

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The drought in California has ended and rainfall is reported from nearly every section of the state.

Puget sound oystermen have formed an association, and will make an effort to secure needed legislation.

The war department has decided to have the remains of all soldiers who died in Manila returned to this country.

Clyde Bennington, aged 22, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in San Quentin for his part in the Oro Grande train robberies.

The death sentence of Private Lindsay, Tenth cavalry, has been commuted by the president to life imprisonment, on recommendation of General Wheeler.

Since the cessation of hostilities this government has spent about \$1,000,000 in feeding the starving Cubans, and the work is still going on with untiring vigor.

The United States troops in Cuba and Porto Rico have not been forgotten. They will be sent for Christmas 10,000 pounds of prime turkey and 2,000 pounds of cranberries.

The body of an unknown man was found on one of the bars of the Willamette, three miles east of Monroe. The head and feet were missing. There was no means of identification.

The halibut schooner Two Brothers, plying in Alaska waters, has been missing nearly six weeks, and it is feared that she has been lost with all on board. One of her boats was recently found in a badly battered condition.

Eight additional survivors of the crew of the lost ship Londonian were brought into Baltimore by the North German Lloyd steamship Maria Rickmers. They are: Captain F. B. Lee, Third Officer Joseph Cottier, Boatwain T. Behem, Quartermaster F. Carlsen, Able Seamen J. Webb and W. Cadness, Second Steward D. Darnell and Second Cook W. Martin.

In the German reichstag, Count von Kardorff, leader of the free conservatives, condemned the sentimental German sympathy with Spain, and welcomed the appearance of the "great and vigorous American nation" among the colonizing powers. He said he hoped that, in accordance with Bismarck's principle, commercial questions would be kept separate from political relations, for, if this were done, Germany could be on very good terms with the United States.

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.

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.

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 Rosolite 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 misdoings.

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 Nations.

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

LATER NEWS.

Terre Haute, Ind., was visited by a million dollar fire.

Three lives were lost and several injured by a fire and explosion at Fort Adams, R. I.

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.

About \$700 in spurious coin was captured in an Italian tenement-house in Buffalo. Supposed counterfeiters are under arrest in the persons of Frank Perrel and Pasquale Antonach, who were captured Saturday evening while engaged in passing counterfeit money.

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 coffins 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.

The agricultural appropriation bill passed by congress contains a retaliatory 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.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: There are seers who 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, has 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 state 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.

At a meeting of the various religious denominations held in London, the czar's disarmament proposal was endorsed.

Four persons were killed and others seriously injured in Paris by the collapse of a house in course of construction. It is feared that five bodies still remain buried in the debris.

Mrs. Mary Tatt Throckmorton, who in her early life was a leader in Washington society, is dead from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas which escaped by accident in her room. She was 88 years of age.

The British steamer Pawnee has arrived in New York from Mediterranean ports, and brought 10 ship-wrecked people, eight men and two women, who were taken from the disabled schooner Deer Hill, of St. John's, N. B., in midocean.

The navy department has made public a report from Admiral Schley covering that part of the operations and movements of the flying squadron from its sailing from Key West for Cienfuegos up to, but not including the first bombardment.

As a result of a coasting accident at Tuttle creek, eight miles from Pittsburg, Joseph West, aged 30 years, is dead and eleven others are injured, two seriously. The steel collapsed at the bottom of a steep hill and hurled the party with great force in every direction.

Thomas Jones, living near Greer, W. Va., attempted to light a fire with crude oil. An explosion occurred, wrecking the room, and the dresses of his twin daughters, aged 4 years, ignited. He was so badly burned to assist them, and they were so badly burned that both of them died shortly afterwards.

Exports to Cuba are already beginning to show the effect of returning peace and the reopening of our ports to commerce. The October figures of the treasury department bureau of statistics show a marked increase in the exports of the United States to Cuba in nearly all articles, comparing October, 1898, with October, 1897.

The international anti-anarchistic conference which has been in session here for several weeks, has proved a success. Great secrecy is maintained regarding the proceedings and conclusions, but the delegates seem satisfied that they have laid a splendid foundation for a uniform system of dealings with anarchists. The conference declined to recognize anarchist outrages as political crimes.

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PAID WITH THEIR OWN COIN

Spaniards Charge Filipinos With Fiendish Cruelty.

SOME HORRIBLE ATROCITIES

Uncertainty of the Future Seriously Affecting Trade—Rebels Doing About as They Please—Health of Troops.

Manila, via San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Spanish refugees from the north say that after the surrender of the town of Aparri the insurgents formed a parade, the central feature of which was a Spanish lieutenant, who was carried along the streets suspended from a bamboo pole. On arrival at the plaza the pole was placed upon two forked sticks and a squad of rebels proceeded to terrorize their helpless victim by shooting as close to his head as possible without wounding him. When the unfortunate man was unconscious with terror the procession moved on again.

Another story is told of a Spanish officer being confined in a cell with his hands tied behind his back and compelled to eat the portions of food allotted to him from the floor of the cell.

Still another refugee states that because he threw some papers, which he did not wish the rebels to have, into a cesspool, the natives, upon hearing of it, dropped him into the hole and compelled him to recover the papers, after which he was paraded through the streets for hours. The Spanish priests who were captured fared somewhat better.

The natives indignantly deny these allegations, and their newspapers retaliate by printing horrible stories of atrocities practiced by the Spaniards before the surrender of Manila.

Senor Palermo, president of the Filipino assembly, is said to have cabled a long message to Madrid a few days ago to the effect that if Spain would guarantee autonomy and other reforms the whole country would support Spanish rule in preference to any other form of foreign intervention.

Aguinaldo has seen fit to remove the embargo upon Americans, and has issued an order granting the right to travel through the territory at present held by the revolutionary government to all foreigners, except Spaniards, so long as they are unarmed.

The present unpleasant weather is having its effect upon the health of the American troops, hundreds of whom are suffering from cramps and chills occasioned by the dampness of their quarters and exposure.

An order has been issued compelling medical practitioners to report all cases of smallpox under their notice to the authorities, in order that they may be promptly removed to the pesthouse, owing to the continuance of deaths which have occurred in private houses throughout the city.

What with the uncertainty as to the future disposition of the islands, and the state of affairs existing outside of the limits of the city of Manila, which are the bounds of American jurisdiction, business in the Philippines is in almost as bad condition today as it was six months ago. From May 1 until the surrender of Manila, on August 1 last, the only means of communication between this city and the other parts in the Philippines was entirely cut off, since all coasting steamers were under the Spanish flag, and had to lie up during the blockade.

With the advent of the American army of occupation it was hoped that trade would be resumed almost immediately, but in spite of the fact that arrangements have been made between the American and Spanish authorities toward this end, the fact remains that the interisland trade, which amounted annually to over \$500,000,000, has dwindled down to less than one-fifth of its normal volume.

MOVED A BRIDGE.

Remarkable Feat of Railway Engineers at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21.—A remarkable feat of bridge moving was accomplished today by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, under the direction of J. S. Robinson, division superintendent of the engineers of that road. The bridge was a single track road, weighing 215 tons, and was removed a distance of 250 feet to a new foundation in the quick time of 2 hours and 57 minutes. The structure was floated on two scows, one on either side of the center, which were sunk 90,000 gallons of water. With the scows in proper position, the water was pumped out and the bridge gradually lifted from its foundation and towed to its new resting place by two tugs. The bridge had rendered service since 1880, and is still in good condition, being removed to make way for a double-track structure of the latest pattern.

Left Money to Wark. New York, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Miss Yates left \$35,000, half her property, to Lieutenant Wark, who was sentenced to hang for complicity in an illegal operation which caused her death. The will is to be contested by the next of kin.

Fatal Pistol Duel. Munich, Dec. 21.—A duel with pistols took place here today between Major Seitz and Lieutenant Pfeiffer, growing out of the former's misconduct with the latter's wife. Major Seitz was killed.

The Usual Revolution. Lima, Peru, Dec. 21.—The president of Bolivia, Senor Alonzo, at the head of 200 men, is preparing to march against the capital, La Paz, which is in the hands of the revolutionists.

EXPANSION UPHELD.

Senator Platt Speaks Against the Vest Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The senate had a busy day, and there were several important speeches. Platt of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory. He said that the power of a nation to acquire territory was as inherent as its sovereignty. The United States had the right to govern such territory in the best manner possible until the people of the acquired lands were capable of self-government.

Proctor of Vermont, and Hale of Maine, explained divergent views upon the subject of a commission of senators to visit Cuba. Proctor thought such a commission was necessary, while Hale said he thought it would be extremely bad taste, and useless.

The Nicaragua canal bill was up during the latter part of the day, and Senators Berry, Allen, Hoar, Caffery and Morgan discussed the measure.

This was suspension day in the house and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close; it had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

Bills were also passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedmen's bank; to enlarge the scope of the fish commission to include game birds; for the relief of the Fourth mounted Arkansas infantry, and for the relief of John W. Lewis, of Oregon.

Bailey of Texas, introduced a resolution in open house, directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether members of the house who had accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the house. He made the resolution the text for some remarks, taking occasion to denounce anew the statement that in his attitude on this question he had been made a cat's paw by Republicans in the house.

He denounced the Republican who had instigated the statement as an infamous liar, and challenged him to father it. There was no reply to Mr. Bailey's statement, and the resolutions were referred to the committee on rules.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED.

Policy of Expansion Receives the Moral Support of That Nation.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21.—Commander I. Mori, who is on his way to San Francisco to take charge of the new Japanese cruiser Chitose, says the policy of expansion which has been adopted by the United States receives the most cordial moral support of the Japanese from sentimental and commercial reasons.

Commander Mori places Admiral Dewey in the same class with Admirals Ito and Nelson. "He is not only a great naval officer," said he, "but a general and a statesman." He did not know Admiral Dewey personally, but he saw the result of his work, having arrived at Manila in command of the cruiser Noniwa to look out for the Japanese interests there.

Commander Mori thinks a considerable portion of future contracts for warships will be let to American firms. One of the principal reasons of this, aside from the superior workmanship, will be because the United States is nearer to the home country, so that the vessels can be taken across the Pacific without the long voyage through the Suez canal or around the Cape of Good Hope.

A COLOMBIAN OUTRAGE.

Two Americans Unjustly Kept Under Surveillance for Two Years.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21.—Charles Nelson and H. K. Spring have just reached this city from the United States of Colombia, where for two years they were held under surveillance without being granted a trial, on a charge of having killed Jason Hubbard, August 27, 1896.

They are both from Colton, and went to South America and entered the employ of Hubbard, whose dead body was found on the date mentioned with a rifle by its side. It was thought that he had accidentally killed himself, but Nelson and Spring were arrested on suspicion, and imprisoned for 25 days, when they were released on bail. They could not leave the country, but on November 4 their bondsmen secured their release, and they at once started for home. There was no evidence to connect them with the death of Hubbard.

Gold in Pike's Peak. Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 21.—A strike of gold in the Strickler tunnel, being driven through Pike's Peak to increase the water supply of this city, has caused the most intense excitement in Colorado Springs. A splendid vein bearing large quantities of sylvanite has been encountered by the contractor, George W. Jackson, and samples from the find assay up into the thousands. Today pieces of the ore were roasted, and globules of gold were apparent in the rock.

The find is of importance to this city, as the riches will revert to the city of Colorado Springs.

Experts who have examined the property say that millions of dollars' worth of gold are contained in the vein encountered.

American Locomotives for England. London, Dec. 21.—The Midland Railway Company has ordered 28 engines in Philadelphia and New York. As a consequence of the engineer's strike, English firms are only able to cope with arrears of work.

Flag Was Lowered. Cairo, Dec. 21.—Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of December 11, when the French flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted.

CZAR'S PROPOSAL OF PEACE

William T. Stead on the Sincerity of It.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICANS

Movement in England in Favor of an International Demonstration—Queen in Sympathy With It.

London, Dec. 20.—William T. Stead, writing to the Associated Press, says: "I have seen the czar. I have heard from his own lips the earnest desire of his heart that something practical should be done, and that quickly, to divert to the service of humanity some of the many millions now devoted to preparations for war. He has taken the initiative in summoning the conference. He is prepared to give an earnest of his sincerity by arresting the future increase of Russian armament. But unless he is supported by the people who detest militarism as well as by those who groan under its burdens, his well-meant endeavor will fail.

"The American people can, if they will, prevent so fatal a catastrophe. As the greatest and latest born of the world's powers, they can, if they choose, save this supreme opportunity of the century from being sacrificed by the skeptical apathy of the governments. But to do this, it will be necessary to act, and to act at once. What is hoped of those friends of peace and enemies of militarism who turn their eager eyes to the great republic of the New World, is that between now and the end of January, the citizens of the United States will, by public demonstrations, formal resolutions and by other methods by which a democratic people gives expression to its convictions and its aspirations, have manifested to the world their determination to help the czar to put this thing through.

"In England, where the difficulties are much greater owing to the senseless prejudice against Russia, which has been the baleful legacy of the Crimean war, such a national committee is already in course of formation. By the end of next month, it is expected there will not be any considerable center of population which will not have had its public meeting demanding that energetic support should be given to the Russian proposals.

"What the friends of peace in England confidently calculate upon is that the appeal in the cause of humanity will find the American people ready and able to respond. If so, the greatest demonstration ever made of the peace-loving passion of the English-speaking race will be within our reach. A joint Anglo-American representation of, say, 15 men and 6 women, chosen from the foremost of our race, charged with the mandate to proceed through Europe on a pilgrimage of peace to present an address of thanks to the czar, would rouse the continent.

"Round the Anglo-American deputation would group themselves, in the first place, the representatives of the seven small states—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Portugal, with an aggregate population of nearly 30,000,000, and with these reinforcements the great international delegation would begin its crusade through Europe. In four weeks, it would have shaken the continent from center to circumference."

The movement in favor of an international demonstration in support of the czar's peace conference is taking practical shape in Great Britain, and is attracting much sympathy from the queen and other members of the royal family, who are said to be aware of the entire sincerity of the czar.

MORE HOBSON KISSING.

The Merrimac Hero in the Hands of Chicago Girls.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Lieutenant Richard Pearson Hobson was heavily bombarded by a large field of kissing girls at the Auditorium tonight, but as no distress signals were hoisted after the engagement, it is not believed that he was seriously injured. Lieutenant Hobson lectured on "The Sinking of the Merrimac," under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club, and after the lecture, the members of the audience pressed forward for an impromptu reception. There was much handshaking and applause, but more interesting than either were 163 kisses given the Merrimac's hero by as many girls. The lieutenant met the attack bravely and even seemed to encourage it.

During his brief stay in Chicago, Lieutenant Hobson was the guest of General John McNulta, at the Union League Club. After the lecture he left for Kansas City, where he will speak tomorrow evening. Tuesday evening the distinguished naval officer will face an audience in Denver, whence he will proceed to San Francisco and sail for Manila December 24, on the City of Peking.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20.—Nearly the whole of the business part of the town of Tifton, in the center of the peach belt, was burned last night. An oil lamp in a boarding house exploded. The Masonic hall and 10 stores were destroyed, and a hotel and a large lumber mill were damaged.

INDIAN BILL PASSED.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The house today gave its attention to the Indian appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. This is the third of the appropriation bills to pass, and it clears the calendar of the big supply bills, although another, the agricultural, will be ready and knocking for attention by Monday. The house passed the bill granting a right of way through the San Francisco forest reserve to the Saginaw Southern railway of Arizona.

RIOTS IN HAVANA SUBURBS.

Cubans Break Loose With the Withdrawal of Authority.

Havana, Dec. 20.—The Spanish evacuation commissioners informed the American commissioners this evening that the Havana suburbs of Cerro and Jesus del Monte had been evacuated. The Spanish troops evacuated Jesus del Monte at 5 o'clock this evening, immediately after which American and Cuban flags were raised, crackers were fired, and the usual demonstrations made by the large crowd in honor of the event. At the hour of filing this dispatch, 8 P. M., it is reported that some of the troops of the Cuban General Mario Menocal are entering Jesus del Monte. Probably the United States forces will be sent there tomorrow.

The suburb of Cerro was evacuated yesterday. American and Cuban flags were displayed from the houses on Calzada del Cerro, and crowds rushed through the streets shouting "Vive Cuba libre."

About 5:30 last evening, a crowd of Cubans of the lower class passed a barracks of engineers on the Infanta avenue, shouting "Long live Cuba!" and "Death to Spain!" and firing shots into the air in celebration of the evacuation of Cerro. The engineers did not fire, but the guard was doubled.

The crowd then passed on from the Calzada del Monte to the Calzada del Cerro, stopping the street-cars and compelling passengers to shout "Viva Cuba libre." Among the demonstrators were a number of butchers, who carried pistols and knives. Jose Gancedo and his cousin, Teodoro Huertis, who were on the cars, were wounded with knives. Gancedo died today, and Huertis will probably die.

Later the crowd met some engineers at the Esquina de Tejas and fired upon them, seriously wounding one. The engineers returned the fire, wounding a street-car conductor; a civilian, Isidoro Razols, and John Leonard, a colored man. The rioting continued, many shots being fired in front of the Casa de Socorro, where the wounded were assisted.

Spanish soldiers were ordered to the scene, and arrived about 9 o'clock. While marching through Cerro, they were fired upon by men concealed behind pillars. One Spanish private fell, wounded, and the battalion fired into the air to scare the rioters. On resuming their march, they were again fired upon, and another man was hit. The Spaniards then fired and dispersed the rioters. Among the wounded was a colored woman, and it is also reported that there were several others.

The rioting caused great alarm in Cerro and along the Calzada del Monte, where all houses have kept closed doors since last night.

STUCK FAST ON A REEF.

Accident to the Cruiser Cincinnati in Santiago Harbor.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 20.—While the United States cruiser Cincinnati was leaving port about sunset yesterday, she ran full speed upon a rock clearly defined in the charts, but not buoyed. Last September, General Leonard Wood, considering that the absence of a buoy there might lead to some accident, anchored a small one, the first ever placed there, but the Bessie, on entering the harbor one night, carried it away, and since then there has been no buoy to mark the location of the rock.

The Cincinnati probably is not seriously damaged, as she is not making water. For the last 24 hours the government collier Southern and the Mayflower have been engaged in an effort to pull her off. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, but it is hoped they will have better luck tonight at high tide. The principal risk now is tearing a hole in the cruiser's bottom while she is pulling off.

TROOPS ON THE SCANDIA.

Transport Brings the Remaining New Yorkers From Honolulu.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The United States transport steamer Scandia has arrived here, 33 days from Manila and eight days from Honolulu. She remained several days at the latter port, and the news she brought from the Philippines was forwarded by the steamers Alameda and Gaelic, which arrived during the past week. The Scandia brings the remaining companies of the First New York volunteer regiment from Honolulu. All are reported in good condition, five who were ill being now convalescent. Among her passengers from Manila are W. A. Walsh, of the Astor battery, and W. J. Cohn, C. H. Herrman, W. H. Curran, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and several members of the First California regiment. The Scandia is in quarantine, and no mail or passengers will be landed tonight, neither will any one be permitted to go on board.

Medicines for Troops in Cuba.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20.—Major-General Brooke, who was appointed as military governor of Cuba, arrived in the city this afternoon. He had a conference with the president and secretary Alger this evening. After the conference Secretary Alger said General Brooke was on his way to Havana province, and had come to Savannah upon telegraphic orders for a conference with the president and the secretary relative to affairs on the island.

General Brooke is suffering from a cold and fever. It was said late tonight that the fever was high, and that probably he would not be able to leave the city for a week.

New Implements Company.

The Colfax Implement Company has been incorporated to deal in agricultural implements at Colfax, Wash. The incorporators and trustees are Aaron Kuhn, J. W. Hereford and L. D. Woodworth. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 100 shares at the value of \$100 each.