Harry Mattison 8 17 97

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
THE BROAD-AXE,
Goes to the Quick Every Lick.

BROAD-AXE

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
THE BROAD-AXE,
Hews to the Line Every Time.

"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOL. III. EUGENE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1898. NO. 30.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

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

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a Brooklyn flat.

President McKinley will make a tour of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Only two men were killed in the Wardner (Idaho) mine disaster.

Ten deaths as a result of suicide, and accident is the record of one Sunday in Greater New York.

Germany is now said to be seeking an ally and wants the friendship of Uncle Sam. German Ambassador von Holleben has been commissioned to settle whatever differences exist.

An area of 20 blocks in the 28th ward in Brooklyn was inundated by raging waters, which washed out the fundations of houses, tore down trolley and telegraph poles, imprisoned people in their homes.

Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, last year's six-day champion, won the great bicycle race at Madison-Square Garden again this year, beating the world's record (his own) by 24 miles. He made 2,007 miles, and rested but 24 hours in the 142.

Unprecedented secrecy obtains as to the conditions of the construction of the Shamrock, the challenger for the America's cup. Not merely are the most strict precautions taken to prevent a leakage of the details of her construction, but even the place where she is being built is kept secret.

The foreign exhibitors have been seriously affected by the decision of the Paris appeal court in rejecting the suit of a Swiss embroiderer against a French manufacturer who copied his designs. The effect of the decision is that designs and patterns in the foreign exhibits of 1900 may be copied with impunity by French manufacturers, unless the exhibitors possess a manufactory in France.

The battle-ship Massachusetts struck a reef or sunken obstruction near Diamond reef, off Castle William, Governor's island, N. Y., while on her way from the navy-yard to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. The damage wrought was considerably greater than was at first supposed, and it is believed fully 90 days will be required to put the vessel in condition to go to sea, even if she is not vitally hurt.

The pottery trust has completed its organization under the laws of New Jersey; capital, $20,000,000.

Steamer Roumania has sailed from Savannah for Havana with the first regiment, North Carolina, to help garrison the turbulent city.

The Paris court of cassation has granted a stay of proceedings in the Picquart trial, and thereby invoked the fury of the anti-Dreyfus press.

A mining suit involving property valued at $3,000,000 has been entered in the courts of California by a Montana syndicate against prominent California capitalists.

In a recent public address in Washington Count von Goetzen said that the only good volunteers among the United States troops during the late war were the Rough Riders.

It is now understood that Major-General James F. Wade, president of the United States evacuation committee, will be appointed by President McKinley military governor of western Cuba.

The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley will have to make good that official's shortages and stealings from the state, amounting in all to about $700,000.

D. H. Howard, a New Mexico cattle dealer, with two detectives, is on the trail of Gilett, the Kansas plunger, on whom Howard is $40,000 short. Howard will ask the governor of Kansas to issue requisition papers for his extradition to New Mexico.

The British Columbia mills are again receiving lumber orders from Cape Town, South Africa, after a period of two years, during which little or no lumber was shipped to that district. Two vessels are at present under way to Victoria to receive cargoes for Africa.

Sam Smith, trainrobber, has been sentenced to be hanged at Eldorado, Kan., for the murder of citizen Belford, who was one of a posse that resisted Smith and his partner, Tom Wind. Wind pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to 20 years.

The Spanish government has issued the following semi official note relating to the president's reference to the loss of the Maine in his message to congress. "Spain has been treated by the conqueror with unexampled cruelty and is resigned to her fate; but she can not tolerate President McKinley's accusation, for she is conscious of her complete innocence."

Minor News Items.

The will of the late Edward Austin, of Boston, bequeaths $1,100,000 to public uses.

The czar has recently issued an edict ordering a trial by jury in Siberia after January 1.

The British government has decided to make a generous grant for the relief of the distress and damage caused by the recent hurricane in the West Indies.

LATER NEWS.

Colonel William J. Bryan has declared himself as opposed to expansion.

Spaniards opened fire on a Cuban funeral procession in Havana, and wounded several. One will probably die.

By the explosion of a shell at Fort Constantine, at Cronstadt, Russia, nine soldiers were killed and three officers and seven soldiers wounded.

By an explosion in the grist mill at Pettysville, Nate Thomas and Clarence Emmons were killed outright and Will Markley was fatally injured.

The president and party have left Washington for a week's trip through the South, the primary object being to attend the peace jubilee in Atlanta, Ga.

Chicago packers will spend a large amount of money in erecting immense cold-storage plants in Santiago and Havana for the reception and storing of fresh meat.

Simon, the new senator from Oregon, has been placed upon the following committees: Mines and mining, irrigation, revolutionary claims, Potomac river front and trespasses upon Indian lands.

Five deaths occurred in Butte, Mont., which are claimed to have been caused by the dreadful sulphur and arsenic fumes from the smelters. Many people who can do so are leaving the city to get out of the smoke.

It is probable that Secretary Bliss will, within a short time, tender his resignation to the president. He has had the step under consideration for some time, deeming it necessary that he should be free to devote more time to his large business interests.

The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana. While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships to Havana, it may be noted that when they lie within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection.

The Clearwater Short Line Railway Company, which is the official title of the branch Northern Pacific cut-off, has filed certificates in the office of the secretary of state at Olympia, designating Thomas Cooper as its agent in Washington, and showing the route of the proposed road, now under construction.

Word has been received from United States Consul Allen that John C. Flanagan, the confidential clerk of George W. Lake, a rich merchant of Chemulpo, who was murdered August 29, has been sentenced by a consular court to imprisonment for life. Flanagan had been robbing his employer systematically and committed the crime to cover up his misdeeds.

Two men were killed by the explosion of natural gas at Cannonsville, Ind.

One man was killed and several fatally wounded at a school entertainment at Charleston, W. Va.

Henry J. Nelligan, cook, George W. Beverly, both of company G, First Florida, stationed at Huntsville, Ala., were killed in a camp quarrel.

A smooth gang of counterfeiters is at work in the Mississippi valley. The counterfeit is of the standard silver dollars. All of which have so far been discovered bear the date of 1890. It is believed something like 200,000 of them have gained circulation.

Senator Davis, of the Paris peace commission, in an interview with a London Daily Mail correspondent, declared in favor of a triple alliance between the United States, England and Japan, for the protection of all their interests north of the equator.

Charles Tracy, aged 16, shot and instantly killed Tim Connors, custodian of Greenlawn cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind. Tracy with a number of other boys was near the cemetery throwing snowballs at pedestrians. Refusing to desist he was killed by Connors.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Kansas City, Mo. About 150 delegates from all parts of the country were present; also William Thorne and William Inskip, of London, representing the British trades-union congress.

The British Columbian government has made a crown reserve of all townsites and land outside of the mining fields in the Lake Atlin district. This was recently announced privately by Mr. C. Settlin, premier of British Columbia, to Gold Commissioner W. J. Rant, who has just arrived in Seattle from Atlin.

Rossland's famous Le Roi mine is at last before London investors. The London Globe Corporation and the British America Corporation have invited subscriptions to 200,000 shares of £5 each in the Le Roi Company, ltd. The purchase price is £950,000, payable in cash in fully paid shares, leaving £50,000 for the working capital.

The United States government is not aware that any arrangement has been made for the transfer of the title of the Samoan islands to Germany, and being one of the parties to the tripartite agreement under which Samoa is now governed, it is not conceivable that any change in the status of the islands can be made without the knowledge of this government.

Leon Favier, who fought under the great Napoleon, has just celebrated his 96th birthday at Philadelphia.

The president of the municipal council of Paris has informed Mme. Sara Bernhardt that the council has accepted her recent offer to take a lease of the Theater des Nacions.

Preparations are on foot in Honolulu to test the applicability of the United States immigration laws to the Hawaiian islands by the importation to the cane fields of 1,000 Corean laborers.

THE TREATY OF PARIS

Outline of the Seventeen Articles Agreed Upon.

GUARANTIES TO SPANISH TRADE

Treaty Must Be Ratified Within Six Months in Order to Be Binding.

Paris, Dec. 15.—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attaches are not permitted to peruse the documents. A press correspondent, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable the following outline of the treaty:

Article 1 provides the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings, and all property pertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as to American trade and shipping for a period of 10 years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territory, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territory.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to America for 10 years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

CALLED IT A FRAUD.

Turpie Scored the Maritime Canal Company—A Scheme of Confiscation.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Today's session of the senate was largely consumed in discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill. Turpie made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Canal Company, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime company, and opposed the motion to postpone. Berry and Rawlins both offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

Previous to the proceedings upon the canal bill, Morrill made an address in support of the bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a supreme court building and this and several other bills were passed.

The house passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill without a single amendment. The bill carries $8,359,950, which is $176,600 less than was carried by the last bill, and $2,871,857 less than the estimates. The house also passed the senate bill, which was under consideration yesterday, to amend the laws relating to seamen. All the amendments were rejected.

GAS TANK COLLAPSED.

Flood of Water Followed, Carrying Death and Destruction.

New York, Dec. 15.—The great steel gas tank of the Consolidated Gas Company at Avenue A and Twentieth streets, the largest of its kind in the world, collapsed at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. It went down with a crash and roar like a great explosion. Masonry of granite blocks and bricks to the height of 50 feet fell like a child's toy house of blocks, and loosened from bondage, 6,000,000 of gallons of water deluged the streets, and in a 10-foot tidal wave carried death and destruction through the surrounding neighborhood. It is not known how many were killed and injured.

Movements of Lee's Corps.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 15.—Two battalions of the Second Illinois regiment of Lee's corps arrived on the transport Michigan, tonight, and will sail tomorrow morning for Mariana. The transport Mobile arrived today from Philadelphia, and will sail Sunday with the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment and the Third battalion of the Second Illinois.

Over 100 miles of telegraph wires run through the sewers of Paris.

SNOW SHOVELERS KILLED.

Run Down by a Fast Train on the New York Central.

Buffalo, New York, Dec. 15.—Nine men were killed and three injured at Winspur bridge, near Corfu, on the New York Central railroad, today. They were Poles, with the exception of John Warnes, their foreman, who is among the killed. The men were engaged in shoveling snow. All were frightfully mutilated. The men stepped from the track to avoid an approaching train, right in front of a fast express train, running in the same direction as the first, and were literally ground to pieces. Engineer Smith, of the express, in an interview, said:

"I could see nothing ahead of me, but I thought the place looked bad and blew my whistle. I had my hand on the whistle when I heard my fireman yell. He did not call for brakes, but I slapped on the air the minute I heard him. He had seen a man beside the track, though he had not seen anyone struck. A moment after I applied the brakes I saw a man shoot up into the air on my side of the cab. He was as high as the smokestack when I saw him. He came down on the freight train which was running along on that side, and was carried a mile before he fell off. My train stopped in about two train lengths, and the sight that I saw when I got out was the most horrible I have ever witnessed. The dead and mangled were lying on both sides of the track just as they had been thrown. I did not see them until after we had struck them. I did not see them come on the track, and until my fireman yelled I did not know they were there."

MEXICO'S OFFER TO SPAIN.

Colonization Scheme That Will Benefit Both Parties.

New York, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the Press from Washington says: The Mexican government has submitted a colonization project to the Spanish authorities in Havana, by which it proposes not only to aid the Spanish government, but to give great assistance as well to the Spanish soldiers who have served in Cuban warfare and are soon to evacuate Cuba.

The proposition of the Mexican government is to organize bands among the Spanish soldiers and provide them with free passage to Mexico, where necessary tools, seeds and implements for agricultural work will be furnished, and in addition oxen and small houses will be given to the immigrants and a certain tract of the public lands in Mexico will be provided for colonization purposes.

The government, in turn, is to take a lien upon the products, and exact a return of 20 per cent each year until the supplies are paid for by the colonists, after which the lands will become their own.

For those who do not care to accept this proposition, arrangements have been made by the government of Mexico to supply a large number of Spanish soldiers with labor on the public works and in the mines, at the rate of $18 a month.

IN BARBAROUS FORMOSA.

Terrible Atrocities Committed by the Rebels.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Oriental advices are that terrible atrocities have occurred in Formosa. Two hundred rebels recently attacked a village, surprising the people and looting the place. They burned 37 houses. A Japanese police inspector and six constables perished in repelling the attack. One constable was captured alive. The insurgents fastened on his neck the bloody heads of his companions and drove him before them into the woods. Reinforcements were sent to the village, where the mutilated bodies of the victims were found. One constable, who escaped, killed his own wife and child with his Japanese sword to prevent them from becoming captives. He was then killed by the savages.

There is much disquietude among the inhabitants of Hankow since the recent fire, in which 3,000 people lost their lives. Several smaller fires have occurred since, all believed to be the work of incendiaries. The Shanghai Daily Press says five Chinese were caught in the act of igniting as many dwellings. They were thrown into the flames and burned alive.

Tortured by Filipinos.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The Manila correspondent of the Hong Kong Press gives details of the shocking treatment of friars and other prisoners captured by the insurgents in the northern part of the island of Luzon. General Leyba, who was sent by Aguinaldo to attack the cities in the extreme north of Luzon, sent a report to his chief that he had brought the entire section raided completely under the control of the Filipinos. Leyba also mentions in his report the capture of 124 friars and lay brothers, many Spanish soldiers, with their arms and property, and silver and gold valued at $800,000.

The Press correspondent states that from Spanish sources have come reports of terrible atrocities committed by the rebels, who are said to have looted the churches in the town of Cagayan and Apari. The correspondent says:

"The bishop was subjected to the grossest indignities. The friars were beaten with sticks, kicked and hung up in the torrid sun for several hours. The natives were forbidden to render the friars any assistance. During their greatest sufferings, while hungry and naked in the broiling sun, Chinese and natives furtively supplied them with food and water. One aged friar was placed upon a horse's saddle and 'jumped' until blood poured from his mouth and nose. Another, it is said, clothed only in a rain coat, was carried in triumph for 200 yards, then cudgeled to death mid savage cries. Nuns in the convent were subjected to shameless treatment."

RIOTING IN HAVANA

Cubans and Spanish Mix, With Fatal Results.

THREE KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

Trouble Caused by an Effort to Close Theaters on Account of Garcia's Death.

Havana, Dec. 14.—After the news of General Garcia's death spread through Havana early yesterday afternoon, the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Tacon theater, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Allegrette, a former captain of the Cuban troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theater, and was escorted to the sidewalk by the police on duty. There Allegrette entered into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him across the face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and Spanish military men, more blows were struck on both sides, and many persons from the cafes and park cheered for Spain and brought crowds of people to the spot from adjacent streets and squares.

Suddenly a shot was fired, whether by a Cuban or by a Spaniard, intentionally or accidentally, cannot be said, and the Cubans retreated into the Hotel Ingleterra. More shots were fired on both sides, and Arturo, a French citizen, born in Havana, was shot and seriously wounded while sitting at a table.

More shots were fired, and Cubans ran through the hotel office and made their way upstairs. Jesus Solongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs, and another wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, son of the famous general, and the former consul-general here, demanding protection. General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel, and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

In the meantime, Eastaquino Lemus had been fatally wounded in the street, and Pedro Blesa and Senor Jiminez had been killed.

Shortly after the Spanish guards on duty swarmed in from the neighboring streets, and order was restored.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Ingleterra, General Humphreys was in the lobby, talking to Major Martin, of General Greene's staff, and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood, and two others splintered the staircase.

R. S. Howland, editor of the Providence Journal and Mr. W. L. Reilly, a New York contractor, were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men. General Julio Sanguilly was sitting at a table in the lobby. The violent scenes in the office and on the stairs lasted, however, for only a few minutes. On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the great square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians, and some of them with their wives were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric-lighted square.

It is reported that in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, 14 are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around General Greene asking if he would protect them. He assured them he believed they were safe, but the only recognized authority in Havana was the Spanish executive. He then sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been ordered closed, and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aids of General Castellanos called upon General Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

Telephone messages describing the occurrence were sent to General Wade in Elvedado, and General Greene cabled to Washington a brief statement of the facts. What was taking place in the city was all unknown to the American warships and transports in the harbor, nor did the news reach there until this morning.

The United States evacuation commissioners and General Greene sent General Clous and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including General Julio Sanguilly and Jose Lacret, should go to the camp near Mariano and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces were withdrawn. Mr. Jerome, the British consul, had already called at the palace on the same mission.

Astonishing Chinese Reform.

London, Dec. 13.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: An imperial rescript just issued sentences to death a Chinese literatus who wrote threatening letters to a foreign missionary in Kiang Si, and confers Chinese honors on the missionary for his tact and forbearance in the matter. The edict astonished the Chinese and the action of the empress dowager is likely to have a salutary effect.

EXPANSION OPPOSED.

Senators Vest and Hoar Desire No Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Discussion of two questions, each of importance and interest at this session, was begun by the senate at its session today. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) called up his resolution offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared it was a basic principle of this government "that the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no authority—either in morals or in the constitution—to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three hours' appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks, he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regards to any country with which the United States might be at war.

TO RELIEVE VOLUNTEERS.

Six Regiments Designated for Service at Manila.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The war department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. This afternoon Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of the United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service to tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus barracks, O.; the Fourth, at Fort Sheridan, and the Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as the transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-fifth infantry, will join the others before they sail. These regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign. The volunteers in Manila will be retried in the order in which they reached that city.

Rear-End Collision.

Pendleton, Or., Dec. 13.—Rushing down the mountain grade of the O. R. & N. Co.'s main line a heavy freight train crashed into the rear end of the overland fast mail and piled up the cars and engine in great confusion. The mail train was at the time stationary. Three men were injured—David Filger, an old man of 64, who was on his way to the coast from Montank, Ill.; Jay Adams, of San Francisco, general Pacific coast agent for the Nickel Plate road, who was cut and scalded; Louis Plechner, traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Ginterman Bros., St. Paul; and Fireman Harry Burrows, of the freight train, who received a cut on the forehead.

Isle de Cuba Leaves.

Manila, Dec. 14.—The Isle de Cuba, one of the ships sunk by Dewey in the battle of Manila, and which he subsequently caused to be raised, started for Hong Kong today under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse-power.

The Raleigh leaves for home Thursday via the Suez canal.

As a result of an altercation before a fruit stand yesterday, a California volunteers was stabbed and two natives shot to death.

The Mare Island Fleet.

Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 14.—The rebuilding of the United States cruiser Ranger at Mare island is progressing rapidly. The Wheeling came out of the dock today. She will receive her supply of coal and provisions in a few days, and will then sail for the northern seas. The Iroquois has been thoroughly overhauled and in readiness to go into commission. Commander Henry Nichols has been ordered to Manila to take charge of the Monadnock.

Father and Son Killed.

Denver, Dec. 14.—A special to the News from Starkville, Colo., says: Michael Tereso and his 15-year old son Antonio were killed today by a cave-in in the coal mine in which they were working.

Four Burned to Death.

New York, Dec. 14.—The fire which destroyed the apartment-house at 134 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, last night, killed four persons—Joseph W. Noblett, his wife, his wife's mother, Mrs. Stothern, and John Winee. The other missing persons have been accounted for.

To Welcome the Fighting Machines.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 14.—Cubans residing here are preparing to give an enthusiastic reception to the United States battle-ships Oregon and Iowa, on their arrival in the northern passage along the coast, en route to join Dewey's squadron at Manila.

Aged Argonaut Dead.

New York, Dec. 14.—Dr. Edward Shall, a noted physician, is dead at his home in this city, aged 80 years. He was a California goldhunter in 1849.

ILOILO IS ASSAULTED

Insurgents Stormed City the Night of December 1.

CAPTURED ALL BUT ONE TRENCH

According to a Spanish Report, They Were Finally Repulsed With Great Loss.

Manila, Dec. 13.—According to reliable advices received from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, in the Visayas group, the insurgents attacked Iloilo the night of December 1 and captured all the Spanish trenches, except one. They then notified General Rios to remove the women and children, and threatened to renew the attack on the following night.

When these advices left Iloilo, General Rios was expecting reinforcements and field guns, and the plan was for the Spanish gunboats to shell, if the insurgents effected an entrance. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed, and all merchantmen have been ordered outside the harbor.

Meanwhile the Spanish authorities have been advised that the Tulisanos troops are looting, in disobedience of orders, and cannot be restrained.

On the other hand, the Spanish transport Isla de Luzon reports that the insurgents around Iloilo were repulsed with great slaughter December 6, while attempting to storm the last entrenchment. According to this story, 500 insurgents were killed or wounded by the machine guns.

Deaths at Manila.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Major-General Otis, commanding at Manila, has made the following report of deaths in his command:

"December 8—Fred J. Norton, private, comany F, Second Oregon, dysentery; Frank M. Hibbs, private, company A, Second Oregon, dysentery, heart failure.

"December 9—Harry G. Hibbards, corporal, company K, Second Oregon, typhoid fever."

FILES HER PROTEST.

Spain Accepts the Consequences Ill-Naturedly.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—The government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States commissioners, filed by Senor Montero Rios, at Paris.

The memorandum protests against the refusal of the Americans to surrender the securities deposited in the treasuries of Cuba and Porto Rico by private Spaniards, remarking that "never has a civilized nation committed such an act of violence."

Secondly, it protests against the ultimatum demanding the Philippines.

Thirdly, it protests against the position in which those Spaniards are placed who desire to remain in Cuba.

Fourthly, it protests against the reference to the destruction of the Maine in President McKinley's message to congress. On this point the memorandum says:

"Spain has proposed arbitration, but the United States has refused to give her the right which is granted to a criminal; namely, the right of defending herself. The Spanish commissioners leave the care of fixing the responsibility for the explosion to the entire world, which will say whether those are responsible who desire the truth, or those refusing to seek it."

The newspapers generally express relief at the signing of the treaty. The independent organs, most of the provincial papers and the Carlist and republican journals attack both political parties, conservative and liberal, reproaching them equally with having brought the country to the present pass.

El Imparcial alone publishes the contents of the treaty, which produces a less unfavorable impression than had been expected, owing to the commercial and other concessions to Spain.

El Liberal says: "The Paris negotiations offer a far sadder spectacle than the ships which are bringing back our repatriated soldiers, deplorable as the condition of the latter is."

Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy toward the United States senate, and his arguments prevailed.

Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines, and of such ships as have not been captured. The commercial treaties between the two nations, which the war ruptured, are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations.

Arrowsmith, Ill., Dec. 10.—The private bank of Taylor & McClure was last night entered by robbers, who secured $4,000 worth of negotiable paper and escaped.

Newport News, Dec. 13.—Henry Riffit, private, company I, First Kentucky regiment, was killed, and Henry C. Brehm, private, company B, same regiment, was seriously wounded last night by a sentinel who was stationed at the gangplank of the transport Berlin, which brought the regiment from Porto Rico. The men started to leave the transport, but did not have a pass. They ignored the injunction of the sentry to stop, and when they attempted to pass him, he struck each of them over the head with his bayonet.