

The Wichita Daily Eagle

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VOLUME XXX

WICHITA, KANSAS: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1899

NUMBER 40

RAILROAD MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE

Without Amendment and Is Ready for Signature.

TWENTY-SIX TO THIRTEEN

Resolution Against Poly Roberts Tabled.

PROTEST IS ALSO TABLED

Text of McNall's Insurance Bill and Other Measures—Fops Comment on Railroad Bill.

Topoka, Kan., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The railroad measure passed the senate today by a vote of 28 to 13. Zimmerman of Wyoming voted with the Republicans. The measure passed without amendment and is now ready for Leedy's signature.

The contest of G. W. McKay against P. B. Gillette of Kansas, which was filed last night, will probably not amount to very much. It is opposed with very much vigor at a contest of the election of Clem Fairchild, representative from Wingman, will probably be filed also.

The usual attempt to get the Republican protest against the special session on the journal came up at this morning's session and as usual was referred to the Judiciary committee. Larimer of Shawnee, has presented not less than ten petitions to have this protest printed in the house journal, but they are checked into the waste basket.

AGAINST POLY ROBERTS. Yesterday a resolution condemning B. H. Roberts, a member of congress, as a polygamist, and morally and legally disqualified from sitting in the national congress. When the resolution came up today it was unanimously tabled.

A bill introduced yesterday by J. K. Cubison, making the same provision in regard to the record and assignment of chattel mortgages as was put into the law of two years ago, was taken up by special motion this morning and recommended for passage by the committee of the whole house. Mr. Cubison said that in a number of instances in the recent Great Giltlette matter the maker of the chattel mortgage not having any chance to trace the papers, frequently had to pay the obligation twice. This will probably become a law if the house can be held together long enough to dispose of it. It is believed about the same time that Governor Leedy had some axes to grind and was therefore withholding his signature from the appropriation bill, for fear that the members, when they got their pay, would go home.

DELINQUENT ROAD TAXES. The house, in committee of the whole, this morning recommended the repeal of the metropolitan road tax law, and also House bill 57, authorizing the payment by county treasurers to cities of the third class comprising a road district, the delinquent road taxes levied and collected in said district. It reads:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurers of each county in which there are one or more cities of the third class, which are under the laws of this state separate road districts to pay, on the first day of August of each year, to the city treasurer of said city or cities all the delinquent road taxes levied and collected in said district which have been paid this said county treasurer.

Section 2. The city treasurer of any city so receiving said delinquent road tax under the provisions of section one of this act shall keep a separate account of such monies so received to be known as "delinquent road tax fund" and said fund shall be used for the purpose of improving the highways and sidewalks within the limits of said city and for no other purpose.

The following is the full text of the bill recommended by the committee of the whole house last night and passed in the house today:

McNALL'S INSURANCE BILL. To provide for the taxation of insurance, guaranty and accident companies not organized under the laws of the state of Kansas.

Section 1. Every insurance, guaranty and accident company or association, not organized under the laws of this state, shall, as hereinafter provided, annually pay a state tax upon all premiums received, whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for insurance of life, property, or interests in this state, or guaranty companies, at the rate of two per cent per annum, which amount of tax shall be assessed by the superintendent of the insurance department, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Every such company or association, shall, on or before the 15th day of January in each year, make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all premiums received by said company, whether in cash or notes, in this state, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon receipt of such returns, the superintendent of the insurance department shall verify the same and assess the taxes upon the various companies on the basis and at the rate provided for in section 1 of this act, and proceed to collect the same from the insurance companies and cover the same into the state treasury.

Section 3. The superintendent of insurance is hereby empowered to revoke the license of any insurance, guaranty or accident company, or association, that shall fail to comply with the above requirements for a period of thirty days after January 15 in each year.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

HALL INSURANCE. Section 1. That any number of persons, not less than fifty, residing in this state,

who collectively shall own, or be financially interested in growing grain which they desire to have insured, may form an association for the purpose of mutual insurance of its members against loss or damage by hail, under such rules and regulations as the association may provide.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force after its publication in the official state paper.

ANTI-RAILROAD BOND BILL. To prevent counties or townships from voting bonds or aid in the construction of railroads.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any county or township to vote or extend aid, or to subscribe for stock or to loan their credit to aid in the construction of any railroad.

Section 2. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

MORT ALBAUGH FOR SOLICITOR Qualified for Attorney of "Court of Visitation."

Topoka, Kan., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Chairman Morton Albaugh, it has been discovered, is a lawyer, admitted to practice in the district court in this county in 1881. And the fact furnishes the basis for a lot of malicious political gossip with reference to the new railroad court. No sooner was Albaugh's legal qualifications discovered than the politicians began to connect his name with the place of railroad solicitor under the new law. Whatever merit the story of Albaugh's candidacy may have, the history of his entrance into the local profession is an interesting sketch of western Kansas history, and a picturesque subplot on the famous county-seat fight in Pratt county fifteen years ago.

The contest was between Saratoga and Pratt county. Both towns, struggling for the county capital, were using all the methods known to such contests. In 1883 the judicial district, composed of Pratt, Saratoga, Rice and Barton counties, was formed and Judge Nimmo of Great Bend was appointed to the bench. Pratt County in some way had secured the upper hand of Saratoga and was attempting to move the records. Saratoga had secured an injunction and the case was to be heard before Judge Nimmo at Lyons, soon after the county was thrown into the new district. For some reason Judge Nimmo had announced that he could not go, and it was learned beforehand that some member of the bar would be elected judge pro tem. The Saratoga people seemed to have dropped out of the situation first, and they planned to have lawyers enough to "beat" their county in the present district, which would be important in deciding the injunction. They had only about four lawyers at Saratoga and it would take nine to give them the number of votes they needed. The professional men, doctors, lawyers, teachers, had come to western towns and gone into various enterprises. But big around in the recent Great Giltlette matter, Saratoga could find only eight lawyers.

"What's the matter with Albaugh?" they said. And at once the committee broke into a run for the office of the Saratoga Sun, of which Albaugh was publisher. Editor Albaugh had never studied law in his life. He had studied law in the law books of a man who sells land, runs a newspaper, makes mortgages, abstracts, etc. There was only forty-eight hours for him to study up, go to Lyons, take the examination and be admitted before Judge Nimmo was to leave for a month. But Albaugh studied and got some law books studied under supervision for several hours and passed out for Lyons. His fate was awaited with a great deal of interest, and when he came back with a grade of 106 and a certificate of admission the town gave him a reception.

Judge Nimmo, however, suddenly changed his plans and was on hand to hear the injunction, and the jury term scheme was never allowed to bear fruit. Nimmo decided against Saratoga in the injunction case and was succeeded in the next nominating convention by Ansel Clark. But that is another story and has nothing to do with Albaugh's candidacy and qualifications for state railroad solicitor.

DAVE MARTIN TAKES IT BACK

He With Others Give Reasons Why Railroad Bill Is Bad.

Topoka, Kan., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Senator Farrelly of Neosho says there is not a line of the railroad bill that is constitutional, but he thought it would be better to vote for it and get it passed than to be hampered forever. Dave Martin, who was consulted in the preparation of a letter to the senator, says that the bill is not taken except in the preparation of two sections, says the bill will not stand the test of the courts a minute. Ex-Chief Justice Horton concurs in this opinion, and a gentleman whose name the Eagle is not permitted to use said that Judge Doster has expressed great disappointment at the bill, and says he cannot understand how such a bill ever was permitted to get by the committee of lawyers who were sold to have the bill in charge.

The most succinct and tangible objection to the bill was given by Brown of Cowley, a fusion member, who voted against the measure. For the following reasons: (a) Because it is unconstitutional. (b) Because this section is called without emergency, and its acts are therefore null and void. (c) Because it is in conflict with the federal-commerce act, and therefore imperative. (d) Because it contains legislative, judicial and administrative powers, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. (e) Because it would discriminate to the disadvantage of the shipper within the state and to the advantage of the shipper in adjoining states. (f) Because it violates the federal and state constitutions by the granting jury trial on all questions of fact. (g) Because it provides for the confiscation of property without due trial. (h) Because it gives autocratic power to the solicitor, making him greater than the courts. (i) Because it would be expected to increase the cost of present laws, and the repealing act of present laws is put in a separate bill, in less than six months the state would have no railroad laws at all. If the repealing clause is put in the Boyle bill and the measure fails, it drags the old laws back on the statute books again.

They hardly know where they are at. The railroad attorneys have asked a hearing, but will probably not be allowed to argue the matter before the bill becomes a law.

Hong Kong, Dec. 31.—Two missing boats of the wrecked British steamer Glenamoy have been found. The only missing persons now are Chief Mate Nixon, Second Steward Wilson and two Chinese. Quartermaster Smith died of exhaustion after swimming to Lin Ting island.

EVACUATE HAVANA WILL PASS QUIETLY

According to All Surface Signs at Havana.

CUBANS TO CELEBRATE

On the Anniversary of War's Breaking Out.

Havana, Dec. 31.—The city is quiet and the Cuban indignation at the American authorities for forbidding demonstrations is subsiding. There have been no incidents or disorders and General Brooke is confident that Sunday will pass peacefully. A general order was issued today, taking over the Spanish telegraph and telephone lines.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Rapido and the Spanish torpedo boats Marques Ensenada Da Delicia, Marques Molina and Diego Velasquez sailed today for Spain via the island of Martinique. The Rapido had on board Admiral Mantero, the Spanish naval commander, and the Patriota, another Spanish auxiliary cruiser, takes the Spanish naval forces.

The arsenal here was occupied by the Americans today and the Castillo and Cabanas were occupied, according to program, last night.

Brooke's Proclamation. A proclamation by General Brooke will be issued tomorrow to the people of the island. It is as follows:

"Coming among you as the representative of the president, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purposes with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing conditions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people and security to property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuit of peace, to build up waste plantations, to remove commercial traffic and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end the protection of the United States government will be directed and every possible provision will be made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control. In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba and those possessed of rights and property in the island, the civil and criminal codes which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

"The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to co-operate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation and good will one toward another; and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure a kind and beneficent government.

"The military government of the island will also be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.

The text of the proclamation has been carried to Washington and approved.

CUBANS THEMSELVES ADVISED. The position of the military administration in requesting the Cubans not to make demonstrations tomorrow on the occasion of turning over the government to the United States was privately advised by several notable Cubans, whose names were not made public, in order to protect them from the wrath of their people. The prohibition would have been issued even if this advice had not been given. Nevertheless, the fact that it was given has shown that the judgment of General Brooke and General Ludlow is well founded by expert judges of Cuban feeling.

Several Cuban flags were taken in today. A number of windows in buildings along the line of march of the troops were crowded by persons wishing to view the procession were given and the invitation of the Americans to Cuban ladies and gentlemen to witness the scenes at the palace has been declined with the explanation that the recipients of the invitation do not intend to leave their homes tomorrow. Some dwellings may appear draped in black.

SOME CUBAN SARCASM. The smallest papers criticize the American policy with touches of bitterness, but the larger dailies take no decided stand. Printed anonymous handbills are in circulation, some advising the Cubans to never mind, as they could have a good time cheering the Americans. The change of flags is likened in these handbills to a wedding regarding which the kinspeople and friends of the bride are told that the marriage will take place tonight; but that they can celebrate the event a month hence. The city is quiet tonight.

SPANISH PACKING UP. A few Spanish artillerymen are inside the Morro castle. The Spanish infantrymen in the city have been withdrawn to a camp covering six blocks, embracing the Caballero block, the palace, the residence of the military governor and the nearby barracks for a few hundred soldiers. The embarkation of these troops aboard the transport Chateau La Fayette and Stuttgart will take place before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, leaving Captain Castellanos and his staff of fifteen under the protection of the Americans.

The sound of hammers is heard in the palace, calling up the boxes containing the papers, books and effects of the captain general. The corridors and offices are strewn with waste paper and useless trifles.

WASHINGTON RESTS EASY. Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The prospects for a peaceful change of administration in Havana have brightened very much as a result of the energetic measures taken by the war department and the army officers in charge at Havana to remove all trouble. Advice to this effect, appearing in a cablegram received today by Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, from General Brooke, military governor of Cuba, in which, after referring to some routine matters, he says:

"There will be no breach of order, of that I am assured. You may rest assured that

there has been nothing beyond the disorder usual in a city of this size."

ORGANIZING POLICE FORCE. The war department is also informed that General Ludlow, in charge of Havana city, is proceeding with vigor to organize the police force there to replace the dismissed Spanish force, known as Orden Publico. After examining a number of applicants for the force, he has selected and appointed 1,900 Cubans. He is being assisted in his task of organizing the police force by Captain MacQuibbin, late superintendent of the New York police force, who is serving him in a purely advisory capacity. General Ludlow has discovered to his surprise that there never was a detective force in Havana, so he has called in an expert member of the New York detective bureau to organize a corps for Havana immediately.

THOUGHTS ENOUGH IN CUBA. The war department is confident that there will be an adequate force of troops in the islands to carry out its plans and to maintain order. Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing that tomorrow when the Spanish flag comes down there will be an American army in Cuba numbering 23,944 men, made up of 22,428 regulars and 1,516 officers. These are distributed among the provinces as follows: In Havana province, 8,214; Pinar Del Rio, 2,100; Matanzas, 3,654; Santa Clara, 2,436; Puerto Principe, 1,462; Santiago, 7,406.

DIVIDED IN DEPARTMENTS. To simplify the administration of military affairs and prevent possible conflict of authority, the war department today issued an order creating four new military departments in Cuba, namely: Pinar Del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, bounded by the provincial boundaries of the same name. These departments have heretofore been established as distinct military departments, each under the command of an army officer independent of others, but responsible to General Brooke, the governor of the entire island. General Lee already commands the department of Havana province, General Wood the department of Santiago and General Ludlow the department of the city of Havana. Today's order assigns officers to command the remaining departments.

The order is addressed to General Brooke at Havana and states that by direction of the president the following geographical military departments are established: The department of Pinar Del Rio, the department of Matanzas, the department of Santa Clara, the department of Puerto Principe, the department of the province of Havana, whose limits will include the Isle of Pines.

Brigadier General George W. Davis is assigned to the command of the department of Pinar Del Rio; Major General James H. Wilson, the command of the department of Matanzas; Major General J. C. Bates, the department of Santa Clara, and Brigadier General L. H. Carpenter, the department of Puerto Principe.

CABINET FOR BROOKE. The war department has come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to assign General Brooke, military governor of Cuba, the assistance of a special cabinet, approaching in functions the late autonomous cabinet of Cuba. In the administration of the civil affairs of the island, it has not been decided whether the cabinet, when appointed, shall be made up of army officers especially qualified or whether assistants shall be called in.

CUBANS IN FEBRUARY. New York, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: "The city is quiet and the news from Washington that the administration approves of General Ludlow's letter to the Junta Patriotica, and the text of the letter, have had a tranquilizing effect.

"The promise of a celebration at some future period, in which the American authorities would take part, helped to reconcile the Cubans to the decision, and the address of the junta, counseling the people to accept the situation and by their conduct show their ability to influence the future of the island, had a marked influence. The committee did not act on this point until after an all-night discussion, but the radicals will yield to accept the situation, but they are controlling themselves better than was expected.

"The suggestion that the celebration should be held in February, on the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the revolution, has been accepted as a salve for present soreness, and it will give an outlet for sentiments now restrained."

ST. PAUL WILL ASSIST. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31.—Mayor Klefser has issued a proclamation, inviting the people of St. Paul to display the national flag on Sunday. The stars and stripes are to be displayed in celebration of the final evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish soldiers.

CABLE CONCESSION KILLED. Hay Takes It from Hawaii, Leaving It to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The secretary of state today formally disapproved the concession made in July by the Hawaiian government to the Pacific cable company for an exclusive right to lay a cable to Hawaii. It is understood that the concession was taken in no spirit of hostility to the Pacific Cable company but the concession was disapproved, first, on account of the formal protest made by the Hawaiian commission, and secondly, because it seemed better to leave to congress a free hand in the disposition of the whole subject.

Boikin Case to Supreme Court. Boston, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Cordeila Boikin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. J. P. Dunne and her sister, Mrs. Deane, of Dover, Del., is an inmate of the branch county jail. She became hysterical shortly after her arrival there last night, and was calmed with difficulty, but she recovered her usual sane mind today and has taken hope from the presence of her attorneys, who have stated that they will stand by their client to the end. The next move in the case will probably be an appeal to the supreme court.

Marquis Ho Says China Is Doomed. Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Yamaguchi Maru, from Yokohama for Seattle, has arrived here. From Mrs. Ho's late Japanese papers the following is taken: Marquis Ho expresses grave fears as to the future of the Chinese empire. He says there is no man in China who can rescue her from impending collapse.

High excitement has been created in the Orient over a secret treaty alleged to have been made between Russia and China.

BRITISH HARP HAS ONE SINGLE STRING

Twangs "America" and the Anglo-American Alliance.

PROBLEM OF TRANSVAAL

Ireland's New Year's Gift—West African Gold Fields.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) London, Dec. 31.—The Spectator this week epitomizes the events of the passing year, which fill all today's newspapers, declaring that "the dominant fact of 1898 has been the rise in the position of the English-speaking peoples."

It describes how Europe has been amazed and irritated by the expansion of America, though Europe has not dared to interfere. But, the Spectator says, the powers are apprehensive that the change may compel a defensive coalition of the military powers of Europe. It also quotes some periodical as saying that the waves of European conquest for Great Britain have been succeeded by respect compiled by the stiff-necked general policy of the English-speaking races, which "disregarded in 1897, are in 1898 regarded as the potential squall of the remainder of the world."

"LEST WE FORGET." Though usually pessimistic, the Spectator concludes in the spirit of Kipling's "recessional," saying: "The English-speaking peoples may govern half the world without graciousness or system. But if they try to govern it without justice and consideration for the rights of others, their dominion will some terrible day come crashing down."

The word "America" might well be written at the head of all these annual reviews, as the text is so overshadowing in the attention which they devote to the republic's affairs. This new "United States" contrasts sharply with the same writer's references to the United States in recent years, when Africa's gold output next year will be \$100,000,000, which is said to be far beyond California's high water mark.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain, step and dined at the Osborne House, the residence of Queen Victoria, to-day.

SOUTH SEA ANNEXATIONS. By Great Britain, and France Establish Headquarters.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 31.—The Royal mail steamship Warrimoo has arrived from Sydney, N. S. W., Wellington, N. Z., Fiji and Honolulu. The British gunboat Godolphin, which recently returned to Sydney, took part in annexing Duff Island, Cherry Island and other places. H. M. S. Ringdove has also returned to Sydney from a trip through United group.

News from Samoa states that German and British warships have landed parties of observers with the expectation of making a demonstration in consequence of a large number of natives congregating at Malina. They marched through the main street and back again to the place of embarkation. No news about the election of a king was received.

IRELAND'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT. The Irish people are celebrating the greatest experiment since Catholic emancipation, namely, the initiation of the local government act, which really, in many of its features, is an extension of the emancipation act and policy. The fens throughout Ireland are ploughed with the address of the candidates for membership of the district councils, which the act establishes, and appeals from landlords and former grand jurors are posted beside these of tenant farmers and laborers. While strict party lines are not yet drawn, there is a distinct line of cleavage, one set, in which the landlord class predominates, and another set, in which the Irish problem and promoting to legislate solely for the good of the people. The other set, chiefly the laboring class, promises to work in the new positions along the old lines, for the realization of home rule.

The Irish leaders are divided, as usual, John Redmond advising the people to accept the new departure in good faith, arguing that a successful administration of the act will lead to an extension of self-government.

Mr. Dillon exhorts his followers to continue home rule agitation in the caucus.

But whether the cause of the year's unusual prosperity, as shown by the banks and railroad receipts, the statistics of the fisheries, linen or whisky industries, by the government's concessions, political agitation is at the lowest ebb for several years past. Many Irishmen deem it impossible to avail the government while parliament has before it the bill providing for the establishment of a Catholic university and a board of agriculture. The prospect of the former seems to have had a most soothing effect on the clerical agitators.

THE TRANSVAAL PROBLEM. The present unavailing at Johannesburg is not likely to reach a fighting stage, but it is another item in the bill of grievances which the Transvaal think must be settled to a final, justifying compromise under the Boers to improve the status of the foreign residents in the Transvaal republic.

A Londoner, who was in prison in connection with the Jameson raid and who has the best acquaintance with the country but who is under bonds not to advise his name to be used in political discussion, said:

"The logic of events is driving England toward interference in the Transvaal even more strongly than the United States was driven to interfere in Cuba. President Kruger has become very friendly to England since he lost his brief hope of German support, kindled by Emperor William's telegram. He is probably an honest fanatic, but he is in the hands of a ring, all rich, whose object is to squeeze as much as possible out of the foreigners."

Cecil Rhodes is on his way back to England. Having lived down the country of the Transvaal and the Orange and the Namaqualand, he is likely to dictate the government's African policy.

RICHET GOLD FIELDS. The Randvaal, acting chiefly on the advice of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; colder; north winds

Wichita, Sunday, January 1, 1899

Sun—Rises 7:23; Sets 4:45.

Moon—Rises 9:39

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Railroad Bill Ready to Sign

All Is Now Quiet at Havana

New Year Gifts to the Nations

Watterson Nominates Dewey

2. Statehood Convention Call

3. Wichita Livestock Market

4. Bill Effecting Court of Appeal

Transfer of Wichita and Western

5. Railway Agents in the City

Politicians are Excited

6. Social Gossip of the Week

7. France's Jack the Ripper

Progress of "Disarmament"

8. Club Women of Kansas

Local Matters of Import

Music and the Drama

9. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page

10. Birth of Wichita's Boom

About a Possible Meteor

Process of Meat Stamping

Gossip For Home People

11. Daisy May in Society

American agent who was in prison sentenced to death and subsequently reprieved and released on the payment of a heavy fine for connection with the Johannesburg troubles at the time of the Jameson raid, have returned to gold mining on the west coast of Africa, which they believe to be one of the greatest of the world's fields. They have sent a force of engineers there under the leadership of a Californian named Hoffman and prospecting will be conducted on a scientific basis. Hammond predicts that Africa's gold output next year will be \$100,000,000, which is said to be far beyond California's high water mark.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain, step and dined at the Osborne House, the residence of Queen Victoria, to-day.

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HENDRICK WATTESON NOMINATES DEWEY

For President on the Democratic Ticket in 1900.

LEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Platform: The Stars and Stripes, God Bless Them!

M'KINLEY AND WHEELER

Is His Entry on the Republican Side—Admires Democracy to Forsake Outward Issues.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.—Henry Watterson, in a leading editorial this morning in the Courier