens of the United States, and allows him to dispose of the reindeer.

Representative Cannon brought forward the bill, and Sayers and Bailey spoke in favor of it. Cannon submitted to the house a statement prepared by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the commissioner of education, who was in the region as late as September 15, that there would be no suffering as far up the river as Fort Yukon, but that the food supply on the Upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and he indorsed the recommendation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Dyea. Cannon said:

"Whether these miners are in American or British territory, whether they are American or British subjects, if they are starving, it does not become the American congress to hesitate about voting them relief."

The bill was passed without division, although there were scattering noes when the speaker called for the negative vote.

Secretary Alger was on the floor during the debate.

Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported to the senate the McBride relief resolution. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause, and amended the resolution by appropriating \$250,000, which is to be used by the secretary of war for the purchase of subsistence and supplies and for their transportation and distribution, the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over Canadian territory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may determine, and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the reindeer to be sold after they have performed their service.

Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was adopted.

Secretary Alger, in anticipation of immediate action by congress, has begun to prepare plans for carrying out the intent of the bill. To this end, this afternoon he sent a telegram to General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, at Vancouver barracks, directing him to send two or three competent officers of the army to Dyea and vicinity to reconnoiter and report to the department how supplies can be sent across the passes to Dawson.

Sent to the Senate.  
Washington, Dec. 18.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency.

The Day in Congress.  
Washington, Dec. 18.—In the senate today, Pritchard, chairman of the civil service investigating committee, delivered a brief speech upon the execution of the civil service law, as developed by his committee.

Frye, of the committee on commerce, favorably reported and the senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or construct a suitable boat for the revenue service on the Yukon, to cost not to exceed \$40,000.

Cannon of Utah offered and had passed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate information regarding filibustering off the coast of Florida.

In the House.  
In the house Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill passed by the senate yesterday to prohibit pelagic sealing by citizens of the United States. He explained its scope and purpose and the necessity for its enactment.

Hopkins thought a time limit should be placed on the operation of the act, so that in case negotiations with Great Britain should collapse, our citizens should not be at a disadvantage.

Johnson made a vigorous speech of an hour in opposition to the bill. He argued that the effect of this bill and the negotiations now being conducted would be the bolstering up of two great British industries, one in Behring sea and the other in London. The present bill was not worth protecting. The purpose was to build up a new herd. He declared that Canada would only be too willing to join with us in prohibiting pelagic sealing on condition that we should allow her to write our tariff laws. He was particularly sarcastic in his reference to John W. Foster, the "great surrenderer."

Italy Will Act Differently.  
Rome, Dec. 17.—It was semi-officially announced today that the Italian government never thought of sending ironclads to Hayti.

The difference between the tallest and shortest races in the world is one foot four and a half inches, and the average height is five feet five and a half inches.

American hickory as wagon-material is better suited than any other wood for moist tropical climates.

## PAID THE PENALTY.

### The Child-Murderer, William Carr, Hanged at Liberty, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—William Carr, child murderer, was hanged at the Clay county courthouse at Liberty this morning.

Carr passed a restless night. When breakfast was brought to him he turned from it with disgust, lighted a cigar and stood for a long time looking out of his window. Presently an undertaker arrived and asked Carr what disposition he wanted made of his body. "Let my wife take care of it," he exclaimed, with a sob.

His spiritual advisers followed and urged him to face his fate like a man. The Bible was read to the prisoner, which was followed by the singing of a hymn, during which time Carr trembled like a child.

Carr presented a pitiable sight as he was finally led to the gallows, but braced himself spontaneously and went through the ordeal with comparative show of strength.

The sheriff pulled the trigger at 10:34, and two minutes later the life had gone out of the child murderer. His neck was broken, cracking like a whip cord.

Following the first momentary lull after the drop had fallen, the 800 spectators, as if moved by a single impulse, rushed forward, calling, crying, shrieking and laughing as they surged under the gallows and packed close around the dangling corpse. The men were angry, and they cursed one another, tried to force themselves up the gallows steps and cried and hooted at the sheriff.

Finally, in their excitement, the crowd attempted to break down the barricade surrounding the scaffold. Sheriff Hymon rushed through the first breach and excitedly warned the crowd against any further advance. The sheriff's deputies ranged about him and the crowd halted for a moment. Then suddenly, with one accord, a mighty scream went up and surging forward swept back the guards and burst their way through the frail stockade.

Once in the street, the crowd gave vent to its feelings with further shouts, but finally dispersed without further trouble, and what for some moments looked like a small-sized riot, ended quietly.

William Carr's Crime.  
Kansas City, Dec. 20.—William Carr's crime was one of the most brutal and unprovoked in the history of the state. His capture and execution followed with fitting dispatch.

On October 13 last the body of Belle Carr, a 3-year-old child by the murderer's first wife, was found on a sandbar in the Missouri river, near Kansas City. The crime remained a complete mystery until October 23 when Carr was arrested at his home. He at first denied his guilt, but when brought to Kansas City to prevent a lynching, broke down and confessed.

Later, Carr, who is a gaunt backwoodsman, 37 years of age, told without the least show of emotion how he had carried the child from his home, tied its arms and limbs securely, corded a heavy stone to the little one's breast, and then, not heeding her query: "What are you going to do, papa?" threw her into the water. He admitted that Mrs. Carr told him to get rid of the child, and it developed that she had been brutal to Belle, but Carr maintained stoutly that his wife had no hand in the crime.

For a time Carr delighted in his notoriety, and talked glibly to his visitors of the crime. This followed by a spell during which he begged to be done away with without delay. At his trial Carr was convicted promptly, and since then he has weakened perceptibly, and only a week ago Sunday tried to commit suicide by swallowing pounded glass.

Jury Saw Luettger's Vats.  
Chicago, Dec. 20.—Judging from the small crowd in attendance at the opening of the Luettger trial, public interest in the proceedings has fallen off greatly. The courtroom was not more than half filled when Attorney Harmon resumed the opening address for the defendant. At the conclusion of Harmon's speech, the court adjourned for the day and the jury was driven to the sausage factory, where they spent the afternoon inspecting the gloomy cellars and sausage vats, in one of which Luettger is charged with having boiled the dead body of his wife to a pulp.

The Assassination of Terriss.  
London, Dec. 20.—Richard Arthur Prince, known as "Mad Archer," who yesterday stabbed and killed Albert Terriss, the well-known actor, was arraigned at the police station today, and remanded until Wednesday next. Policeman Bragg testified that the prisoner said he had stabbed Terriss for revenge, as the actor had debarred him from employment for ten years past.

French Deputies Arrested.  
Paris, Dec. 20.—In consequence of the report of the parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the financial and especially the Panama dealings of members of parliament, M. Antide Royo, representing the fifth district of Marseille, and M. Planteau de Saint and Gaillard, former members of the chamber of deputies, have been arrested.

Gambling Concession Extended.  
New York, Dec. 20.—A special to the Herald from Monte Carlo says: There is good authority for stating that a further concession for 50 years has been granted to the Casino company.

Threw Vitrol at a Model.  
Paris, Dec. 20.—The famous model, Lucie Hagerland, has had her beauty destroyed by vitrol thrown at her by another model, named Giudicelli, in a fit of jealousy.

Harmsworth's Gift to Peary.  
London, Dec. 20.—Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of the Daily Mail, has presented the Windward to Lieutenant Peary. He will bear the expense of overhauling her and sending her to the United States. The gift is actuated by a desire to continue international courtesies associated with gifts of the Rescue to England and the Alert to America.

While the tea growing industry of Ceylon is at its best the coffee planters are near ruin. Disease is carrying off the plants rapidly.

## KEPT IN IGNORANCE

### Cuban Soldiers Do Not Know Text of Spain's Terms.

#### DEATH FOR AUTONOMY BEARS

#### Insurgent Chiefs Are Fully Determined to Hold the Army Together at Whatever Cost.

New York, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Cuban leaders in the field are adopting every possible method to prevent even the thin edge of the wedge of autonomy from entering their ranks. They not only absolutely refuse to discuss autonomy themselves, but they are determined in their efforts not to be misled by the offers of self-government to be laid before the insurgent troops. All emissaries who dare to carry the olive branch to the field are hanged if caught. Seventy per cent of the rebel soldiers are kept in ignorance of the liberal terms offered by Spain.

There is reason for this reticence on the part of the Cuban chiefs. There are rebel officers who are tired of war and its accompanying hardships, and who would lay down their arms if liberal home rule was guaranteed. There are not many of these, it is true, but their desertion would have a far-reaching moral effect. General Gomez and his generals realize this, and hence will tolerate no consideration of autonomy.

It is asserted that this attitude of the part of Gomez and other leaders is a measure for the military surrounding the recent meeting of the Cuban assembly to elect a president and other officials. There is a circumstantial evidence at hand to prove the news published last September of Senor Capot's election as president was correct. After acting for three months Senor Capot was replaced by Senor Maso, because the former was a man of peace and a far-seeing lawyer, and as such might be inclined to listen to proposals of autonomy.

Sanguilly Not a Traitor.  
New York, Dec. 17.—General Julio Sanguilly, instead of being a traitor, as recent reports from Havana would indicate, returns to the island at once in obedience to the commands of his chief, General Gomez. This statement is made on the authority of a physician, a Cuban, who stands high among the members of the junta in this country.

Sanguilly is in Washington, where it is said he will call on Secretary Sherman and renounce his American citizenship in order to absolve himself from the pledge he gave when the secretary secured his release from a Spanish prison, that he would not again take up arms against Spain.

NEED AN AMBULANCE SHIP.  
Surgeon-General Van Reypan So Emphatically Asserts.

New York, Dec. 16.—If Surgeon-General Van Reypan can accomplish it, the navy will be supplied during his administration with an ambulance ship, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Plans prepared in accordance with designs submitted by Dr. Van Reypan contemplate the construction of an ambulance ship of 3,550 tons displacement. She will be 300 feet in length, and 60 feet beam, and stem 14 knots an hour. The ship will carry four steam launches and four barges, each barge arranged with a flying floor between thwart, so as to conveniently carry 12 cots. There will be beds for 274 patients and hammock space for 36, and the vessel will comfortably accommodate 330 ill or wounded men, with sufficient breathing space for the crew. There will be quarters for medical officers, two apothecaries and 12 nurses. Upon the completion of an action, Dr. Van Reypan explains the vessels, collect the wounded and return with all dispatch to the ambulance ship, where the patients would receive the best possible care.

A \$300 Rate From San Francisco.  
San Francisco, Dec. 16.—The transportation companies have agreed upon a passenger rate of \$300 from San Francisco to Dawson City. The Alaska cisco to Dawson City in trade committee is working hard to demonstrate the advantages of gold fields as an outfitting point for the gold fields. Its agents, headed by ex-Governor Sharkley, will start for Chicago on Friday in a special car filled with Alaskan exhibits, and a permanent exhibition will be established there.

A man will also be sent to Washington to work with representatives of Northwestern states in an effort to have Dyea closed as a subport of entry.

French Expedition Massacred.  
Paris, Dec. 16.—Figaro says the paper has news of an expedition, under General Marchand, which it is said was massacred near Barli-Ghazelle, while on its way to the Nile.

It has been found in Switzerland that in building a railway, laborers could work only one-third as long at a height of 10,000 feet as a mile lower.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 17.—Patrick Murphy, a pioneer resident of Tennessee, was murdered by an unknown assassin at 8:15 tonight. He was shot as he left his cottage to go to a neighbor's store. He started back into his family and died in the presence of his family. He lacked