

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

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 Piquart 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 Gilet, 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, train robber, has been sentenced to be hanged at Eldorado, Kan., for the murder of citizen Belsted 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."

A bill will soon be drafted providing for the taking of the 12th census.

The steamer Rosalie, which has just arrived from the towns on the Lynn canal, reports that a thousand men from Dawson are making their way to the coast.

Francisco de Franchi, who was shot dead by Antonio Rosso after a saloon quarrel in San Francisco, is said to have been an agent of the murderous La Mafía Society.

One more request of the Spaniards was negatived by the peace commissioners. Ships and products of Spain will not be granted the same rights in Cuba and Porto Rico as those of the United States.

From the war department comes the announcement that it is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left.

The finding of the court of inquiry concerning the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of October 29, has been made public. The court finds the abandonment was not due to any fault or neglect on the part of any officer of the navy, and does not think any further proceedings should be instituted.

While fighting fire in the dock of the Lehigh Coal & Coke Company at West Superior, Wis., a crew of men was caught by a bad cave-in, caused by the weakening of the pile foundation. Four were buried under thousands of tons of burning coal. One, John Malinowski, has been rescued alive, but is in a precarious condition. The other three have probably perished.

Of the emergency national defense fund of \$50,000,000, the navy department got the largest amount, viz, \$29,973,274. The war department expenditures of the emergency fund amounted to \$13,951,303. The state department received \$293,000 from the emergency fund. Of this \$100,000 has been transferred to bankers for this department at London for the use of the commission at Paris, and \$30,000 was advanced to the disbursing officer for the commission prior to its departure for Paris.

Minor News Items.

The 26th body from the wrecked steamer Portland came ashore at Chatham, Mass.

Special Tariff Commissioner Robert Porter has sailed from Cuba for the United States, having completed his labors.

Five hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment have arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu to be mustered out.

LATER NEWS.

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.

The purchase price is \$950,000, payable in cash in fully paid shares, leaving \$50,000 for the working capital. Henry J. Nelligan, cook, George W. Beverly, both of company G, First Florida, stationed at Huntsville, Ala., were killed in a camp quarrel.

Rosland'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.

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.

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.

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 foundations 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 Cape William, Governor's island, N. Y., while on her way from the navy-yard to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. L. 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 authorities are making an effort to break up witchcraft in Alaska. It is practiced among the Indians, who are very superstitious. News from Alaska says: Charles Watson, John McCubin and John Halpin lost their lives by the premature explosion of a blast. They were working on the grade of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, between camps 9 and 10. They were charging a hole when the explosion occurred. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the naval affairs committee, has introduced a bill to revive the grades of admiral and vice-admiral of the navy.

The United States government will build a railroad and a wharf in Cuba at once. The wharf is to be at Trisoria, and the railroad will extend from that point to the military camp at Regla, seven miles away. This railroad will be the first to be built in Cuba under other than English auspices, backed by English money.

CUBANS AND SPANISH MIX

Rioting in Havana, With Fatal Results.

THREE KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

The Trouble Was Caused by an Effort to Close the 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 Inglaterra. 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, and retired.

In the meantime, Eastaquino Lemus had been fatally wounded in the street, and Pedro Blesa and Senor Jimenez 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 Inglaterra, 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 Elvoslado, 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 Ancret, 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 retired 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 Filzer, an old man of 64, who was on his way to the coast from Montauk, Ill.; Jay Adams, of San Francisco, general Pacific coast agent for the Nickel Plate road, who was cut and scalded; Louis Flechner, 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 volunteer 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 Monalnock.

Father and Son Killed.

Denver, Dec. 14.—A special to the News from Starville, 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. Nablett, his wife, his wife's mother, Mrs. Stothem, 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.

INSURGENTS STORMED CITY

Iloilo Assaulted the Night of December 1.

TOOK ALL BUT ONE TRENCH

According to a Spanish Report, They Were Finally Repulsed With Great Loss—Deaths at Manila.

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, company 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 Naturally.

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. 12.—Henry Raffitt, 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.

DEATH OF GARCIA.

The Cuban Patriot a Victim of the Northern Climate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters.

The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington, is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until early the part of last week. Last Tuesday night, General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was a result of the exposure that culminated in his death.

During the 12 hours or more preceding dissolution, General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and, among his last words, were irrational mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur tomorrow, and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

Rev. Father Magee, of St. Patrick's church, was called in during the day, and was with General Garcia until the end, administering the last rites of the Catholic church. Other members of the commission and Mr. Rubens, their counsel in this country, were also in the bed-chamber when the end came.

The remains were immediately prepared for burial, and were placed on a bier in the room in which he died. A large Cuban flag served as a covering, and the head rested on one of smaller dimensions. The face and bust were left exposed to public view. The features had a remarkable lifelike appearance, and gave no indication of the suffering which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificent floral piece of red and white ribbon. By direction of Major-General Miles a detachment of soldiers from battery E, Sixth artillery, under command of Lieutenant Cox, was detailed as a body guard for the remains.

General Garcia, whose name will ever be linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied life, most of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education, and came from a distinguished family of Jaiguan, of Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Coggin, October 14, 1839, and was therefore in his 60th year.

BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

Chinese Decoration for Lieutenant Colonel Vitquin.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—General Keifer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the Seventh army corps since General Lee's departure for Cuba tonight, confirms the rumor of Colonel W. J. Bryan's resignation of his command. Both General Lee and General Keifer endeavored to induce Colonel Bryan to go to Cuba, but were unsuccessful.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vitquin, of the Third Nebraska regiment, who will succeed Colonel Bryan upon the latter's resignation, received notice today from the Chinese legation at Washington that the emperor of China had conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon in recognition of his services to the Chinese residents of the republic of Colombia, when he was United States consul at Panama. Lieutenant-Colonel Vitquin is a graduate of the royal military academy of Brussels, and served in the service of the present king of Belgium. He served throughout the civil war in the United army, and was breveted brigadier-general by Abraham Lincoln.

RETURNS TO HAVANA.

Major-General Lee Started Last Night With His Staff.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—General Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Panama. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river. As the tugboat cut loose, the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago, and now on the tug Cambria, screeched the Panama a parting salute. General Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1, when he will enter the city. The Panama will land at Marianna, where General Lee will establish his headquarters on the camp site selected by Colonel Hecker for the Seventh corps, and will remain there until he enters Havana.

Iglesias' Brother-in-Law Arrested. New York, Dec. 12.—Wm. P. Lynn, brother-in-law of Iglesias, president of Costa Rica, who came to this country with the latter, is under arrest here. He is charged by F. S. Lusk, of Lusk, Wyo., with failing to account to him for profits on a Costa Rican railroad scheme, involving about \$100,000.

Carl Decker Sentenced. San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Carl Decker, known to the police all over the country as the prince of forgers, was sentenced to serve seven years in San Quentin today, for defrauding the Nevada bank of this city out of over \$20,000 by means of a raised check, which he and three others presented to the bank for payment.