

LANDING OF WHEATON'S FORCES.

It Was the Most Spectacular Affair of Its Kind

Since the Disembarkation of General Shafter's Troops at Baguiri.

The Gunboats Maintained a Terrific Bombardment for an Hour, While the Troops Rushed Waist Deep Through the Surf Under Heavy Fire From Insurgent Trenches, and Charged Right and Left, Pouring Volley After Volley at Fleeing Rebels.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—5:50 p. m.—The landing of the American troops at San Fabian on Tuesday was the most spectacular affair of its kind since General Shafter's disembarkation at Baguiri.

When the transports arrived in the gulf they found the gunboats Princeton, Bennington and others waiting.

While the lines of boats moved shoreward the gunboats poured the full force of their batteries into the trenches, soon forcing the insurgents to flee through the burrows dug back of them.

The battalions formed in good order. Captain Buck with Pierce's and Patton's companies, pursued the insurgents on the left into the first fire, into the town, which was found to be nearly deserted, except by the aged, and some Spaniards, who had hidden in the buffalo wallows, and who came shouting delightedly toward the Americans.

The companies of the Thirty-third had a skirmish along the Dagupan road with the retreating Filipinos. Major Shafter, with his command, captured several insurgents.

The troops camped in the rain during the night, and in the morning General Wheaton established his headquarters in a church, quartered his men in the houses, and sent the captured Filipinos beyond the outposts, with orders not to return.

The inhabitants describe all the roads as practically impassable, and say they believe Aguinaldo has secreted a yacht in the river Longapo, near Subig, for use in his flight when he finds his capture inevitable.

Wednesday was devoted to reconnaissance. Major Logan went northward to San Thomas and burned the Filipino barracks. Captain Buck's Thirtieth went to San Jacinto, and disposed of small bands. Marsh's Twenty-third went toward Magadalen, on Dagupan road, and had several sharp fights with small parties. They killed eight men, brought in twenty prisoners, and had five men wounded.

The San Thomas road seems to be the only possible means of retreat for a large body north from Tarlac, and General Wheaton commands it. The insurgents of this section are going to reinforce Tarlac.

The battleship Oregon has arrived here from Hongkong. Captain Henchong and Lieutenants Davis, Van Home and Bradford, with two companies of the Seventeenth, reconnoitered northeast of Malalaca, attacked and routed a battalion of insurgents, killing twenty-nine of them. Three Americans were wounded.

General Wheaton reports by the Bennington that when the landing was made at San Fabian the insurgents encountered were 300 recruits, who were on their way to Dagupan, where they expected the expedition to land. They retreated to the mountains. Twenty-eight Spanish prisoners were rescued.

The report of the landing at Lingayen was brought by the commander of the Manila, who saw the fight. He got the geography mixed.

It has been raining hard throughout the week, handicapping Generals Lawton and MacArthur. The transportation is the chief difficulty. In the advance General Lawton depended on the river to get his supplies.

The highlands are cool, and the health of the troops is good.

General Young has captured another large share of the insurgents' munitions of war, which they were obliged to leave in their hurried retreat.

General Wheaton is bringing supplies from Angeles by the use of mule and carabao teams.

Reconnoissance along the front has discovered the insurgents strongly entrenched before Bamban, with several cannon and a rapid-fire gun, but they are short of ammunition.

Major Bell has been engaged in another daring exploit. While scouting with five officers and two men of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Lieutenant Hawkins and ten men of the Fourth Cavalry, he crept behind a trench containing a hundred Filipinos, rode them down, and killed and wounded twenty men and captured six. He also brought back thirty Mausers.

A REPORT FROM GENERAL OTIS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department has received the following: "Manila, Nov. 10.—General Lawton expresses some difficulties on account of continued and unprecedented rains in that section of the country. His advance was at San Jose yesterday, and Carrington arrived there to-day. A strong force was put through on the Aligao route. Young captured yesterday additional Cuban arms and property in transit north, among which were 144 2-inch and 22 boxes of 1.65-inch ammunition for Hotchkiss guns; also 50 projectiles for 5 and 8-inch breech-loading rifle cannon, 2 boxes of grenades, considerable other ordnance property and 2 tons of casting and arsenal machinery in parts. He is meeting with opposition, but his advance is not much impeded thereby.

"MacArthur was reconnoitering north of Mahalacat yesterday. Slaven's scouts were directed to the front and Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, moved on the Magalang and Concepcion road. Bill of the Thirty-sixth, with five of his officers and two privates of his regiment mounted, also one officer and ten men of the Fourth Cavalry, struck the insurgents and charged, killing and wounding nineteen, capturing six and also thirty Mauser rifles.

"The railroad from Angeles to Bamban is destroyed. MacArthur will have 40,000 rations to the front to-day, and will take up the advance to Tarlac to-morrow. Wheaton reports twenty-eight Spanish prisoners secured and 300 insurgents escaped to the mountains from the enemy during the battle at San Fabian. These recruits were en route to Dagupan. Wheaton says everything is favorable to carrying out successfully his instructions and that the co-operation of the navy is complete.

A second dispatch from General Otis, received to-day, follows: "Manila, Nov. 10.—The report received yesterday concerning Wheaton's movement was erroneous. He did land at San Fabian, as directed, and drove the bulk of the enemy back in the desired direction towards Dagupan. The operations were completely successful in every particular.

AGUINALDO'S CHANGE OF BASE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Great interest is felt in the War Department over Aguinaldo's sudden change of base northeastward from Tarlac to Bayombong, about seventy-five miles distant. There are numerous spellings of the name, but the foregoing one is the one generally adhered to on the maps in possession of the War Department.

The most interesting feature of the new situation is that Aguinaldo has been forced out of the Tagalo country into a region to the north where the Tagalo language is not spoken, and where the mountains are filled with Negritos and other savage tribes who are hostile to the Tagalos. This is about the most mountainous and inaccessible part of the island.

To the south base of Carabelle mountain there is a narrow break in the mountain range, and within a few miles around the base and cut off by the mountain on its northern slope one strikes the headquarters of the Mogol, which is the beginning of the great river Cayagan, that flows northward 250 miles into the China Sea.

It is on the headwaters of the Mogol that the headwaters of the Tagalo river is open for him down the long stretch of the river to Aparri, at the mouth of the Cayagan, where it flows into the sea. This is one of the wildest but richest valleys in the island. It is believed that the river Cayagan is navigable for our tin-clad boats 150 miles from its mouth, and for cases much farther.

It is expected that as soon as Aguinaldo shows any disposition to move down the valley toward the China Sea, that warships and gunboats will be sent round the northern end of the island, and cut off his escape.

If it is his intention to escape from Luzon, he would necessarily seek Aparri or some northern port, but the country around Carabelle Mountain is such that he could probably stand off the whole American force in a game of hide and seek in the mountains. Throughout the War Department the view prevails that Aguinaldo's move does not materially change the campaign plans, and that these will be pushed with unabated vigor.

Bank Robbery in Kansas. MELVERN, Nov. 10.—The safe and office furniture of the Melvern Bank were demolished by an explosion of a dynamite cartridge, touched off last night by robbers, who then looted the safe, securing \$100 in money and several thousand dollars in notes and checks. They escaped, leaving no clue.

A Ship's Captain Sued. PENSACOLA (Fla.), Nov. 10.—The German ship, Comet, which has just arrived here from Hamburg, reports that on August 31st, when four days out, Captain Krukman, master, committed suicide by blowing his head off with a musket. A few days previous to this departure the wife of Captain Krukman was buried at sea.

Interstate Commerce Commission. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President has appointed former Governor Joseph W. Fifer of Illinois a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, vice W. J. Calhoun, resigned.

MEAGER NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

Little Given Out as to the Situation in South Africa,

Though It Is Asserted That the Boers Are in Good Working Order.

Boers Reported to be Planting More Guns in the Hills Surrounding Ladysmith—A Rumor That a British Regiment Was Decimated by Free Staters, Resulting in a Loss of Six Hundred Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 4:30 a. m.—Complete silence has again fallen upon affairs in South Africa. The British public must perforce be content with the brief, stereotyped report which the censor allows to filter through from Cape Town, though that this condition of affairs is no longer due to pressure of work or defective cables has been amply proved.

The Eastern Telegraph Company reckons that the real delay in transmission is about two days. It is evident, therefore, that the censorship is responsible for the other two days of delay which seems to befall the dispatches. Moreover, the "Daily Telegraph" announces that its "appropriated dispatch" from Ladysmith dated Monday, which the War Office published on Tuesday, was not delivered in Fleet street until yesterday morning.

It is believed that the War Office received further dispatches last evening, but nothing has been published. "The Morning Post" says: "What will come of such muddling, if we ever come to fighting a foe able to turn it to advantage? Some radical reforms are still needed in our mobilization arrangements."

The statement from Ladysmith that the British guns don't reply to the Boer artillery because the concrete beds for the guns have not yet hardened is interpreted in some quarters to mean simply that the British are hoarding their ammunition, as the Boer fire is only a trick to get the British to waste shells.

Among the few items that have arrived from the Cape to-day is one saying that the Boers are planting more guns in the hills surrounding Ladysmith. All the correspondents in the beleaguered town are safe, and are anxious to reopen communication.

A gentleman who visited Nicholson's Nek after the engagement counted twenty-five killed and seventy in wounded.

The latest advices from Kimberley, dated November 2d, say that all was well there then. An explosion had been heard, and the supposition was that the Boers had blown up the railway culverts south of Dronfield.

Orders for the mobilization of the necessary reserves for the supplementary division announced yesterday by Lord Wolsley were issued last night. The men will join between November 13th and 20th.

The troopship Bavarian sailed for the Cape last evening carrying the Connaught Rangers, the first battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and a contingent of miscellaneous troops, altogether over 2,000 men, and a large quantity of stores. Crowds witnessed and cheered the departure of the vessel.

The Belgian Government, it is said, has warned Dr. Leyds, whose headquarters are at Brussels, that Belgium is a neutral country.

A corps of engineers from Gibraltar will accompany the siege train to the Cape, and the men will be used in mounting the heaviest guns in embrasures. Two battalions of mounted infantry, every man selected for his riding and shooting qualities, will be sent to the front.

THE REAL CAMPAIGN COMMENCED. LONDON, Nov. 10.—With the arrival at Cape Town of the British transports Roslyn Castle and Moor, to be followed by a continuous succession of troop laden ships, the real campaign in South Africa may be said to have commenced, and the fact that the first named ship was expected to arrive at Durban forthwith is to indicate at least a modification of the plan of advance.

It seems that General Buller's first move will be to General White, thus somewhat departing from the earlier plan credited to him of advancing through the level countries of the Orange Free State and Southwestern Transvaal. It has been apparent for some days that the situation at Ladysmith could not be indefinitely prolonged, and it is understood that information has reached the Government to the effect that the quiescence of the Boers will shortly be changed, by the arrival of the siege train from Pretoria, into a determined attempt to deliver a telling stroke. This, it is added, led General Buller to prepare a counter stroke, and endeavor to push the Boers back by a direct attack. Such an operation, if attempted, will necessarily entail great expenditure of life, as during the month the Boers have occupied Northern Natal they have fitted most of the passes and other positions suitable to their style of fighting.

While the pigeon dispatch of White shows the beleaguered garrison as holding its own yesterday, it is feared here that the silence regarding what the British artillery was doing in reply to the Boer guns indicates that the dread that General White is short of long range ammunition is not altogether groundless. If this is true, the reported further destruction of the railroad near Colenso assumes greater importance.

With the additional division announced by General Wolsley at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday evening, General Buller's forces will aggregate about 95,000 men by Christmas.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolsley reviewed three squadrons of the Household Cavalry this afternoon, previous to their departure for South Africa. After the parade the Prince congratulated the troops. He said he was proud to be their honorary Colonel, was convinced that they would give a good account of themselves, and he added, his heart would be with them across the sea. His royal highness also wished the soldiers a safe return.

Tenders for £3,000,000 in treasury bills, the first installment of the war fund, were opened to-day. The total of the applications amounted to £10,721,000 pounds. The issue was allotted as follows: £2,000,000 at six months and £1,000,000 at twelve months. The average rates per cent. were £3 18s 3d for the six months' bills, and £3 5s 6d for the twelve months.

BRITISH LOSS HEAVY. LONDON, Nov. 10.—Another rumor emanating from Amsterdam sources says that a British regiment was decimated Friday by Free Staters. It is added that 600 British soldiers were killed or wounded, and that 300 horses were captured.

BOMBARDING OF LADYSMITH CONTINUES. LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British War Office has received from General Buller the following dispatch: "Cape Town, Thursday Evening, Nov. 9.—Have received by pigeon post from General White the following: "The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. A few shells are occurring, but no serious harm is being done.

"The Boers sent in to-day a number of refugees from the Transvaal under a flag of truce. A flag of truce from Ladysmith met them outside the pickets. When the party separated the Boer guns fired on it before it reached our pickets.

"Major Gate of the Royal Engineers was wounded to-day while sending a message.

"The entrenchments are daily growing stronger, and the supply of provisions is ample."

ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT LADYSMITH. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the "World" from Estcourt says: "Trustworthy information concerning the actual state of affairs at Ladysmith comes from two civilians who arrived to-day, having escaped from the beleaguered town by evading the British patrols and stealing through the Boer lines. They say that both the town and British camp are completely invested, and that artillery firing back and fourth is continuous.

The bombardment is heavy, but its effect is reported to be petty. The Boers are slightly superior in strength, but the British forces maintain a vigorous defense, fighting daily. There were three attacks on the side of Ladysmith last Friday. The accounts previously received through native runners (Kaffirs) were greatly exaggerated.

The rumors the Kaffirs circulated of brilliant British victories were beginning to be accepted as true, because General Buller's reports were not contradicted, and it was certain that General White was holding out. General White gained no important success.

The main British attack was on the Boer batteries stationed on Isumbulwana Hill, to the eastward. The British drove the Boers back there, and disabled one of the guns which had been heaving shells into the British camp. The British lost in that fight two officers—Captain Knapp and Lieutenant Brabant—and eight soldiers killed and twenty officers and men wounded.

Active operations continued Saturday. General White requested General Joubert to permit the women, children and non-combatant males to withdraw from Ladysmith, in order to escape from the bombardment.

General Joubert replied by inviting them all to come under the protection of his guns on Isumbulwana Hill, but he said that he should consider the men who accepted this offer of security, having borne arms, as prisoners of war.

The Mayor of Ladysmith called a mass meeting of all the inhabitants Saturday to consider the proposition. The townsfolk resolved to "accept no terms from the enemy," emphasizing that decision by singing the national anthem with the spirit characteristic of the colony.

STRIKE AT CRAMPS SHIPYARD. Several Men Arrested Charged With Inciting Riots. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Three of the striking employes of Cramps' shipyard and Business Agent John J. Keenan of the International Association of Machinists and Frederick Counselman, Treasurer of the machinists' organization, were to-day arrested and held in \$2,000 bail each, charged with inciting riots.

The strikers under arrest are Hugh Boyd, Thomas Wilson and Joseph Melon.

The direct cause of the arrests was the refusal of the men to move away from the vicinity of the shipyard when ordered to do so by the police. They were back by a direct attack. Such an operation, if attempted, will necessarily entail great expenditure of life, as during the month the Boers have occupied Northern Natal they have fitted most of the passes and other positions suitable to their style of fighting.

THE SQUABBLE IN KENTUCKY.

There is No Change in the Claims of the Party Managers.

Democrats Seeking to Have the Entire Vote of One County Thrown Out.

Discovered by the Official Count in Another County That in Every Precinct Except One W. P. Instead of W. S. Taylor Was Voted for, the Democratic Commissioners Certifying to Only Seventy-Three Votes for the Republican Candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The official count of the ballots cast on Tuesday was begun to-day throughout the State. In this city a large crowd gathered at the courthouse to witness the count. Representatives of all the parties were admitted by the Commissioners, and the examination of the ballots proceeded in an orderly manner. Judging from the progress already made, the official returns will show no great variation from the unofficial figures, which give Louisville and Jefferson County to the Republicans by a plurality of about 3,000.

There was no change to-day in the claims of the party managers. The Democrats assert that Goebel will have a plurality of 5,000, while the nominees himself places it at 7,000. The Republicans claim that Taylor is elected by a plurality of 4,000.

The "Times" (Goebel Democrat) has the following special from London, Ky.: "State Chairman A. W. Young of the Democratic Campaign Committee, is at Barbourville seeking to have the entire vote of Knox County thrown out. Numbers of affidavits alleging fraud and irregularities are being filed with the County Board. It is believed Taylor's majority will be considerably reduced, if the county is not thrown out entirely.

"Official returns from Clay reduce Taylor's majority to 907. No changes have been made by the Canvassing Board of Laurel County so far. Taylor's majority will remain 931, though the Democrats will file affidavits with the State Election Board at Frankfort next Tuesday asking that three precincts be thrown out, which will reduce it."

The "Times" has also the following from Bardonia, Ky., concerning the count in progress: "A serious technical error in the vote may increase Goebel's net Nelson County majority to 1,586. In the official count it was discovered that in every precinct except one W. P. instead of W. S. Taylor was voted for, and the one precinct, New Hope, gives W. S. Taylor, the Republican candidate, only 73, leaving the official vote as certified by the two Democratic Commissioners as follows: Goebel 1,959, W. S. Taylor 73, Wm. E. Taylor 1,198. The Republican Commissioners refused to certify to these figures."

Reports received to-night by the "Courier-Journal" from counties where the official count was completed to-day show in most cases slight change from the unofficial figures. In a few important instances, however, the chances favor the Republicans. Leslie County, in the Eleventh District, which was not included at all in the table last night, which gave Goebel a plurality of 971 in the State, is reported to-night as having given Taylor a plurality of 962 County, which figures in last night's table with 2,493 plurality for Goebel, is reduced to about 2,100. Oldham County gives Goebel a plurality, official, of 96 instead of 185, as reported last night. In a number of counties there are slight changes, each candidate profiting.

Reports to the "Commercial" (Republican) up to midnight show gains of 561 for Goebel and 363 for Taylor on changes from the unofficial returns. This leaves Taylor's plurality, according to the "Commercial's" advices, at 3,621. Reports to this paper from to-day's count cover 68 of the 119 counties in the State.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Nov. 10.—The Democratic State Campaign Committee, with a score of clerks, is busy to-night tabulating returns telegraphed from the various county canvassing boards to-day. Several counties are still out, and in a number of those heard from to-day the county boards will meet again to-morrow to pass on contested ballots which may materially affect the result.

The Democratic Committee claims that Goebel's vote was slightly increased by the official count in the counties to-day, and still claim his election by at least 4,000. The committee declines to give out the vote by counties as received by it, and on which the claim of Goebel's election is based.

It is conceded on all hands here that the result will not be definitely ascertained for at least two days, and that no matter which candidate may be elected the Legislature will finally have to settle a contest which is certain to be instituted for possession of the office.

THE VOTE AT MCKINLEY'S HOME. CANTON (O.), Nov. 10.—The official canvass of the vote in Canton and Stark County, President McKinley's home city and county, was completed to-night. The returns for the city show an increase in the Republican plurality of 317 compared with Bushnell's vote in 1897, and a decrease of 120 as compared with McKinley's vote for President in 1896. The county shows an increased Republican plurality of 182 compared with 1897, and 676 compared with 1896.

Industrial Investigation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Industrial Commission spent the forenoon in executive session considering a statement which George M. Rice of

OHIO HAD SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION, FORECASTING WHAT HE HAD EXPECTED TO SAY ON THE STAND. THE STATEMENT, IT IS SAID, WAS SEVERE IN ITS REFLECTION UPON THE RAILROADS, THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AND ALSO UPON OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE COMMISSION CERTAINLY DISPOSED OF MR. RICE TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN PORTIONS OF HIS TESTIMONY, AND HE PROBABLY WILL GO ON THE STAND TO-MORROW.

WAS HANGED IN THE COUNTY JAIL AT CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Albert August Becker, the German butcher, who on January 27th last murdered his wife, Rachael, and afterward chopped up and boiled the remains in order to dispose of them, was hanged in the County Jail at 12:45 this afternoon. His neck was not broken by the fall, and it was sixteen minutes before he was pronounced dead.

On the scaffold Becker protested his innocence, and declared George Sutterlin, the father of his second wife, was the real murderer.

The case of August Becker in many ways bore a remarkable similarity to that of Adolph Luetgert. Both of the condemned men were butchers, and the motive for the crime was the same in both cases, the desire to get rid of the wife in order to marry a younger woman. The manner of committing the crimes was also much the same, both men, according to the testimony, being extremely brutal in the killing, and using the same means to dispose of the body, by boiling and burning.

It was proven at Becker's trial that after killing his wife he had chopped her body to pieces, then boiled the remains on his kitchen stove, afterward burning the remains in various places. As in the case of Luetgert, the rings of the cotton schedule had no small part in the testimony. Like Luetgert, also, Becker endeavored to explain his wife's disappearance by saying she had eloped with another man.

Becker made several confessions. In his first statement he said he had drowned his wife in Lake Michigan. Later he confessed to having had a part in the crime the father of the woman whom he married after murdering his first wife, and to the last he stuck to this version.

WILL NOT EXCEED NINE AND A HALF MILLION BALES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will state that the most thorough investigation of the cotton schedule that has been made since 1895 has just been completed. Special agents from the Washington offices have visited all the principal points in the cotton belt, investigating both acreage and production. Pending the receipt of the final reports as to picking due December 1st, no detailed statement will be issued, but the statistician states that on the basis of the highest estimate of the area under cultivation for which the department can find any warrant, 23,500,000 acres, the crop cannot exceed 9,500,000 bales. This estimate is based on the most complete and trustworthy information.

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART. PATERSON (N. J.), Nov. 10.—There was another change for the better in the condition of Vice President Hobart to-day. He was able to sit up in a chair in his room, and picked up a newspaper and examined it, eventually turning to Mrs. Hobart and asking her to read for him.

The patient was evidently stronger to-day, and took more nourishment than at any time since his bad attack of nearly two weeks ago.

Despite the statements of the attending physician, the family still have hopes of his ultimate recovery. They were much encouraged to-day by the fact that he was able to sit up such a long period of time, and the way in which he apparently relished his food.

Generals Funston and Metcalf. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—Generals Frederick Funston and Wilder Metcalf, Colonel E. C. Little and the staff officers of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, were brought into Kansas City to-day on a special train, and are the guests of the Knife and Fork Club. One thousand people met the officers at the depot. They were escorted by their old band to Convention Hall, where a public reception was held, several thousand people passing before the officers. To-night they were the guests of the Knife and Fork Club at an elaborate banquet.

Victory for the Poolplayers. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—A special to the "Post-Dispatch" from Birmingham, Ala., says: Judge Feagan of the Inferior Criminal Court this afternoon pronounced the Act of the General Assembly of 1896, which forbids the sale of pools at horse races, as unconstitutional. The poolplayers who were arrested by the Chief of Police on the charge of violating the law, were released to-day. The various church societies in the city have taken steps to protest against the races now being held here, in a public mass meeting.

Republican National Committee. CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Senator Hanna stated that call would be issued within a few days for the meeting of the National Republican Committee at Washington. The meeting will probably be held December 13th or 14th, although the exact date will not be decided upon until next week. At this meeting the committee will select the date and place for holding the next National Convention. There are two vacancies on the committee, and these will be filled at the forthcoming session of that body.

Petition in Bankruptcy. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Ambrose W. Daynes, a broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day, scheduling liabilities of \$205,496, and assets consisting of 15,000 shares of stock in the American Alaska Transportation and Mining Company. Most of the indebtedness was contracted before 1893 in Minneapolis, when the petitioner was associated in business with A. J. Condit and others.

FUTURE OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The President Anxious to Have Civil Government Established.

Determined That the Work Shall be Pushed Through as Soon as Possible.

Desires to Have Cuban Self-Government in Operation at Once, in Order That Congress May be Enabled to Observe Its Practical Workings, and be Aided Thereby to Frame Laws for the Permanent Government of the Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A special to the "Times" from Washington says: "The first step to which President McKinley will address himself, now that the election is over, is the establishment of civil government in Cuba and Porto Rico. He is displaying considerable impatience to have this work, which has been hanging fire so long, pushed through as soon as possible. The first step toward the establishment of civil government in Cuba and Porto Rico, he is now expected, will be finished by the end of the month.

The President's desire is to have Cuban self-government in operation at once so that Congress may be enabled to observe its practical workings, and be aided thereby to frame laws for the permanent government of the island. General J. P. Sanger will leave for Cuba on Saturday to observe the taking of the census. J. G. Rathbone, the director of posts for Cuba, has just arrived in Washington in response to a call from Postmaster General Smith, and General William Ludlow has been summoned from Havana to confer with the President.

On the conference with General Ludlow, more than on anything else, will depend the future of Cuba. It was given out some time ago that when the time for the taking of the census arrived, some General Brooke would be sent for, but events since then have made it so clear that one of the department commanders may be better able to give information of value on the subject than the Governor General that General Brooke has been sent for in his place. The President is now quite convinced that the Cubans are ready for self-government, but some of the members of the Cabinet are, and if General Ludlow supports them in that view the future of Cuba will be assured. The commander of the Department of Civil Government, General Wood, a former officer, who has made a study of the island and is apart from his official duties, and he is an authority on the subject. The measure of self-government which will be given to the Cubans apparently will depend on him.

In any case, the end of Brooke's term as Governor-General is close at hand. The Department Commanders will remain for a while, to be ultimately superseded by civil Governors, if the plan works well, but the Governor General will go. Nor is there any prospect that the President will change the Governor Generalship for the time being to a civil Governor. That officer, it is understood, would be either General Ludlow, General Wood or General Wilson. Several of the Havana papers are demanding the appointment of Mr. Rathbone, and his appointment would give satisfaction to the Cubans, but it is not likely that the appointment would be one of the Department Commanders. General Fitzhugh Lee is also advocated for the post.

Cubans here, even of the agitator class, would find no fault with the appointment of General Wood as Governor-General. Wilson has escaped the attacks which have been leveled at General Brooke, and even at General Ludlow. The "Times" correspondent recently asked two of the most violent of the Cuban agitators, editors of a paper which has been suppressed by the American authorities, if they had any criticism whatever in their party of either Wood or Wilson. They reluctantly admitted that not even the independence party had found anything to quarrel with in the administration of either.

After the appointment of the civil Governor a portion of the army will be withdrawn, but how large a portion has not been decided upon. The trouble with the appointment of one of the Department Commanders is that he would have to resign his commission. It is believed that the President will be more likely to do this than the others, and this leads to the belief that he will be the appointee, although General Lee's friends point to the fact that, as his is a commission in the volunteer army, it would be easier for him to resign than for the others. The civil Governor will be divested, it is understood, of all military functions, except those which the Governor of a State exercises as the Commander-in-Chief.

As it stands now, most of the officeholders under the Cuban Government are Cubans. Havana is the experiment will be a practical one in self-government. General Ludlow has made all the municipal appointments in Havana, including the Mayor.

If Cuba does get self-government it will be mainly due to Secretary Root. He has urged the substitution of a civil military government ever since he entered the Cabinet, and has been the prime mover in the cause of self-government.

When the case of Porto Rico comes to be considered, it is believed that the appointment will go to Governor General Davis.

A Quarrel Leads to a Homicide. CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Charles Bais, a negro known as "Race Horse" Charley, was shot and killed to-day by Joseph W. Smith, the colored proprietor of a billiard room. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Smith surrendered to the police. Bais at one time followed the grand circuit races, and by reason of his sporting proclivities and giant physique became a familiar figure at these meetings.