

SQUEEZING WHEAT SHORTS.

DECEMBER MARKED UP A DOLLAR IN CHICAGO.

THE BULL POOLS' ALLEGED ARRANGEMENT WITH PILLSBURY—RECRITS FALLING OFF.

Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).—December wheat shorts had a taste today of the fate in store for them. The price was marked up to \$1.01, 2 1/2 cents over last night, and was closed at \$1.04 1/2.

Of course, the other wheat futures were affected today by the December. May opened at 89 1/2 cents, sold between 89 1/2 and 91 cents and closed at 90 1/2 cents.

On the curb "puts" on May wheat closed at 90 1/2 cents, "calls" 91 1/2 cents, "puts" on May wheat at 89 1/2 cents, "calls" 90 1/2 cents.

Minneapolis, Dec. 8.—The Journal prints today what it says is the inside of the Chicago December wheat deal and explanation of the clash between the assent operator and the Chicago bull clique.

FRENCH CRUISERS GOING TO CHINA.

London, Dec. 8.—According to a dispatch from Paris, the French cruisers Jean Bart, Isly, Alger and others are being ordered to be prepared for immediate dispatch to China.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT KIAO-CHAU CLOSED.

The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice yesterday:

STOLE FROM THE WORKSHOPS.

TWO BROTHERS WHO CONFESS TO POKING POCKETS IN TRINITY, GRACE AND ST. IGNATIUS CHURCHES.

Two young pickpockets, brothers, who have been raising chinchoppers, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Bessley and Mooney, near Trinity Church, and taken to the Church-st. police station and locked up.

TROUBLE AMONG COAL MINERS FEARED.

EXISTING CONTRACTS EXPIRE ON JANUARY 1, AND A FOUR-CENTS ADVANCE IS LIKELY TO BE ASKED.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 8 (Special).—Trouble is looked for in the Ohio coal field on January 1, and it is probably that the Pennsylvania field. One of the largest operators in the Ohio field privately informed his representative here today that contracts must be made at present rates for delivery later than the end of the year.

INTERESTING FIND IN A GRAVEL PIT.

A SMALL STRUCTURE COMPOSED OF SUN BAKED BRICKS UNREMARKED NEAR RICHMOND, IND.

Indianapolis, Dec. 8 (Special).—A structure of sun-baked blocks of clay has been unearthed by workmen in a gravel pit a few miles north of Richmond, Ind. It is 66 feet in size, and was evidently built in a prehistoric age.

ULSTER COUNTY WANTS NO CORONERS.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 8 (Special).—The Ulster County Board of Supervisors has just passed a resolution asking the Legislature to abolish the office of Coroner, and measures will be taken to secure the enactment of a law to that effect.

"BLOODY BRIDES" WAITE IN IOWA.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to "The Times-Herald" from Ottumwa, Iowa, says that ex-Governor Waite of Colorado has forsaken the State of which he was once the Chief Executive.

ALGONQUIN LAUNCHED AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Dec. 8.—The United States steamer Algonquin, which was built for the revenue-cut service on the lakes, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the yard of the Globe Iron Works Company, in the Old River, near the Algolquon Company.

WHY HAYTI YIELDED.

A PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT SIMON SAM.

EXPECTED MORAL INFLUENCE WAS LACKING—PORT AU PRINCE STILL IN A FERMENT—SUPPORTING AN EDITOR.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 8.—Count Schwelin, the German Chargé d'Affaires, was received by the President this afternoon. The public mind continues agitated, and all the regulars and the National Guard are in readiness.

PRINCE HENRY OFF FOR CHINA.

HE PAYS A FAREWELL VISIT TO BISMARCK.

DISCUSSES THE EASTERN QUESTION AND KISSES THE EX-CHANCELLOR—GERMAN ADMINISTRATION FOR KIAO-CHAU.

Friedrichshaf, Dec. 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the commander of the second squadron of German warships bound for Kiao-Chau Bay, visited Prince Bismarck today, and remained two hours in consultation with the great statesman.

Dr. Schwelinger, Prince Bismarck's physician, says the Emperor will soon recover from the effects of his recent neuralgic pains.

Altona, Dec. 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia, started for Kiel this afternoon. A number of officers, headed by General Count Waldersee, were at the railway platform to bid him farewell.

The Emperor's favor sends me, I think him for reposing such confidence in me. In the name of the Emperor, his Majesty, and the Emperor's mother, I will discharge the duties of my command. Long live the Emperor!

Berlin, Dec. 8.—Dr. Stuebel, the German Consul at Shanghai, has been ordered to go to Kiao-Chau and establish a regular German administration.

The "Kölnische Volks-Zeitung" says that the coal mines in the Province of Silesia, which will be available to Germany, with railway and mining concessions, are most valuable.

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

BOTH SIDES SUBMITTING UPON THEIR BRIEFS—THE TRIBUNAL TO MEET IN PARIS IN JULY.

Washington, Dec. 8 (Special).—The British and Venezuelan agents are hurrying to completion their briefs, which must be presented, with all evidence and arguments, to the tribunal next to the arbitrators in London by President Cleveland, and which is considered fully organized, though its members have not met each other, will not assemble to receive the briefs, but it has been arranged by correspondence to hold sessions in Paris, beginning next July, and the hope is expressed of being able to arrive at a decision before the arbitrators next September.

The members are M. F. G. De Maertens, the Russian authority on international law, who is president; Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, for the United States; and Baron Herschell and Sir Richard Henn-Collin, for Great Britain.

Dr. Alfred Graf, twenty-seven years old, of No. 1420 Fifth Ave., was shot in the shoulder last night by his brother Richard. He was not seriously hurt.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

A PHYSICIAN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED BY AN EX-COURT RELATIVE.

Dr. Alfred Graf, twenty-seven years old, of No. 1420 Fifth Ave., was shot in the shoulder last night by his brother Richard. He was not seriously hurt.

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HAWAIIAN TREATY MAY FAIL.

SUFFICIENT VOTES FOR RATIFICATION LACKING AT PRESENT.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE DECIDES NOT TO PRESS ITS CONSIDERATION UNTIL CERTAIN OF SUCCESS—ANNEXATION BY LEGISLATION MAY BE RESORTED TO.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The decision reached today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to push the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty for the present is not admitted by the advocates of ratification to be more than a prudent concession to the opposition, which in the last ten days has undoubtedly developed a strength not calculated upon when Congress adjourned last July.

It is acknowledged by the friends of the treaty that they have not now a sufficient number of votes to secure ratification, and that the fate of the treaty turns on the success or failure of the supporters of the Administration's policy to convert to the annexationist side some five or six new doubtful or non-committal members of the deliberative branch.

Under these circumstances Senator Davis and his colleagues on the committee have sensibly determined to feel their way cautiously, and it may be taken as certain that the consideration of the treaty now pending will not be vigorously pressed unless its friends are definitely assured of its ultimate approval by a two-thirds vote.

If it shall be discovered that less than two-thirds of the Senate can be brought to support the convention, the alternative programme of annexation by act of Congress will be resorted to.

Mr. Morgan introduced at the extra session a bill admitting Hawaii into the Union as a Territory, and prescribing regulations for its government. This measure is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and can be used as a basis for legislation in the Senate.

Such a bill, of course, would require for passage only the usual majority vote. Until the situation clears up a little further in the Senate, however, no final choice of programmes will be made.

It cannot be said, however, that the treaty's chances of ratification have at present a very rosy or flattering hue. An unexpected obstacle to the treaty's success has been the sudden development of a tendency on the Democratic side to make the acquisition of Hawaii a party question.

Unmindful of Democratic traditions, which have uniformly favored the enlargement of American territory, many Southern Senators have now declared themselves opposed to any further territorial expansion, even along what may be regarded as wholly natural lines.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Morgan have consistently stood out against all pressure to make the fight against the treaty a political and partisan one, but many Democratic Senators have nevertheless been drawn into the opposition by this more appeal to party instincts and prejudices.

SPRECKELS TO GROW SUGAR BEETS.

HE BUYS A LARGE TRACT OF LAND IN MONTEREY COUNTY, CAL., SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

San Francisco, Dec. 8 (Special).—Twelve thousand acres of the San Lorenzo Ranch in Monterey County, have been bought by Claus Spreckels of New York, for \$2,000,000.

The purchase is said to be for growing sugar beets for his big sugar factory, which is now building. Direct railroad connection with the factory makes the stakes and material for this purpose. The land is irrigated by a fine system of canals, and irrigation of dry lands helps beets in size and weight.

Mr. Kanaley, who organized the first company for the manufacture of beet sugar in the State of New York, and built the first works in the State for that purpose, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. Kanaley came to the city yesterday.

The works of which he is general manager are at our sugar works, which have been tested from 30 to 50, and that is about as good as you can get. New York is the greatest State in the Union for growing sugar beets.

It is better than was expected at first. We have had 80 farms growing beets for us within the last year. A few days ago we moved our offices from Utica to Rome, and in moving our correspondence we found that a grand change had taken place in the minds of the farmers. They are now willing to continue, and asking that they be allowed to grow beets for us.

The price of sugar has been tested from 30 to 50, and that is about as good as you can get. New York is the greatest State in the Union for growing sugar beets.

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ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.

NEED OF KEEPING DOWN APPROPRIATIONS REALIZED.

A SUGGESTION THAT NOTHING EXCEPT WHAT CONTRACTS REQUIRE BE VOTED FOR—RIVERS AND HARBORS FUNDS FAVOR AMONG LEADERS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The subject of appropriations is causing the leaders of the majority as well as some of the more thoughtful and patriotic leaders of the minority in the House of Representatives grave concern, especially in view of the estimate of a deficit by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 amounting to \$22,000,000 in round figures.

In view of these figures, the necessity of the most rigorous supervision of and careful economy in appropriations is keenly felt, and by none other more keenly than by the chairman and members of the committees which have jurisdiction of appropriation bills.

The total of the estimates of current ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, which were transmitted to the House of Representatives on Monday, amounted, in round figures, to \$463,000,000, not including estimates for deficiencies which will be furnished later in the session.

The total, however, does not include items under the head of "public works" amounting to \$73,000,000, of which \$49,000,000, in round figures, is for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and \$24,000,000 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The magnitude of the estimate for rivers and harbors has excited a good deal of attention and comment among Representatives generally. As has already been pointed out in these dispatches, the amount required to meet contract obligations on account of river and harbor improvements heretofore authorized and now in progress will be about \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and about the same amount will be required on the same account for the year ending June 30, 1899. The sum of \$40,000,000 a year, even for so important and necessary an object as the improvement of rivers and harbors, is justly considered a fairly liberal one, in view of the existing condition of the National finances, and especially when Secretary Gage's estimate of a deficit of \$22,000,000 for the year 1898 is taken into consideration.

The suggestion has therefore been made, and it has the approval of many of the more influential leaders in the House of Representatives, that no appropriations for rivers and harbors be made at this session except such as are required to meet existing obligations on account of contracts now in course of construction. Those who advocate this suggestion urge that a delay of a few months will not cause any serious interruption in the progress of the work, and that it is only a delay which seems to be necessary. If the revenues should increase during the next twelve months, as everybody hopes and most Republicans believe they will, Congress will have to adjourn in the next regular session. The suggestion seems to be a good one, and the proposition at least deserves careful consideration and examination to determine whether it is left to our practical ability to be rejected or abandoned.

One thing seems to be as certain as anything in the future can be, and that is that if the House of Representatives fails to exercise the most careful and judicious economy in appropriations during this session, in view of the estimated deficit of revenue for next year, the members, irrespective of party, who are responsible in whole or in part for the deficit, will have to look to the voters at the polls next November.

TO CUT WAGES IN FALL RIVER MILLS.

ACTION OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT PROBABLE.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 8.—At a general meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association this afternoon it was voted unanimously to reduce all wages in the mills of the city, the amount of the reduction being left to the discretion of the committee which for some time has been in charge of the matter. It is understood that the cut will amount to not less than 10 per cent, and that it will go into effect on January 1. The cut will affect 25,000 operatives in this city, who receive wages aggregating weekly \$300,000.

For several months a committee of the association has been investigating the situation in this city. This committee consisted of Messrs. C. Chase, treasurer of the Shaw Mill; Joseph A. Baker, treasurer of the Chase Mill; George H. Hills, treasurer of the Davol Mill; and F. E. Waterman, treasurer of the Cornell Mill, who constituted the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association; Thomas E. Bacon, treasurer of the Union Mill; J. E. Osborn, treasurer of the American Linn Company; and J. T. Davis, president of several corporations in this city. This committee has been instructed to circulate a paper among the manufacturers. The market value of print cloths for a long time has been the lowest in the history of the trade, while the demand has been only fair. Under these conditions the mills have been selling at a loss, and the stock of goods has been increasing. The committee has therefore recommended that every manufacturer be ordered without the consent of every mill, the committee decided to report back to the association. This was done at the general meeting to-day, and the committee received the unanimous approval of the association. It is believed that the price of weaving a cut of print cloth will be reduced to 10 per cent, and that in April of the next year an advance by the Fall River Iron Company will be made, amounting to the same percentage on the part of the rest of the mills, and wages have been paid on this basis ever since.

The attitude of the employees on the matter can hardly be said until they have had a chance to talk it over. It is believed that they will hold a meeting without delay. Secretary McCarthy, of the Loom Fixers, believed that his union would not accept the reduction, and that the union would also meet at once. Secretary Tully, of the Carders, said that no action would be taken until the matter had been called to the attention of the union. It is believed that the matter is settled there will be a strike, but every effort will be made to avert such a strike.

THE YANTIC AT DETROIT AT LAST.

Detroit, Dec. 8.—The United States steamer Yantic arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, after a long and vexatious voyage from Boston. The ship is now in possession of the Detroit Naval Reserve. She will be docked and overhauled. Her service canal will be replaced, as well as her spars, rigging, etc., which are now being replaced. The vessel is in the lake navy today. The vessel is thirty-three years old, but is sound and well adapted for a training ship.

STATE'S CONVICTS TO MAKE OVERCOATS.

Albany, Dec. 8.—The State Prison Commission, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Adjutant-General of the State have entered into an agreement relative to the manufacture in the State penitentiary of overcoats for the members of the National Guard and the State Naval Militia. The agreement is to the effect that the organizations of the Naval Militia and National Guard shall make overcoats for the members of the National Guard, but that during the year 1898 nothing except overcoats shall be manufactured by the prisoners in response to the order of the State. The State purchased overcoats for members of those organizations to the amount of \$100,000.

THE SHERIFF AND THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 8.—Governor McCord has been requested by the Interior Department to investigate reports that the Sheriff of Coconino County has been mistreating Navajo Indians found by him off the reservation. The specific charge is that the Sheriff and his men have refused to get the Navajo Indians off their lands on the Grand Canyon Forest Reservations because they were unable to pay an arbitrary assessment levied by the Sheriff of \$100 on each Navajo head of Indian sheep grazing in the vicinity.

TYPHOID ON THE INCREASE.

The records of the Board of Health for the last three weeks show that typhoid fever is on the increase in this city. For the three weeks ending last Saturday the number of cases reported for each week were 26, 28 and 46. The number of cases reported for the first three days of this week was unusually large, being 40, 42 and 44. The Health Department concluded that the existence of typhoid fever at a daily in Passaic, N. J., is something to do with the increase of the disease here.

CUBA'S GLEAM OF HOPE.

A DEFINITE PROGRAMME FOR THE ISLAND'S FUTURE.

A WIDE GULF TO BE BRIDGED BY AUTONOMY—BLANCO'S DIFFICULT TASK—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Havana, Dec. 4.—Home rule for Cuba; for Spain, sovereignty, for the United States, reciprocity. The programme is definite. If carried out it might inaugurate years of tranquility and prosperity to the Antilles. Until the first point is settled the last one is necessarily inchoate. It does not form part of the public discussion of autonomy. Only the few thoughtful men who are looking beyond the politics of to-day make it a cardinal feature in the Cuban policy of the future. It is these men who trace the revolution, not without cause, to the Wilson Tariff bill and the destruction of reciprocity which went with it. They hold that there would have been no insurrection had Cuba's sugar market in the United States been maintained. Except for the fall in sugar, it is their contention that the abuses of Spanish colonial misgovernment in the island would have been endured until corrected. In prosperity the weight of corrupt and oppressive administration did not seem to bear so heavily. In adversity it became unbearable. With concessions from Spain which promise to give Cuba its own government, the economic conditions again become prominent, and commercial relations with the United States are the basis of all the plans for improvement.

A wide, wide gulf must first be bridged with autonomy before force can be given to these ideas. The gulf may never be spanned, because support at either end by Spanish partisans and Cuban revolutionists is wanting; yet the suggestion of reciprocity is significant of the future relations of the island to the United States. The Cubans who declare the revolution must go on until independence is won have theories of their own. One of these is that broader and more stable reciprocity will be secured to the United States if it treats with the Cuban Republic instead of with a colony of Spain. That is their answer.

It should not be understood that the representatives of the Madrid Cabinet in Cuba are concerning themselves