

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

A financial statement just issued by the Southern Pacific company shows that for the month of October the gross earnings of the company reached \$5,556,735. This is an increase of \$1,125,791 over the same month of last year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rat Portage, Ontario, is in wild excitement, over a marvelous strike, made in the Mikado gold mine. The core fills a slope 40 feet high and two and a third feet wide, and the richest ore is worth, on a conservative estimate from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a ton in free-milling gold. The ore is being put in barrels and sacks, and men are guarding it. The mine is owned in England. At a low estimate there is now \$250,000 in sight.

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

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

Minor News Items.

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

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

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

The trustees of Wellesley (Mass.) college announce a gift of \$50,000 from the late Charles T. Wilder, of Wellesley.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society in New York Rev. William Ingraham Haven, of Brookline, Mass., was elected secretary of the board.

Commanders Philip, at present commanding the North Atlantic station in the absence of Admiral Sampson at Havana, has applied for assignment as commandant of the Boston navy-yard.

LATER NEWS.

Judge Day, president of the Paris peace commission, has arrived home.

A loaded lumber schooner is ashore at Cannon beach, near Elk creek, Or.

The recently appointed register of the Nalato land office in Alaska is missing.

In a train wreck near Lexington, Ky., nine trainmen were injured, two probably fatally.

Importations of manufactures from Great Britain into the United States seem likely to show an unusually small total in the year 1898.

The United States troops have begun a regular patrol of the city of Havana, in order to guard against possible disorders. General Lee is arranging for the evacuation day parade.

Public men in office, especially those in congress, newspaper correspondents and everybody who is supposed to have influence in shaping legislation or with the administration are being flooded with literature from foreign countries in relation to our changed condition of affairs as a result of the American-Spanish war.

Fire destroyed the house occupied by Senator Don Carlos Morla Vienna, the Chilean minister, at the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street, Washington. The roof and top story were destroyed and the furniture of the whole house was ruined by smoke and water, entailing a loss of \$10,000. The minister and his family barely escaped.

At Brookline, Mass., by the sudden breaking of the ice on Lovett pond, in the park system, 30 young girls and boys were thrown into eight feet of water, and though numerous spectators and the police worked hard to rescue the children, three were drowned before help could reach them. They were J. W. Clattenburg, Jr., 10 years old; Arthur Collins, 12 years old, and Emma Miller, 14 years old.

The cotton receipts at Houston, Tex., since the beginning of the present season have been 3,000,000 bales, a record equalled only by an interior town or port of the United States, and which will be celebrated by a banquet to which all the prominent civic officials and cotton men will be invited. It is estimated by Secretary Warner, of the cotton exchange, that 500,000 bales will yet be received during the remainder of the season.

Senator McHilde of Oregon, has introduced a bill making Astoria the terminus of the trans-Pacific cable.

According to a new time card of the Great Northern to go into effect January 1, the transcontinental schedule will be reduced 12 hours.

Congress has adjourned until January 4. After the holiday recess the rights of General Wheeler and others to hold their seats will be inquired into.

Among a network of wires 20 feet above the ground, Frederick Chisholm, a Chicago electrician, was slowly burned to death in sight of several hundred spectators.

Colonel E. S. Barrett, national president of the Sons of the American Revolution, was killed by falling from a window of his home at Concord, Mass. He was 60 years of age.

In Louisville, Ky., it is estimated by the health department that there are 10,000 cases of grip. The ravages of the disease have been so widespread that in some cases business has been seriously impeded.

Hereafter brooms will cost 2 cents more apiece. Members of the Broom Manufacturers' Association of the United States met in Chicago and decided to advance the price of brooms 25 cents a dozen.

A rear-end collision occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad three miles from Haverhill, N. J., which resulted in the loss of two lives and injury to many persons. The killed are William C. Devoll, a railway clerk; and F. Knight, a colored porter of the sleeping-car.

While examining state documents of the 14th century in the Vatican library recently, Abbe Cozzaluzzi, assistant librarian, found the original manuscript of a treatise by Galileo on the tides. The manuscript is all in Galileo's handwriting, and ends with the words written at Rome in the Medici gardens on January 8, 1616.

The president has nominated Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior. Mr. Hitchcock is at present ambassador to Russia. He was appointed minister more than a year ago, and when the rank was raised to an embassy, he was re-appointed. He is a wealthy lawyer and business man of St. Louis, and was for some time an extensive plate-glass manufacturer. He is a great grandson of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

The table of proposed stations of United States troops, submitted by General Wade, shows a total of 50,000 troops, distributed as follows: Province of Pinar del Rio, 3,000; province of Havana, 24,000; province of Matanzas, 10,000; province of Santa Clara, 10,000; province of Puerto Principe, 2,000; province of Santiago, 1,000. The recommendations of the commission, if carried out, would require 45 regiments of infantry and five of cavalry, with six batteries of light artillery, four for Havana and two for Matanzas.

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

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

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

AFTER WORLD'S MARKETS

New World Energy Astonishing Europe.

A NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS

England Awakes to the Aggressive Commercial Prosperity of the United States—Decrease of British Exports.

London, Dec. 27.—It is no exaggeration to assert that the foremost topic compelling attention in Europe is general and in Great Britain in particular, overshadowing the dreary heats of domestic politics, is the remarkable aggressive commercial prosperity which the United States is manifesting. Hardly a newspaper review or a public speaker during the past month has failed to notice with what giant strides America is coming into the first place in the alignment of the powers. It is certainly the chief subject of conversation on Lombard street and on the Continental bourses.

The manager of one of the greatest London banks recently drew an American business man into his private office, and said, in an awe-struck tone: "This is the first time in the history of finance that New York has been in a position to dictate money rates to London, Berlin and Paris." The bank manager added that London's purchases of American securities were a feather's weight compared with the balance of trade in New York's favor.

James Bruce, in a speech before the Liberal chamber of commerce, sounded a warning to British manufacturers. He emphasized the fact that the exports of the United States and Germany had increased \$3,000,000 and \$2,000,000 respectively between 1891 and 1897, while Great Britain's decreased \$12,000,000.

The further pointed out that the business of the United States was developing along many important lines which Great Britain, he added, should have held against all competitors. Mr. Bruce unhesitatingly asserted that the United States could produce rails cheaper than Great Britain, and he said he saw no possibility of opening new markets except in China.

Great Britain seems to have become reconciled to the capture of the iron markets by the United States. American firms are uniformly successful in bidding against British firms. The Carnegie company and the Illinois Steel Company have opened extensive offices in London, and are making inroads on the British reserve. Colonel Hunsaker, the Carnegie representative, has contracted for 20,000 tons of plates for the Coolgardie road, Australia, and the company was unable to undertake the contract for 30,000 tons more.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is a fact that the Russian government has ordered 80,000 tons of American rails, and the prospect of American competition for the contracts in connection with Russia's extensive railroads alarms manufacturers here and elsewhere. Consuls assert that all Europe is swarming, as never before, with agents of American manufacturers of steel, iron, electrical, electrical apparatus and all kinds of machinery, who are loading the commercial invasion.

The attempts to float a Russian loan in New York have been received skeptically here. Several financiers have told representatives of the press that Russia tried to raise money in London, Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam, but that she seems to have turned to the United States as a forlorn hope, possibly with the view of reaping incidental political advantages. But, it is admitted that it is a question of a short time when capitalists will have to reckon with New York as a competitor in high finance. The Daily Chronicle comments upon the fact that American capitalists "have the courage of their financial opinions if they think they know the European situation better than the capitalists of the Old World."

There is much interest here regarding the choice of an ambassador to Eihon Allen Hitchcock as ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is considered that the post demands the presence of the strongest diplomat, in view of the entrance of the United States into the East. Russia has sent one of her ablest men to Washington, though a transfer from Washington to Constantinople or Madrid has hitherto been considered in the service as being a promotion. Russia expects President McKinley to reciprocate. Mr. Hitchcock carries home with him the conviction that Russia is still a staunch friend of America, which he has endeavored to impress upon the state department at Washington and on all influential Americans he has met abroad.

Boy Kills Two Brothers. Scooba, Miss., Dec. 27.—Thomas and William Brantley, brothers, were shot and instantly killed last night, at Snodale, by Eugene Dennis, an 18-year-old boy. The brothers, accompanied by Dennis, attempted to enter the store of Dennis, it is said, intending violence, whereupon young Dennis opened fire on the Brantleys with the above result. The trouble was caused by liquor.

Arrests in the Milk. New York, Dec. 27.—Adolph Neaf, a bartender employed by Mrs. Marie Zischer, who keeps a small hotel at Paterson, N. J., died today after suffering great agony. It is thought his death was caused by arsenical poisoning, and that the poison was placed in the milk used in the household of Mrs. Zischer. Mrs. Zischer, Mary Doly, a servant, Fritz Zischer, an employe, and Fritz Zeffen, were also poisoned, but will probably recover. The milk will be analyzed.

Agonized Still in New York. New York, Dec. 27.—Agonized still in his English-speaking secretary and interpreter, N. Lopez, who represents the Philippine revolutionists' leader, Aguinaldo, are still in New York. They spent their time in seeing the city and tonight said they would start for Washington tomorrow. They will be joined there by the Philippine envoys.

New York, Dec. 27.—Mattie Romly, a 17-year-old girl, was shot in the heart and killed today at her home on Eighth avenue by Frank Nulty, a postoffice clerk, 19 years of age.

NEGOTIATIONS AS TO TERMS

England Agrees to Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

New York, Dec. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: All danger of further friction between the United States and Great Britain over the construction of the Nicaragua canal will shortly be removed by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has received and will receive within the next few days positive instructions to accept upon negotiations with Secretary Hay for the abrogation of the convention referred to, and the preparation of a new treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal.

The change in the attitude of the British government from its old position of insisting upon having a voice in the construction of the proposed canal is the result of representations made to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Henry White, charge d'affaires of this government in London. It is the understanding of those who are aware of the change in the attitude of the British government that Lord Salisbury will suggest through Sir Julian the advisability of the United States granting some concessions to his government in return for the relinquishment of the important rights possessed by Great Britain in the matter of a canal across the isthmus, which for nearly 50 years have been recognized by this government in the treaty negotiated by John M. Clayton, on the part of the United States, and Lord Henry Lytton-Bulwer, on the part of the British government. Just what concessions will be asked are not known, nor will they be until fuller and final instructions have been received by Sir Julian and communicated to Secretary Hay.

HAVANA'S DEATH RATE.

Between Fifty Five and Seventy-Five Die Daily From Starvation and Disease.

New York, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Havana's death rate is astounding. There are between 55 and 75 deaths here each day, the majority from malarial fever, typhoid claiming the next largest number of victims and pernicious fever about the same.

The civil register today shows a total of 49 deaths in this city in the last 24 hours, and two parishes where the death rate was usually high made no report. The mortality last week was at the rate of 106 in every 1,000 of the population. This week it will be higher. In New York the death rate is only 22 deaths per annum for every thousand population.

All the hospitals are overcrowded and no more patients can be received. The municipal hospital, organized as an emergency hospital to care for sick recontractors, is taking care of 303 patients with space for only 160.

A surgeon in one hospital said today that he could not leave patients lying in the streets because there is no place to care for them.

Vile stenches from the indescribable dirtiness of some sections offer a herculean task to the engineer officer preparing to clean the city, making the American here despair of any immediate lowering of the frightful death rate.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

More About the Balloon Trip Across the Channel.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from London says: The Chronicle publishes an account from its correspondent sent from a balloon trip across the channel, showing that the Andree steering gear was tested with perfect success. The sail used was 18 feet square instead of 12 feet, the one used in the land experiment.

The aeronauts took their course when the 200-foot trail rope was in water and found they had deflected three points, or about double that obtained on land in Essex several weeks ago. This is not surprising, for the frictional resistance of the trail rope in water was immense. Another test gave the same results, but this time the balloon descended within two feet of the waves.

To keep the balloon at an even altitude was a task of the greatest difficulty, and owing to cold air on the water the sun-baked gas cooled with lightning rapidity, demanding constant expelling of ballast to prevent falling into the sea.

The balloon again rose 2,300 feet, but dropped behind a thick cloud. The sudden eclipse caused a rapid descent, and in a few minutes the balloon touched the ocean. A wave struck the car. It was an exciting moment for the aeronauts, their gas boots being filled with water. Percival Spencer, the famous aviator, in charge, promptly threw out ballast and saved himself from sinking.

The balloon then rose 700 feet after clearing the French cliffs, and landed safely on a Norman peninsula four miles east of Havre, having in five hours covered 150 miles, of which 75 miles were over sea.

Weeks in the North. New York, Dec. 24.—The Rosalie, which has arrived here from Skagway, reports the wreck of a sloop which left Wrangell two weeks ago for Atlin. The sloop was found bottom side up by Indians, and it is feared that all hands were lost.

News is also brought of the wreck of the schooner Ohio, of Victoria. No lives were lost.

TEXANS GO TO CUBA.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 26.—The headquarters and first battalion of the Texas regiment, together with Colonel Wheaton's headquarters, sailed for Cuba this afternoon, in the transport Michigan. The other two battalions of the first Texas and the second Louisiana regiments will leave tomorrow on the Mobil.

SPECK IN THE MID-PACIFIC

Another Isle Has Been Added to Our Possessions.

CABLE STATION THE OBJECT

Commander of the Bennington Will Receive Orders to Visit Old Glory Over Wake Island.

Washington, Dec. 26.—This government has determined to hoist the flag over an island far out in the Pacific ocean, and orders were sent out late this afternoon to the commander of the Bennington, Captain Tassig, to proceed at once to take possession, in the name of the United States government, of Wake Island, lying in latitude 19 north, longitude 166 east. It is distant about 2,000 miles from Niha, the westernmost of the Hawaiian islands, and 1,500 miles east of Guam. It is almost in a direct line between those possessions of the United States, and is admirably adapted for use as a station for a Pacific cable to connect the Philippines with Hawaii and the United States. It is about three miles in length, and incloses a lagoon of salt water. The average height of the island is eight feet above high tide. It is scarcely capable, in itself, of sustaining life, but it is expected that a cable can be maintained without difficulty by the erection of a condenser to supply fresh water. Some station in that locality is deemed to be absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a cable, and for that reason the American peace commissioner at Paris proposed to secure one of the Caroline islands, but without success.

Wake Island is said to be by right already American territory, for in 1851 Admiral Wilkes surveyed the place and asserted title. It is not inhabited, so far as known, at the present time, though in the past some gun gatherers have temporarily lived on the island.

The Bennington is now at Honolulu, and the orders to her will go out by steamer. After hoisting the flag on Wake Island, she will proceed to Guam and make a survey of the island, which was ordered some time ago. She has already completed a survey of Pearl harbor, seven miles from Honolulu, which will form the foundation of the government's plans for the enlargement of the harbor there and the straightening of the channel connecting the inner harbor with the ocean.

DISORDERLY INJUNCTIONS.

Philippines in Suburbs of Manila Cause an American Anxiety.

Manila, Dec. 26.—The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel have arrived from Chinese ports. The steamer Union, which has returned here from Iloilo with native and Spanish soldiers, has been refused a landing. The steamer St. Paul has arrived here with Christmas mail.

The first American flag was raised over Malate school yesterday. It was sent by the university of Pennsylvania. The honor of raising the flag was accorded to Father McKinnon, of California, in recognition of his services in reopening the schools.

Native troops encamped in the suburbs are again causing anxiety. The attitude of the insurgent detachment at Pandacan bridge on Wednesday was such that the California, Idaho and Washington regiments were concentrated in light marching order at Paco, but trouble was averted.

Largest Volume of Business on Record.

New York, Dec. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: It is a year beyond parallel, and goes to its close with the largest volume of business ever seen. Excessive transactions at the stock exchange, makes some difference, but when all the transporting and speculative interests are eliminated, there is still much larger business than in any other month of any year.

Last year the exports were in volume greater than in any previous month in the history of the country, but this year the three weeks reported show an increase of 38 per cent against 9 per cent in imports, which would indicate much more than \$70,000,000 excess of exports this month.

Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

Washington, Dec. 26.—In view of the fact that fraud has been uncovered in connection with the cancellation of documentary and adhesive internal revenue stamps, by which old stamps were re-used, the internal revenue bureau today issued a regulation which requires all such stamps to be canceled with the initials of the user, together with the month, day and year written or stamped thereon. Hitherto the month and day of cancellation has not been required.

Notorious Turk Killed.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—Ghani Bey, the sultan's aide-de-camp, was murdered yesterday by Hafiz Pacha in a quarrel. Ghani Bey became notorious owing to his lawless proceedings in Bosnia. He also attracted notice by extorting money under threats of death. Officials of the foreign embassy have frequently demanded the punishment of Ghani Bey, but always unsuccessfully.

Will Buy American Rails.

London, Dec. 26.—The government of Victoria, according to a special dispatch from Melbourne, has accepted the tender of the Pennsylvania & Maryland Steel Company for 35,000 tons of steel rails at \$75,000 below the English tender.

France to Tax Foreign Securities.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The chamber of deputies today adopted a bill imposing a stamp duty of one cent on foreign securities.

Soldiers Frozen to Death.

London, Dec. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Several hundred Montenegrin soldiers, who were recently overtaken by a snow storm in the Lora Pass, were frozen to death. The expedition sent to their rescue found the snow drifts so heavy that it was impossible to save them.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Ambassador Draper informs the department of state that the Italian chamber of deputies ratified the postal treaty yesterday; that it is possible that the senate will ratify it today or tomorrow.

OPEN DOOR TO ASIA.

John W. Bookwalter Says It Is Through Russia—Observations in Siberia.

London, Dec. 24.—John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who has just returned from a three months' journey through Russia, told the correspondent of the Associated Press, in an interview today, that he enjoyed unusual facilities for observing what is going on in that country. He traveled 17,000 miles to the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway, to the end of the line, reaching the frontier of Afghanistan, and to the end of the one penetrating China through Manchuria. All these are now practically completed.

Mr. Bookwalter was allowed to go everywhere, to see everything and to take hundreds of photographs, thanks to special permits issued to him by the minister of the interior on the application of the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg. During his journey he conversed with the governors of provinces and with military and civil officials of all ranks.

"Everywhere I found," Mr. Bookwalter said, "the kindest and most friendly feeling toward America and Americans, and heard many expressions of satisfaction over America's success in our war with Spain. To this there was not a single exception.

"America's best open door to Central Asia and China is through Russia. Already all the locomotives and rolling stock on the railways are of American manufacture. Central Asia will, in a few years, be the greatest market in the world for manufactures of all kinds, and our obtaining the virtual monopoly of this market only depends on our retaining the friendship Russia now has for us.

"America has very little to gain by an open door in China. That country is an industrial one, and whatever we may now be able to sell to them, the Chinese will soon be able to make for themselves. One day, and that day is near at hand, whatever China buys from the rest of the world will reach her through Russia and Central Asia. Russia in the last three years has done more to open the doors of China than England and all the rest of the world has done in 50 years.

"The Bennington is now at Honolulu, and the orders to her will go out by steamer. After hoisting the flag on Wake Island, she will proceed to Guam and make a survey of the island, which was ordered some time ago. She has already completed a survey of Pearl harbor, seven miles from Honolulu, which will form the foundation of the government's plans for the enlargement of the harbor there and the straightening of the channel connecting the inner harbor with the ocean.

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BY THE FIRST OF THE YEAR

Plans for Mustering Out Will Be Completed.

MANILA TROOPS WILL BE FIRST

Following Their Discharge, the Volunteers to the West Indies Will Be Sent Home—50,000 to Be Discharged.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The war department has not yet made definite plans for the muster-out of 50,000 volunteers, which was decided on at its cabinet meeting yesterday, but it is understood that work will be pretty well mapped out by the first of the year. The completion of the muster-out will depend on whether the department adopts the plan of three months' furlough or immediate discharge, with two months' extra pay, as suggested by Congressman Hull. It has been practically decided to muster out all the volunteers in the Philippines as fast as they can be replaced with regulars, so as not to hamper the military administration of the island. Following the discharge of the regiments of the Philippine stations, it is understood the volunteer troops in the West Indies will be mustered out.

Twenty-two Go on the Sea.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Major-General Merriam has ordered that the work of preparing the transport Scandia for another voyage to Manila be rushed to completion. By the first of next week he expects to telegraph the war department that he will be ready within 10 days to have the Twenty-two United States Infantry come here from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to board the Scandia for the Philippines.

It is the belief of army headquarters here that the First California volunteers will be brought home on the return trip of the Scandia.

Two Regiments Go Via Spain.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Telegraphic instructions were received today from the secretary of war, ordering the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, and the Seventh, at Columbus, to sail for the Philippines on or before January 15. The regiments will go via New York and the Suez canal.

MECCA FOR ALL R