

GLEAMINGS FROM BRITAIN'S CAPITAL.

Influenza Spreading to an Alarming Extent in London.

Unusual Number of Deaths, Especially Among Elderly People.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin Chafed Upon Their Alleged Love of Title and Rank—England Has a Taste of Whitecap Outlawry—Gladstone Well and Cheerful.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(Special London cable letter. Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The mildness of the weather (roses are blooming and hundreds of butterflies have been seen) is increasing the spread of influenza to a point unknown in London since 1895, with more than the unusual number of deaths, and especially among elderly people. There have been several days of the blackest fog during the past week.

January is an off month for social London. The doing of the smart set are still transferred to the country houses. Chatworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is again the meeting place of a big party, including Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Lady Chelsea, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt.

Theatricals are so prevalent in society that the newspapers are suggesting the formation of a theater with the Earl of Rosslyn as manager, Caryl Craven as the scene painter and Ian Malcolm as dramatist, declaring that such a theater would pay by the attendance of Americans and colonial alone.

Woodstock is still fluttered by the Blenheim theatricals, and there has been endless gossip, because the event buried the feud between the Earl and the Marlboroughs, the latter having refused to ring a welcome on the parish bells upon the occasion of the homecoming of the late Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who was formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York.

"Vanity Fair" announces the adoption of the door of everybody staying at Balmorloch, the night of the pink evening dress trimmed with gold lace, due to a public-spirited attempt to bring Foxhall Keene to Melton. "This gentleman," it is added, "has given up hunting for golf, as being a drowsy man, he finds the game affords more scope for elaborate talk."

The Marlboroughs have returned to Melton. Hunting papers are chaffing Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin upon their alleged love of rank and titles. It appears that the door of everybody staying at Balmorloch bears a large "M" on the occupant's name and title. The door of the nursery of the baby of Lady Craven (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin) has upon it "Viscount Uffington," the title of the eldest son of the Earl of Craven (the child was born July 31, 1897).

The English press, which has frequently condemned the whitecaps of the United States, now has to record a similar outbreak here. The parishioners of Llanbister Radnorshire, scandalized by a breach of white cap, recently organized a gang of white cap who, with black faces, serenaded with tin pans, etc., an unmarried couple who were living together, and compelled them in their night dresses, to wade twenty minutes in the river. They then flogged the unfortunate couple on their hair, and marched them up and down the field.

The wealthy Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles Murray and sister of Lord Castledown, is establishing a home for poor authors at Antibes, France. Those sent there who are not incurable, but who are likely to benefit by the change, will pay \$1 per week. Several indignation meetings of "sandwich men" have been held as an outcome of the innovation of "sandwich women," a procession of whom, good-looking, young and picturesque, costumed in white, paraded the west end of London this week. The display was successful for the advertiser, but it is somewhat unlikely that it will be continued, as the women were chaffed until their faces were crimson.

The "Yachtman," referring to the very large steam yacht which George L. Watson is designing for James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York "Herald," says the vessel is intended to establish a yachting record across the Atlantic. According to the same authority, she is to be 210 feet long, be fitted with quadruple-expansion engines having 7,000 horse power, and exceptionally large bunkers, so as to enable her to be driven at full speed for long distances without coaling. The contract, it seems, calls for fifteen knots' speed the whole way across the Atlantic.

In spite of the usual amount of rain along the Riviera and in Egypt, visitors are flocking there in large numbers. Many royalties are already on the Riviera, including the Duke of Cambridge and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Serbia. The Queen of Roumania has also taken a villa at Nice. The Princess Louise of Belgium is expected next week with twenty horses. Mr. Gladstone continues well and cheerful at Cannes. The revelations made during the trial of the suit of Daniel Jay, the money lender, against Lady Matton Sykes to recover money loaned on promissory notes, which are understood to be signed by her husband, have not surprised her friends, who have long known of her passion for gambling. Her ladyship was a member of a clique of elderly ladies whose high play astonished the men. They were in the habit of meeting frequently at each other's houses. A few years ago one member of this set, who is now dead, had apartments at Kensington Place, and there was a great row when the report of the goings on reached the Queen.

There has been much good-natured chaff in the newspapers at the successful claim of Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, for "diplomatic exemption" in the case of his son, J. E. White, and Spencer Eddy, Secretary to Colonel John Hay, the United States Ambassador, who were

charged before the Maiden Head County Court with riding their bicycles on sidewalks. The papers have pointed out that a few days ago a man who was leading an unmuzzled dog belonging to the Queen across Windsor bridge was summoned for so doing, and claimed exemption. But the magistrate said: "The bite of a Queen's dog is equally as dangerous as the dog of another. The Queen must pay a fine of five shillings." The Queen paid the fine.

MINEWORKERS.

Decide to Ask an Advance in the Rate of Wages.

COLUMBUS (O.), Jan. 15.—The United Mineworkers of America decided today to ask for an advance of 10 cents per ton on next year's contract for pick mining, and three-fifths of the pick mining price for machine mining in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and one-fifth in Indiana and other low coal districts.

The convention decided that screens ought to be abolished, all coal to be weighed unweighed. The convention will go to Chicago unweighed on the differential, but instructed to ask operators to establish eight hours as a day's work.

It is foreshadowed here that the National Federation of Labor will probably select the miners as the organization to inaugurate the movement for the eight-hour system on or before May 1st, as per action of the Federation at its last convention.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

Clyde Mattox, Who Murdered a Negro in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President has extended a complete pardon to Clyde Mattox, who is now serving a life sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary for the murder of John Mullis, a negro, committed in the Indian Territory.

Mattox case was highly sensational. He was tried altogether three times, and in 1894 was sentenced to death. President Cleveland gave careful consideration to his case, and upon strong representations made to him by friends of Mattox in June, 1896, commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mrs. Sadie M. Hatch, Mattox's mother, has spent her estate in fighting the case, and it is due to her efforts that the pardon has been secured. Mattox comes of an aristocratic Southern family. He was born in Texas.

Bonner Defeats Smith.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Jack Bonner of Philadelphia and Australian Billy Smith met for six rounds in the gymnasium of the Chicago Athletic Club last night. George Miller, who acted as referee, gave the fight to Bonner in the third round. Bonner had the best of it throughout, knocking Smith down twice in the first round, once in the second and three times in the third. Jimmy Murphy of Chicago met George Miller in the club champion for six rounds. Bonner's decision was given to Kerwin in the fifth round, he having knocked Murphy down repeatedly.

Eight Hundred Buildings Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Officers of the Atlas line steamer Andes, which vessel left today from Havana ports, say that 800 buildings were destroyed by the fire which devastated Port au Prince on December 28th.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Volume of Business Transacted by Scalpers Last Year Over \$600,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Commerce Committee on Interstate Commerce this morning resumed the hearing of the anti-scalping bill, and a statement was submitted by Bert W. Lyon, editor of the "Commercial Traveler" of St. Louis.

Mr. Lyon said that F. J. Feeley and P. E. Dow of New York did not represent the 350,000 traveling salesmen of the country. While he did not desire to be understood as claiming to represent all of them, he was absolutely satisfied that the great majority of these travelers were in favor of the pending bill. If it were not for the severe restrictions placed by the railroads upon local rates, the bill would be passed. A committee made necessary by the bill, it would be possible for commercial travelers to make much better arrangements for their transportation than they are now able to.

Mr. Lyon held that, as a business proposition, the railroads could afford to sell travel tickets in large quantities at a lower rate than they could sell small quantities. He held, therefore, that the commercial traveler, who was on the railroads practically all the time, was entitled to lower rates than the person who traveled only occasionally and then for a short distance.

George McKenzie, the Chicago ticket broker, presented affidavits from various ticket brokers in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Louisville and other cities, setting forth that they had purchased tickets directly from the authorized agents of railroads, in some cases receiving commissions. In response to inquiries by Senator Cullom, Mr. McKenzie named, among the lines with which he had done business in Chicago, the Big Four, Chicago and Great Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Union Pacific, Missouri route, Wisconsin Central, Canadian Pacific and Rock Island. He was unable to afford the committee details and particulars concerning the business done with those lines.

Senator Elkins inquired what the annual volume of Mr. McKenzie's business was, and he replied that it aggregated last year \$600,000. "No wonder you are making a fight against this bill," said Mr. Elkins. The questioning of Mr. McKenzie brought out the statement that the bulk of his business was done over the weak lines. He said that he could do little business with the Canadian Pacific because a law of Canada prohibited brokerage in railroad tickets within the limits of the Dominion.

Mr. McKenzie did not say that he himself had received commissions from the railroads for the sale of tickets, but he presented statements from other brokers that they had been paid commissions from other railroads.

QUIET PREVAILS AT HAVANA CITY.

Advices Received at Washington Continue to be Reassuring.

The is No Apprehension of Any Further Riotous Demonstration.

Insurgents Destroy a Million Tobacco Plants in a Single Night—Not a Sugar Mill Grinding From Havana to Sagua is Grande—Two Filibustering Expeditions Successfully Landed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The official advices from Havana received by the Spanish Minister, Mr. De Lome, continue to be reassuring. A dispatch sent at 8 o'clock last evening said that the city was perfectly quiet. Another dispatch sent shortly after midnight and received early this morning stated that a few people gathered in the public park about 10 o'clock last night. There were no demonstrations, and under ordinary circumstances no attention would have been given to it, as the park is the central public point of Havana. As a matter of precaution, however, the patrol of soldiers on guard asked the people to move away, and this they did without demonstration or the exercise of any force. By 12 o'clock the troops were withdrawn to quarters. As no further advices were received up to noon today, it is taken for granted by Senor De Lome that the Havana authorities have no apprehension, and that the situation is quiet. No surprise would be felt, however, if there were the occasion of anything more of a city of Havana's size, particularly on Sunday.

It is a custom of Latin countries for the people to make a holiday of Sunday, and the streets are usually filled with those otherwise engaged during the week. The city is full of people, and the streets are full of people, and the streets are full of people. It is a custom of Latin countries for the people to make a holiday of Sunday, and the streets are usually filled with those otherwise engaged during the week. The city is full of people, and the streets are full of people, and the streets are full of people.

Up to noon today the State Department has received no advices under today's date from Consul-General Lee at Havana. Late last night General Lee sent a dispatch saying that everything was quiet, and that the theaters and places of amusement were open. Today Senor Govin, a member of the Autonomous Cabinet, arrived in Havana, and this also, it is said, may serve as a pretext for some visits by Ultras. Govin has been at Atlanta, Ga., since the Autonomous Cabinet was formed. He is regarded as the strongest man of that body, and the reason his appointment has excited interest is the sympathy among the insurgents and their friends. It led to a movement to insult him personally as he passed through Tampa, according to information submitted to the Spanish Minister. This Senor Govin is to change his route, making a sea trip by way of New York. He sailed from there last Saturday. In view of the movement against him at Tampa, it would be no surprise to the legation here if the same ultra element at Havana took his arrival as an opportunity for a similar expression against him.

A cablegram was received at the State Department this afternoon from Consul-General Lee, at Havana, stating that everything was tranquil. INSURGENTS DESTROYING TOBACCO PLANTS. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—According to a Havana correspondent the insurgents destroyed one million tobacco plants, growing under the protection of forts at Camajuani, Santa Clara Provinces, on the night of January 6th. They also destroyed 25,000 plants within sight of the forts of Sagua Grande. A correspondent who has just made a journey from Havana to Sagua la Grande, reported that not one sugar mill is grinding. The estate of Isabel, near Media Luna, Cuba, was attacked by rebels under General Salvador Rios. The rebels had a field piece and were doing great damage to the buildings and crops when a Spanish column from Manzanillo appeared. After a brief fight the rebels retreated, but were not pursued. Reports from Santiago de Cuba Province state that many persons are leaving the towns to join the rebels. Two filibustering expeditions have recently been landed, one near Mayari Abajo, and the other near Sancti Spiritus. Both were met by rebels and escorted inland.

The Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army has ordered that the following persons, whenever caught, be court-martialed for murder: Benito Carreras, Alejandro Ochoa, Eugenio Layo, Pedro Mora Ledet, Gabriel La Torre, Pedro Garcia, Manuel Cabada, Pedro Robau, Felix Cuevillas, Bejario Alarcon, Ramon Menezes and Domingo Roldan. The last named is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

In a letter to a friend in Havana General Gomez says: "Let Blanco come to this district and he will have plenty to do. It seems to me that the task of pacifying Cuba with so many combatants to subdue is impossible of realization. Two hundred thousand men under a General who did not spare even the animals having been unable to accomplish it, much less an army and no greater ability."

AN INSURGENT OFFICER KILLED. HAVANA, Jan. 15.—A dispatch received from Spanish sources in Pinar del Rio says that the insurgent Brigadier-General Perico Delgado was killed by his followers, and that his Chief of Staff, Louis Lopez Marlin, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities. A dispatch from San Juan de Las Yeras, Province of Santa Clara, an-

nounces that the insurgent leader Lorenzo Cepero, a naturalized American citizen, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

According to Spanish advices, Brigadier-General Molina had an engagement lasting two hours at Boca Camaraca, Province of Matanzas, with a force of 300 insurgents. The latter, the advices say, occupied well entrenched positions, but were compelled to retire, leaving six of their number dead on the field. A quantity of ammunition was captured by the Spaniards. The Spanish loss was three killed and twenty-eight wounded, including two officers.

JAILS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

McKenna Asks an Appropriation to Erect New Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Attorney-General McKenna has sent to Congress, through the treasury, a recommendation for urgent deficiency appropriations for the United States Courts aggregating over half a million dollars. The principal item called for is \$100,000 to establish sites and erect United States jails in the Northern and Southern Territory of the Indian Territory at Muskogee, South McAlistier and Ardmore, respectively, and incidental purposes.

The Attorney-General says it is apparent that the buildings now utilized as jails there are far from satisfactory, and complaints due to their utter unfitness are constantly arising. There are no buildings in the Territory possessing even to a remote extent those qualifications which would render them suitable for the detention and safe-keeping of prisoners, according to the Attorney-General, and the efforts of the department to have properly equipped buildings erected by residents of the Territory have been ineffectual.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

A Majority of Republican Congressmen Favor Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The canvass of Republican members of the House on the question of changing the civil service law, which has been proposed by the Republican Steering Committee, is about completed. Of the 202 Republican members of the House, the canvass is said to show that a majority varying from eighteen to forty is favorable to a change in the law, according to the degree of change proposed. This civil service law is a matter of difference of opinion as to the result of the canvass.

Representative Pearson of North Carolina, a member of the committee, places the number of Republicans who can be depended on at 112. Evans of Kentucky, another member of the committee, places the number at 135.

Those who have made the canvass say that in a number of cases entire State delegations are shown by the canvass to favor a change in the law, notably North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and New Hampshire. In Minnesota count shows all but one for a change, and Michigan all but two. In Pennsylvania twenty-two out of twenty-seven Republican members are counted in the canvass for a change in the law.

Beyond completing the canvass, the opposition to the civil service law is making active steps for the present, the purpose being to wait until the regular Civil Service Committee of the House takes action on the bill before it proposes a modification of the law.

Transportation of Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations considering the urgency deficiency appropriation bill decided today to eliminate the provision inserted by the House requiring owners of bullion to pay the transportation on it from the assay office to the mints.

Afridis Recoccupy Khyber Pass.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Earl of Eglinton, Viceroy of India, has wired the Government that the Zakka-Khel Afridis have recaptured Khyber Pass, and that the cutting of wires and firing upon escorts have recommenced.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL DISCUSSED IN HOUSE.

Eulogies on the Life and Public Services of the Late Representative Milliken of Maine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The session of the House today after 2 o'clock was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Seth W. Milliken.

In a letter to the reading of the journal, Representative Stear (P.) of Nebraska rose to a question of privilege to deny a publication in a local paper stating that he had acted as attorney in the pension case of Jackson W. Cheney. As a representative he said he had interested himself in the case, but he had never acted as an attorney in his life.

On motion of Lanham (D.) of Texas, a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint an additional District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. It was explained that Judge Rector, now Judge of the district, was utterly incapacitated from his duties.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the army appropriation bill. The bill, Chairman Hull of the Military Committee explained, carried \$24,185,000, \$1,039,751 less than the estimates and \$56,746 in excess of the law for the current year. The increase in the pay of the army was due to the fact that the army was nearest its maximum strength than heretofore.

In a letter to the House, the required payment of troops by the paymaster in person. The general debate on the bill was desultory, and was not confined to the subject matter dealt with by the bill. Henry (D.) of Texas took occasion to denounce Secretary Gage's financial speech.

Terry (D.) of Arkansas made some remarks about the protective tariff, and Gainer (D.) of Tennessee some on the claim of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At 2 o'clock the debate was suspended to give the members an opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Milliken of Maine. Speaker Reed called the roll during the delivery of the eulogies.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Emperor William Calls Upon the Russian Ambassador.

Conversations Solely Relative to the Present Situation in China.

The Kaiser Anxious as Regards the Future Steps to be Taken Japan—The Czar of Russia, in a Personal Letter to the Emperor, Explains His Intentions and Plans Regarding Manchuria and North China.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Twice during the past week Emperor William called upon the Russian Ambassador, and had long conversations with Count Von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador. It is learned on good authority that the conversations were solely on the Far Eastern question. The Emperor is uncertain as to Japan's future steps in regard to China and Korea, and Count von Osten-Sacken, on the strength of recent St. Petersburg information, was able to enlighten his majesty fully on the subject.

The entente with Russia continues undisturbed. The Czar, in a lengthy personal letter, explained to Emperor William shortly after the seizure of Port Arthur Russia's intentions and plans regarding Manchuria and North China.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the whole of Transcaucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under the control of a Governor-General, probably a Russian Grand Duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population of 25,000,000 souls inhabiting a territory of 2,500,000 square miles can better be assured.

The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese Ambassador, who has just arrived, is admitted to Berlin only and not to several courts, as heretofore, and his corps of Secretaries has been increased from six to thirty. The existing commercial treaty with China will be re-negotiated.

The Colonial Office is preparing a civil administration for Kiaochau, and the German Consul, Stebel, at Shanghai, is organizing a provisional administration. The first reports are anxiously awaited. It is intended that the customs and internal service officials at Kiaochau shall be Germans versed in both Chinese and English, so that the commercial interests of the port may be better promoted.

The bill asking for appropriations for the expenses of the Chinese expedition cannot be presented until the next Reichstag meets.

Austria and Germany have intimated their willingness to attend the proposed conference to discuss the abolition of sugar bounties. France is also showing an inclination to join, so a near meeting is probable. The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only \$27,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

The Agrarian press has started a campaign against American wines, a higher duty on American wines is demanded on the ground that these wines, especially those from California, are directly competing with German wines in the latter's market.

The "Deutsche Wein Zeitung," the organ of the German vintners, asserts that there is no such competition, as according to the publication, the California wines, with their greater percentage of alcohol and acids, compete in Germany only with Spanish, Italian and south of France wines.

INDIA FINANCES.

A Great Advance Made Toward a Gold Standard.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Council, at yesterday's meeting of that body made a speech in which he said he was unable to give a final reply to the question of the introduction of a gold standard.

One thing was clear, he continued. A great advance had been made in the direction contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, namely, that the gold standard would become possible. Many obscure points had been determined by actual experience. The disasters of 1897 had been followed by a bountiful harvest, and the renewal of discussions of last autumn had prepared the public and official opinion in England to the possible necessity of the gold standard, which might involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock.

The speaker said also that he was fully alive to the grave commercial bearings of the subject, adding that if the legislation of 1893 had not been introduced, exchange might have dropped to 9 pence, and the present situation might have been far worse.

KIAOCHAU BAY.

China Refuses to Grant a Lease for Ninety-Nine Years.

PEKIN, Jan. 15.—Germany has demanded a ninety-nine years lease of Kiaochau and a large area surrounding it. The Chinese government has refused only for fifty years. Here the matter rests. The Germans insist on the right to build railroads and work mines whenever they wish.

It is reported that a railroad from Kiaochau to Binan Fu has been agreed to by the Germans acquiring mining rights for a mile on each side of the line and Chinese to be admitted as shareholders. Germany has renewed her demand for an indemnity of 200,000 taels for the erection of a Cathedral

and for compensation to the amount of several thousands taels for the relatives of the murdered missionaries.

YUKON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Report That It Has Been Ordered Postponed Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Acting Secretary Melick of the War Department pronounces to be absolutely untrue the statement coming from Portland, Or., that General Merriam, the commanding General of the Department of the Columbia, has been ordered from Washington to postpone the Government relief expedition to Alaska. The department has been annoyed by the circulation of stories that it had an intention of abandoning the relief project.

Nothing that had been reported to the officials of the alleged sufficiency of supplies from Russia in the expedition carries conviction, and it can be stated on the authority of Acting Secretary Melick that the expedition is going forward as rapidly as the department can push them.

If there had been any change made by General Merriam in the arrangement for the shipping of the expedition, it is said that he has undoubtedly done so because he could secure more advantageous conditions. It is also said that the reindeer will be used for transportation, as originally intended.

BURGLARS AT GRAY GABLES.

Ex-President Cleveland's Summer Home Ransacked.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the "Globe" from Buzzards Bay says: Gray Gables, the summer home of ex-President Cleveland, has been visited by burglars, who ransacked the house from attic to cellar, and made their escape without leaving the slightest clue to their identity. When the burglars took possession of the house, they made a mystery as to the identity of those who were concerned in it. Brad Wright, who has charge of the Cleveland estate, made the discovery several days ago, and he immediately reported the facts to the town officials, and notified President Cleveland.

WIFE MURDERER MERRY.

Now Charged With the Killing of Another Woman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Another charge of murder may be placed against Chris Merry, the peddler, who is on trial for beating and kicking his wife to death. A woman, Duene Johnson, who was the only witness to the murder of her room mate, Mary Muller, at 15 Green street a year ago, and who was held by the police for several days, told the police today that she was certain Merry was the murderer. She reiterated her statement at the County Jail, when brought face to face with Merry. The Muller woman was stabbed to death by a man whose identity has been a mystery.

BattleShip Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The battleship Texas sailed from New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon to join the North Atlantic squadron. Admiral Sigsbee has been granted permission by Secretary Long to delay the sailing of the battleship until the morning of the 17th, in order that the Texas may join it off the Chesapeake capes.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Today's statement by the Secretary of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$229,640,139; gold reserve, \$162,418,605.

FEATS OF SURGERY.

REMOVAL OF THE STOMACHS OF TWO PERSONS.

Operations Successfully Performed, but in One Case the Patient Was Too Weak to Survive.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Conrad Beck, a machist, 48 years of age, has had his stomach removed and will live. The organ of the German vintners, asserts that there is no such competition, as according to the publication, the California wines, with their greater percentage of alcohol and acids, compete in Germany only with Spanish, Italian and south of France wines.

All the stomach viscera were removed and the pylorus was sewed to the esophagus, making a complete and perfect duct. The operation was finished in two hours and a half. The fact that Beck has survived thus far is encouraging to science, but it is impossible now to tell what the outcome may be. The patient will be kept in the strictest seclusion for at least ten days. This morning Beck was conscious, but extremely weak.

THE PATIENT DIED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Under unfavorable conditions the operation of removing the stomach from a woman, which was successfully performed in Zurich last September and started the surgical world, was repeated yesterday in Milwaukee by Dr. E. J. Farquhar of Chicago, assisted by Dr. P. G. Hankwitz of the Wisconsin City Hospital. Mrs. E. Bestain was the patient. The stomach was removed, but the patient died four hours afterward.

Mrs. Bestain was a sufferer for years with cancer of the stomach. On November 28th last an operation to remove the cancer was performed, but it was not successful, as the cancerous growth reformed. She was still weak from the effects of the first operation when the physicians decided that another operation was necessary. When told that it was the only hope they had of saving her life, weak as she was, Mrs. Bestain readily consented, and it was decided that the only possible operation which could benefit her was the same which Dr. Carl Schiatter had performed.

The physicians closely followed the Schlatter operation and carefully removed the entire organ. They found that the cancer had not only affected the stomach, but that it had also consumed much of the other tissues.

This necessitated the removal of more of the tissues than the surgeons had thought necessary at first. They, however, performed the operation successfully, but on account of the weak condition of the patient she was not able to survive.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Eight Men Killed During a Fight at Sandy Fork.

The Trouble the Outgrowth of a Dispute Over a Game of Cards.

A Despondent Bookkeeper at Chicago Commits Suicide by Jumping From the Railing in the Rotunda of the Sixteenth Story of the Masonic Building of That City.

MIDDLESBORO (Ky.), Jan. 15.—A special from Hymen says that there was a fight at Sandy Fork, in Leslie County, late yesterday. Eight men were reported killed, as follows: John Williams, Doc Wilson, Bob Colwell, Tom Shelton, Peter Burrough, Mark Paine, Eli Howard and Abel Coombs, all colored. Slim Payne, Larry McComas, Ed Martin and Lew Gosson are seriously wounded.

Intense excitement prevails, and further fighting is expected. The fight occurred over cards in a "blind tier." The extraordinary blood-letting at Sandy Fork began Wednesday, when a party of negroes who were playing cards at what is called a "blind tier" got into a dispute concerning the way the game was progressing. Drunkenness added to the brutality of the fight. Four men were killed, and subsequently the fighting was renewed by friends on both sides, until the mortality list is equal almost to the casualties in a military engagement. The feeling aroused gives rise to apprehension of more crime.

SUICIDE AT CHICAGO.

Jumps From the 16th Floor of the Masonic Temple.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Alfred G. Greenleaf, a bookkeeper, committed suicide today by jumping from the sixteenth floor of the Masonic Temple.

Greenleaf has been out of employment for some time, and his brother-in-law decided to make away with himself. His first attempt was made in the Chamber of Commerce building, where he was caught in the act of jumping over the railing from the twelfth floor to the rotunda, and ejected from the building. He then went to the Masonic Temple, ascended to the sixteenth floor, climbed upon the railing, and jumped off into the rotunda. His body struck a marble landing on the third floor, shattered a slab two inches thick, and landed on the balcony of the second floor. The body was reduced to a mere pulp. Greenleaf's fall was witnessed by scores of people in the rotunda.

Greenleaf was once a wealthy wholesale merchant of Columbus, O. Until ten years ago he was at the head of the wholesale dry goods house which his father founded, and his brother-in-law is now the senior partner in the firm of Bancro