

MINNA PALACE FIRED UPON

Surgeons Also Loot Several Houses and Stores.

SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING

Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Rescue Rivera—General Blanco's General Strike-Up Excites Havana.

New York, Nov. 29.—On Sunday morning, for the first time in the history of the Cuban war, rebel bullets struck the palace in Havana, says a dispatch to the Herald from Havana. The shots came from Casa Blanca, 600 yards across the entrance to the harbor, while no one was hurt, the palace, its electric lights, was a shining target, and must have been hit. The Spanish authorities attempt to make the affair, but at the same time they attempted to publish the facts in a case, was put in prison.

The attack on Casa Blanca was made by Brigadier-General Cardenas and 50 men. They entered the town shortly after midnight on horseback, and at the end of an hour each man led out of a horse with one extra head apparatus, laden with clothing, provisions, silver plate and money. Before they left they sent two volleys across the narrow harbor entrance at the palace, then coolly went to a friend's house in the Spanish lines and took supper.

All this was under the guns of the Spanish and Moro.

It is learned from an inside source that the object of the rebels was to rescue General Fumero, who is known as a hero. They failed in the first object because of some misconception of the appointed time on the part of the rebels within the prison with whom arrangements had been made to admit them into the fortress. Fumero managed to escape across the harbor.

The whole affair was well planned. General Cardenas came in the early morning with two columns along the shore, and at 10 o'clock the men moved. They first visited Cabanas. They saw that the arrangement failed, the rebels went after Fumero. He fled across the harbor and the rebels did not dare to follow. Then the rebels went to Casa de los Frailes, a priest's house, where they took silver, silver plate and money.

This house is close to Moro castle. A priest made a great outcry, but no soldiers came. Then the rebels sacked the store of Fumero, securing some things. They also looted other stores, taking as quietly as possible, they reached a cavalry outpost, securing several horses.

At two hours they enjoyed themselves, then rode to the harbor and fired volleys at the palace. This aroused the Spaniards for the first time, but by some troops turned out the rebels were gone. The authorities made every effort to suppress the details of this, though an official report admitted six rebels entered the town.

The rebels approached and fired upon the Spaniards last night. There was great excitement. The volunteers were called out, and with the troops returned the fire. The residents were panicked and locked themselves in their houses. The rebels did not succeed in entering the town. The lines have been strengthened all about Havana.

Correspondence received from the states that General Gomez is massing men near Sagua, and is preparing to march westward to strike a potent blow before congress meets. Unusual activity of the rebels is reported from the quarters. The Spaniards are also making preparations for action, but as yet they avoid the blow that is coming. The fall cannot be predicted, but it is surely coming than autonomy.

General J. M. Rodriguez, commander in chief of the western provinces, sent in a manifesto stating that he accepted nothing but independence.

He contrasts the treatment of Cuban prisoners with that of Spanish prisoners and says only the Spaniards under arms are considered as enemies. He claims equal rights to other Spaniards if independence is gained.

General Blanco's general strike-up of the police force throughout the island is causing some excitement. The heads of departments of police were nearly all arrested. Whenever fraud or undue influence was discovered drastic measures were taken. Secretary-General Cardenas' knowledge and experience in America are of valuable assistance in this direction. Special reports from the Herald correspondents from various parts of the island state that Spanish soldiers are as badly off as the civilians and concentrated. In places the troops have been forced to beg for food from door to door. General Blanco is making every effort to relieve their condition, and to get them to the hospital service.

Made a Clean Sweep.

Nov. 29.—The three remaining buildings spared by fire, which destroyed the little town of Willow Springs two months ago, were totally destroyed by fire last night, while the fire department were at the scene. The comparative isolation of the buildings prevented the blaze from spreading, and what now remains of the town was saved. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. It is spread around among a number of small retailers.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Its Present Condition Summed Up by Secretary Long.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The report of the secretary of the navy was made public today. It shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battle-ships of the first class, two battle-ships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch-boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo-boats. There are under construction five battle-ships of the first class, sixteen torpedo-boats and one submarine boat.

There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unseaworthy craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and a second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The country is congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

Five additional battle-ships are under construction, which should be completed by the end of the year 1899. One gunboat and 17 torpedo-boats are also under construction.

The first cost of the gunboats was about \$250,000 each. That of the cruisers nearly \$2,000,000 each.

Bids for the torpedo-boats were from 16 firms, covering a variety of designs. The contracts of these 30-knot boats were awarded to the lowest bidders, as follows:

To Harlan & Hollingsworth, one 340-ton boat, at \$238,000; to Gas Engine & Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Co., consolidated, one 235-ton boat, at \$210,000; to Wolff & Zwickler iron works, one 247.5-ton boat, at \$214,500.

It is of interest to note the naval programmes of the principal foreign powers which show the great activity prevailing among them in the matter of naval construction.

NITROGLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Nearly Wrecked an Entire Town in Indiana.

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 29.—Chessterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map at an early hour this morning by an explosion of 80 quarts of nitroglycerine in an oil field half a mile from town. James Gol's house, about 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces. The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every animal in the neighborhood was killed instantly.

The little town of Chessterfield is a mass of ruins. Every house was moved from its foundation, and windows were shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Dalesville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, five miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is miraculous that many were not killed. The shock was felt 15 miles away. The damage cannot be estimated.

Will Hasten Durrant's Execution.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Acting Attorney-General Carter has received word from Attorney-General Fitzgerald that he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Durrant, regardless of any legal proceedings that may be instituted by Durrant's attorneys, after the present legal quibble has been decided. Durrant will be executed as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the attorney-general of the state believes no legal step can accomplish further delay in the proposed execution of the prisoner.

Marshal Blanco's Assurance.

Madrid Nov. 29.—Marshal Blanco has cabled to the cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbitrator in connection with the customs tariff, and that the interests of the peninsula shall not suffer thereby.

An excellent effect has been produced in official circles by the publication this morning, in the official gazette, of the two decrees extending to the Antilles the universal suffrage law of 1890, and applying also the laws inscribed in the first chapter of the Spanish constitution.

There is a White Sparrow in Lafayette, Ind.

The Concord Returns From Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The gun-boat Concord arrived from Alaska today. She will go to the navy-yard for an overhauling, after which she will be sent to China to take the place of the Yorktown at that station.

Maxim's New Gun Tested.

Portsmouth, Nov. 29.—Hiram Maxim's new quick-firing gun was tried here today with remarkable results. With 25 pounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 16,000 yards.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HATCHET.

M'KINLEY IN GOLD.

A Statue to Be Exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

New York, Nov. 29.—Ada Rehan in silver is to be outshone by William McKinley in gold according to the Herald of today. The added fame which the actress acquired by posing for the Montana statue of solid silver exhibited at the world's fair is to be approached if not eclipsed by the president of the United States who will furnish the figure for a life-sized statue of solid gold.

This will be the most costly lump of precious metal the people of the modern world have ever seen. So says F. D. Highy, of Chicago, who has been retained by Western millionaires to furnish such a statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900. Mr. Highy was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington to get the consent of President McKinley to pose for the figure.

As Mr. Highy took a prominent part in the headquarters management of the late campaign, and has asked for no office he is confident of success in this mission.

"You know," said Mr. Highy "that I designed and built the Montana statue at the world's fair for which Miss Rehan posed. I suppose it was because of my experience that I have been retained to build this statue, which with the base will contain bullion to the value of \$1,050,000.

"While it will be designed primarily to first exhibit the statue at Paris in 1900, the directors of the pan-American exposition to be held in Cayuga island, in the Niagara river, in 1899, are anxious to have it completed in time to exhibit there first. It is likely that this arrangement will be made.

"I cannot say yet who the capitalists are who are back of this project, but there are a half dozen of them, and everything is ready to begin work on the statue as soon as a design is completed."

OREGON LINEN MILLS.

Reported That Flax Will Be Made Up Into Wares at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 29.—There are prospects that the "Scotch Mills," in Salem, which have long stood idle, will be converted into an important manufacturing plant. It is understood that Mr. T. E. Wilcox, who owns a controlling interest in the mills, has submitted a proposition to Dr. Deimel, the importer of linen goods, whereby a linen manufacturing establishment is to be located here, and Mr. Wilcox is to be one of the stockholders. The details of the negotiations, pending between Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Deimel, have not been given out, but assurance is given that the prospects for the establishment of a large linen manufacturing plant here are very bright.

Mrs. Lord received a letter from Dr. Deimel last night, stating that he sailed for Germany Tuesday. He further says:

"I have now more offers for shares in our present company that I am able to accept, and if \$500,000 or even \$1,000,000 should be required to organize a company for the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, including linen mesh, it can be had, on the showing that you can grow and will grow flax of a quality equal to the best, and that your people desire the locating of our industry there by offering us such advantages as you mention in your letter."

Legislation for Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The president in his message will recommend speedy legislation to insure the best possible government for Alaska. He will point out the difficulties which the people living there are under, and will urge that something be done to protect the property of the government. He will allude to the fact that the government is losing large sums because there is no way of protecting timber from indiscriminate use. A better system of permits for the cutting and inspection of timber, not only for the mineral states of the West, but also for Alaska, has been presented to the president, and he will endeavor to have legislation speedily enacted for the better protection of the forests.

Nearing a Settlement.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Hawaiian Minister Francis M. Hatch, who has just arrived in this city on his return from Honolulu, expressed the opinion today that the trouble between Japan and Hawaii has been smoothed over, and can be settled now without difficulty. The Japanese government seems to be disposed to have the matter settled in as amicable a spirit as possible.

Canada's Reply.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—A reply has been prepared by the Dominion government and forwarded to Washington in respect to the negotiations which are going on between those countries. The government will not say what the reply is until it reaches Mr. Foster, at Washington, but it is understood that it is a refusal to stop pelagic sealing for one year.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Lutert case will be called for a second trial tomorrow morning, in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to go on with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue.

A Four-Handed Fight.

Mandeville, La., Nov. 2.—From Bayou Lacombe, a new settlement 11 miles east of here, news has been received of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie, on one side, and Laurence and Edward Cousin, on the other, in which all concerned were killed. Shotgun and pistols were the weapons used. A long-standing family feud led to the fight.

To every 192 persons in the United States there is a telephone.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement in All Industries—Oregon.

Willamette valley fall-sown grain is looking fine.

Several Oregon towns report "not a vacant house."

The late storm was the severest known in many years in Clatsop county.

Last week five carloads of wheat and five carloads of wood were shipped from Sheridan, in Yamhill county.

A Medford man has sold 10 carloads of Ben Davis apples to a New York firm for 75 cents a box, f. o. b.

A Buck Hollow rancher raised \$300 worth of silver-skin onions on one acre of land in Sherman county this year, and sold the crop for cash.

The run of steelhead salmon in Coos bay has commenced. Quite a number were brought from Coos river to Marshfield last week, and were sold for 50 cents each.

Three steamers now ply between Yaquina and San Francisco, the President, Truckee and Scotia. The latter carries only stone, while the others carry all kinds of freight.

The financial condition of Grant county shows some improvement. Treasurer Hazeltine has funds on hand for the redemption of outstanding warrants bearing date of registration prior to January 24, 1891.

State Treasurer Metchan's account with the several counties of the state shows that Baker, Benton, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Grant, Jackson, Klamath, Lincoln, Umatilla and Wallawa have paid their taxes and interest in full for 1896.

A Grant county paper says more wheat has been threshed in the surrounding country this year than ever before, and that enough of it will be ground into flour to supply Grant county with flour until next season. Unusually it has been necessary to bring in flour.

The apple crop on Burnt river is reported to be three times that of last year and of good quality. The price, also, shows a very material advance over last year's. Last season's yield brought 40 cents a box, which this year has advanced to 75 cents, nearly double.

Both dwelling and business houses are needed in Vale, Malheur county, says the Advocate. Every available room in town is occupied, and the great demand for more is increasing daily. Little three and four room cottages that can be built at a cost not to exceed \$200 each will bring from \$5 to \$8 a month rent.

Samples of Eastern oysters that were planted in Yaquina bay have been on exhibition in Newport. The oysters have increased very much in size, and have improved much in flavor, oyster experts say, but whether or not spawna discovered on mussel shells and other objects near them is the product of the foreign or native oyster cannot yet be determined. Samples were sent East two weeks ago for setting this point, but no report has yet been received.

Washington.

There is a good demand for logs on Gray's harbor.

The lumber shipments from Washington in October by rail were 750 cars.

The shingle shipments from Washington in October were 1,860 cars, or 298,560,000 shingles, notwithstanding the car shortage and drop in prices.

A Gray's harbor fisherman says that the falling-off of the catch in silverside salmon there this season is fully 50 per cent. The pack of the cannery at Aberdeen is only 10,000 cases, against 21,000 last year. The new hatchery on the Chehalis river will, it is expected, check this diminution in supply and restore the industry.

Washington has a law against alien ownership of land in that state. A Scotch company is desirous of building a beet-sugar factory near Spokane, and this law stands in the way. There is a case in the supreme court of Washington at the present time which will determine whether the law is constitutional or not, or whether aliens can own land in the state or not.

By the breaking of a sheer boom at Stanwood, in Snohomish county, the other day, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs went out into the Sound, and that of this amount probably 500,000 feet will go out to sea through Deception pass. The boom company expects to be able to save all except those carried out to sea by the tides.

The state auditor has had printed in pamphlet form the opinions of the attorney-general relative to revenue and taxation. These pamphlets will be forwarded to the different county treasurers throughout the state. So many inquiries were received by the state auditor relative to the construction of the revenue law that this step was deemed advisable.

The famous Ruby creek, over which there was so much excitement 15 years ago, promises to furnish the state with another rich district. A resident of Burlington was in Mount Vernon last week and brought with him and sold to the bank a little over \$1,000 in coarse gold taken out of placer claims on Canyon creek, a branch of Ruby creek.

W. A. Woodin and others, who were contemplating building a shingle mill in Fairhaven, have changed their minds, and will put up a salmon cannery with a capacity of 20,000 cases.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

The event of the week in the Chicago wheat market was a jump of 4c in one day in the price of December options. The sentimental figure of \$1 was reached for a moment. The bulk of the wheat in Chicago is in the hands of a powerful clique, who are in a position just now to dictate to the short sellers of December. These people keep on declaring there is to be no corner, but a squeeze is almost certain.

The outcome of the May price depends altogether on the world's statistical position. Europe would not be taking 6,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour from America in one week if there did not exist extraordinary necessity for it. But no one knows how long this demand will keep up or whether the price fairly discounts the situation.

A good illustration of how little can be decided with exactness about so vast a question as the wheat supply is the conflict of two respectable authorities in the mere interpretation of an official Russian crop report. The Corn Trade News declares it shows a shortage of 102,000,000 bushels, compared with last year, while Beerholm makes the shortage only 1,000,000 bushels. The profession of crop statistics is like theology. It is so big a field as to permit of all sorts of differences and to enable each teacher to pose before those immediately around him as the only really authoritative one.

Nothing would affect the sentiment at Chicago quicker than a falling off in Northwestern receipts. But on this comparatively simple problem there is no unanimity. Pillsbury a fortnight ago predicted confidently that the car lots at Minneapolis and Duluth by November 20 would be down to small figures, with not over 20 per cent of the crop left in the hands of the farmers. There has all through November been perfect weather for marketing; but the authorities at Minneapolis are now predicting another two weeks of free movement. The weather is to count a great deal on the price between this and December 10th. It will make easy or difficult the continued movement of wheat between Duluth and Chicago; it will keep open or close up navigation between Chicago and Buffalo, and will influence, too, the movement from the spring wheat farmer into Duluth and Minneapolis.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley and Bluestem, 78@79c per bushel.

Four—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—22 1/2 @ 25c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5@6; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—8@14c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4 1/2 @ 5c; small, 5 1/2 @ 6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 16@18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c; California, 9 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30@32c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20.

Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 3@4c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2 @ 3c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, 75c@1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 11@12c per pound.

Hops—10@14c per pound.

Millets—Middlings, \$20@22; California bran, \$17.50@18.00 per ton.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

Special Naval Board Draws Up Elaborate Plans.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The special naval board appointed to examine into the cost of armor-making will present to congress details of a plant which it has designed. It will cost more than \$3,000,000 and have a capacity of 6,000 tons of armor per annum, which is about the combined capacity of the two armor plants now supplying the navy.

The processes of manufacture will include the very latest developments in the art of metallurgy, and, while the plans contemplate the manufacture of harveyized nickel-steel armor, according to the methods used in the reformatory process, they will admit of easy adaptation to the new secret Krupp processes of hardening armor by the use of gas. The plans are said to be perfect in every detail, and, having been drawn under the direction of one of the leading experts of the country, the specifications are said to be so well defined that no difficulty is expected to arise in securing straight bids. The board has prepared the form of advertisement calling for bids for erecting this plant. As congress desired that information, Secretary Long will soon issue the advertisement. It is the purpose to have all of the plans in the secretary's hands by the first of next month, and, if the advertisement is promptly sent out, it is thought that within three months at the latest congress will have before it full information as to the cost of an armor plant, as well as offers from existing plants to sell out to the government.

FOOTBALL AND THEATER.

A Syracuse Clergyman Inclined to Favor Both.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Rev. Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university, and a Methodist clergyman, says in a public address:

"I believe that some such game as football, which contains elements of roughness and danger, is necessary to the development of many young men in the universities and seminaries. The future is tending towards a more open playing of the game. I do not like the hurling of one mass of humanity against another until one or the other becomes exhausted, but I do not like joining the universal outcry against the game.

"The American people are easily influenced into a general epidemic of reform, but I think football has come to stay. It is encouraged by the faculty of Syracuse university. Football would fall in one of its chief features, I think, if it should not teach the young man self-control. A man who goes through a season of being trodden upon and knocked down deserves fairly a diploma in the art of self-control. It is very good discipline."

The Chancellor further said:

"I am told that many of the students attended the theater and listened to Mr. Jefferson. Now, I am a parson, and my privileges are restricted somewhat. I believe with the church in regard to the theater in general. I am sorry that anybody thinks it wrong to see Jefferson. I believe that such men as he would redeem the stage from any doubtful characteristics."

These remarks were loudly applauded, especially by the university students.

DISGRACE TOO GREAT.

A Youth Kills Himself Because His Father Was a Thief.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Grief and chagrin over the disgrace of his father, Charles W. Charnly, according to his friends, drove to suicide James Charnly, who was found in his room in the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, last night, with a bullet hole in his head.

Charles W. Charnly, former president of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, disappeared last summer short some \$60,000 of funds entrusted to him. This weighed heavily on the son's mind.

Up to last night there was apparently nothing to show who the dead man was. Last night a newspaper reporter from Chicago who was in the city visited the morgue with the deputy coroner and made a thorough examination of the clothing. The discovery was made of the name "J. Douglas, Chicago." In the suicide's clothes. The reporter on returning to Chicago found that Douglas lived at 99 Astor street. On arriving at the Astor-street house he was met by Douglas Charnly, cousin of the suicide.

It appears young Charnly, the suicide has been out of work for some time, but that on Saturday he engaged with a firm somewhere in Kentucky to work as bookkeeper.

Two Duels in Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—A sensation was caused in this city today by