ISSUES A WARNING.

Proclamation of General MacArthur to Insurgent Leaders.

MANILA, Dec. 21.—General MacArthur has issued a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the archipelago that hereafter strict compliance with the laws of war will be required of non-combatants as well as combatants. The proclamation sets forth the principal laws of war.

It refers to recent proclamations issued by insurgent commanders threatening natives who are friendly to the American forces, and also to the orders issued to their men to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by Americans.

The insurgent leaders are notified that such practices, if continued, will put an end to the possibility of their resuming civil service regulations and will make them fugitives. Inhabitants of places occupied by Americans are notified that compliance with the demands of the enemy will create a presumption that such is

Voluntary and Malicious.

They are notified that pleas of compulsion will rarely be recognized, and even well disposed persons will be exposed to the danger of being tried for traitors.

The proclamation says that its warnings and requirements are to apply with special force to Manila, the "rendezvous of the emissaries of insurruction."

Newspapers are warned against publishing sedition, and the proclamation declares that the rebels who are not part of an organized force are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, adding that the fact that they have not hitherto been held responsible is "evidence of the solicitude of the United States to avoid the appearance of harshness."

The proclamation clearly disavows any recognition of technical belligerency.

SOUTH PACIFIC CHARTS.

Startling Discoveries Made by Fish-Commission Steamer Albatross.

The fish commission steamer Albatross, which returned the other day after 14 months' cruise in the Pacific, made some important discoveries during the voyage. It was found that all the charts of the South Pacific are inaccurate, and that most of the islands, except Fiji and Tahiti, are placed from two to twelve miles away from their actual position. The Albatross also discovered that the temperature of the bottom of the sea at all depths from 500 fathoms to the greatest depths obtainable is the same—35 degrees Fahrenheit. Between the surface and 2,500 fathoms down they found edible shrimp, varying in size from half an inch to a foot in length. The Albatross broke the record for deep sea dredging, dragging the bottom at 4,200 fathoms. The greatest depth ever dragged before was 3,000 fathoms, by the British ship Challenger, in 1876. In the Behring sea the Albatross found at a place where the charts show 2,000 fathoms that the depth is only 200 fathoms.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

House Committee Badly Divided on the Reapportionment Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Representative Hopkins, chairman of the committee on census, has filed in the house the majority report on the reapportionment bill reported by his committee fixing the membership of the house for the next decade at 357. Representative Burleigh of Maine filed a minority report, signed by six members, in favor of a house to be composed of 386 members, and Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, who signed the Burleigh report, also submitted an independent report in favor of reducing the representation in the Southern states to the extent of the abridgment of the suffrage. His independent report favors a house composed of 374 members.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Sub-Committee Succeeds in Cutting It Down to $60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The river and harbor committee of the house, through a sub-committee, has cut down the amount carried by the bill (including continuing contracts) to about $60,000,000.

Bill to Reimburse Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—From the committee on foreign relations of the senate Mr. Cullom reported favorably, with an amendment, a bill to pay to the republic of Mexico $240,683 paid by the government of Mexico on account of an award in favor of La Abra Silver Mining company, the whole of which award it has been declared by the United States supreme court was procured by frauds.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Mr. Cudahy Offers $25,000 for the Capture of His Son's Abductors.

OMAHA, Dec. 22.—Edward A. Cudahy, Sr., has confirmed the statement that he will pay $25,000 for the capture of the gang who abducted his son Edward and secured a ransom of $25,000 in gold.

It is stated that Pat Crowe, well known in local police circles, is the man whom the police suspect of being the leader of the gang. Officers are looking for Crowe but so far he has not been arrested.

A force of private detectives from Chicago have begun work on the case. The only clue they have to work upon at present is a copy of the letter thrown on Mr. Cudahy's lawn, naming the conditions on which the boy would be returned. Mr. Cudahy returned the original copy with the money, this being one of the considerations demanded by the desperadoes.

IRELAND GOING TO CUBA.

Archbishop Will Visit the Island by Commission From the President.

DULUTH, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul is to make a trip to the island of Cuba shortly after the first of the year by commission from President McKinley and will investigate certain matters there with reference to the interests of the Roman Catholic church in the island and will make recommendations to the president with reference thereto. Bishop McGolrick of Duluth has been invited by the archbishop to accompany him. The mission of the archbishop is said to be to investigate questions in dispute respecting the allotment of church property in the island. It is surmised that the president believes that the selection of one of their own churchmen for the mission will convince the members of the church in the island of the fairness of the intentions of the government of this country in its treatment of them and the president at the same time has confidence in the fairness of the distinguished American prelate.

When the archbishop leaves for Cuba a government boat will be placed at his disposal and he will make a tour of the entire island, studying the conditions and all phases of the question which he is asked to solve.

MILLIONS ARE AT STAKE.

Contest for Telegraph Lines of Great Northern Has Begun.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—The most important case that has been before the United States circuit court in this city for many years has commenced before Judge Lochren. It is the long pending suit of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway company (now the Great Northern) against the Western Union and Northwestern Telegraph companies. Stripped of legal verbiage the case involves the ownership and control of the telegraph lines along the right of way of the Great Northern Railway company from this city to the Pacific coast. The value of these lines is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The telegraph lines were built jointly by the railway company and the telegraph companies, under contracts specifying the rights of both parties for a period of 10 years. The agreements expired several years ago, and now the railway company claims that the ownership of the wires has reverted to it.

The telegraph companies have been offered reasonable compensation for any interest they may think they own in the lines, but they have refused to accept it, claiming that they are still part owners of the system of wires and poles.

FASTEST BOAT EVER BUILT.

Launched at Nyack (N. Y.) Ship Yard—Is Expected to Make Over Forty Miles an Hour.

Charles R. Flint's Arrow, under contract to be the fastest ship ever designed, was launched the other day at the ship yard in Nyack, N. Y. It has been built under a guarantee by its designer of 42 miles an hour, and it is expected that under pressure it will be able to make 50. It has been generally given out that the boat was constructed as a yacht for Mr. Flint's personal use, but rumors have been persistent that it was built under contract with one of the South American governments for service as a torpedo boat.

The plans, so far as they have been made public, show the vessel fully equipped for torpedo service.

The Arrow will go in tow to Newark, N. J., where shafting and engines will be put in. The yacht's destination after it has been fitted out at Newark has not been pronounced.

Revokes All Prize Fight Permits.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Mayor Harrison has revoked all permits for prize fights issued prior to the passage of the anti-fight ordinance by the city council Monday night. The mayor's action puts an end to the stories that he would not approve the new law.

VOTE OF 55 TO 18

Amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Meets Approval of a Majority of Senators.

All Changes Suggested by the Committee Adopted Before Final Passage.

Clayton-Bulwer Convention Superceded by the Present Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended, has been ratified by the senate. The vote was 55 to 18.

The senate went into executive session at 2:20 and immediately took up the treaty for consideration. The first hour and a quarter of the executive session was devoted to miscellaneous discussion of the provisions of the treaty, which was participated in by numerous senators, including Messrs. Lodge, Gallinger, Teller and Bate.

The bell rang for the first roll call at 3:02 o'clock and a vote was taken on the amendments suggested by the committee on foreign relations. They were adopted.

The first of these amendments adds the words, "which is hereby superseded," after the words "Clayton-Bulwer convention," in the preamble to Article II, making it read as follows:

"The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralizing established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal."

The second amendment reported by the committee strikes out Article III of the treaty, which is as follows:

"The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

All the amendments other than those of the committee on foreign relations were voted down.

TO REFORM JUVENILES.

Unruly Chicago Boys Will Be Sent to the Government Training Ships.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The United States navy, by agreement with the juvenile court here, is to become a reform school for unruly Chicago boys. Boys out on probation and under the supervision of officers will be picked up and future candidates for the institution of correction will be sent direct to the government training ships. This will greatly lengthen the period for discipline and increase the chance of thoroughly reforming wayward youths. As it is, good behavior secures the release of many from the reform school after two or three months. Some of them find their way back again, and others remain at large or with their parents. The navy plan will hold them in check for a term of from three to five years, and under the best of restraint and under influences likely to produce the best results.

Canadians Seize American Tug.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 21.—The Ontario fisheries department officials have seized the tug Crawford, operating in Lake Erie, near Port Burwell, in Canadian waters, without a license. The Crawford is believed to belong to the Empire Fish company of Buffalo. She had on board several hundred pounds of herring.

Timothy Healy Wants Damages.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—Timothy Healy, Nationalist member of parliament for the Harbor division of Dublin, will sue The Freeman's Journal for libel for having intimated that his vote in the Dublin corporation was influenced by pecuniary considerations. He demands £3,000 as compensation.

AFTER THE FILIPINOS.

Every Mountain Trail in General Young's District Followed by Scouts.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Every mountain trail in General Young's district north of the Abra river and between the coast and Dolores has been followed up by the American scouts this month. A similar movement has taken place in the provinces of Union, Benguet, Lepanto and that part of South Hocos which lies south of the Abra river. Fifteen insurgents have been killed and more than 100 captured. The villages are always abandoned before the arrival of the Americans, but many buildings that have been used as barracks have been destroyed.

The leaders of the projected autonomy party have again visited the Philippine commission, and the platform proposed was discussed privately and in an informal way. The commissioners advise the addition of a few minor features. Personally they approve the movement as a forward step in the direction of the ultimate measure of self-government, which the commission has already been instructed to endeavor to bring about.

Cruiser Albany Again Floated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The navy department has received a cable from Admiral Remey saying the cruiser Albany went aground in Subig bay, but has been floated off. The extent of the damage to the ship is not stated.

PEOPLE MARRY OLDER.

Some Interesting Matrimonial Facts Gleaned at a Missouri County Courthouse.

Ages given in marriage licenses in the recorder's office show that men and women are marrying later in life than ten or twenty years ago. The average age, says the Kansas City Journal, is considerably above that of ten years ago, and very much above that of 20, 30 or 40 years ago. Formerly it was the rule rather than the exception for brides to be 17 or 18 and grooms 20 or 21. Now it is almost reversed. Figures for several months show that the average bride's age is between 25 and 26 and the groom's between 28 and 29.

The average of the first six couples applying for license at the recorder's office on a recent day was 33½ for the men and 32 for the women. When the number of couples had reached nine the figures were reduced to 30 for the men and 28 for the women. These figures, however, are not a good criterion, the couples applying that day happening to be a little older than ordinarily. Figures also indicate that couples marrying in May are younger on the average than those marrying in the fall of the year.

"I don't know to what to attribute the tendency to marry later in life," said the marriage license clerk, "unless it is that it takes the young man longer to get a start in the world than it did 20 or 30 years ago. The country is more developed, there are not so many opportunities open to him, and he must wait longer before he finds himself in a position that would warrant his taking the responsibility of supporting a family. In other words, men no longer marry young because they can't afford it."

COOK ISLANDS ANNEXED.

Great Britain Takes Formal Possession of Them at the Request of the Chiefs.

On October 3, last, the governor of New Zealand landed on the Cook islands and formally annexed them to the British empire at the unanimous request of the chiefs and people. For 12 years the islands have been under the protection of Great Britain and every enactment of the native legislature has had to receive the approval of the British resident at Raratonga before being regarded as law. But there has never been any formal annexation of the group and the natives are probably delighted to have that ceremony carried out.

The islands, lying far southeast of Samoa, are off the usual lines of steamer traffic, and most of their trade is carried on with New Zealand and New South Wales. They properly bear the name of the great navigator Cook, for he discovered the greater part of the group on his second journey in 1773, and made them better known in his voyage of 1777. Cook named one of the islands Hervey island, and the missionaries who settled there somehow got into the habit of applying the name Hervey to the whole group, and to-day they are called indifferently, the Cook or Hervey islands.

All of them are coral islands, lifted only a little way above the sea level, except Raratonga, the largest and most populous, whose volcanic mountain rises to a height of 4,000 feet. Raratonga is one of the pearls of the South seas, and is rich in all the products of the southern archipelagoes. The natives have long used cotton cloth as money, but coin is now likely to be introduced.

COMMON CACTUS.

One That Lived Seven Years Under a Sealed Glass Case in Berlin.

One of the commonest of cacti in gardens is the Echinopsis multiplex, a small subglobular species, with five or six sharp ribs, and sparsely sprinkled with a few clusters of long, black spines on the sharp edges of the ribs. It sends up occasionally a large, white tubular flower, which, like so many of the family, opens at night and soon withers away. In Germany a druggist named Ludwig Rust placed a specimen under a sealed glass seven years ago, and it is said to be yet in a "thriving condition," to the surprise of the scientific men of Berlin, who are puzzled to know where it obtains its carbonic acid from. Many suggestions are advanced as to the source of this element. So far as the published account goes, however, there is no indication that the specimen was weighed before it was encased or weighed after its seven years of entombment—no evidence, it may be said, that any carbonic acid was absorbed. It is just as likely to be a case of dormancy. It is now well understood that in the absence of exciting causes dormancy in vegetation may be retained indefinitely.

TO COST $200,000 A YEAR.

Chicago and Northwestern Establishes a Permanent Pension System.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern railway have determined upon a permanent pension system for the 27,000 employes of the road to go into effect Jan. 1, 1901. The pension system is patterned in many respects after that recently created by the Pennsylvania lines. How many employes of the road the system will immediately retire the officers of the directory have not been able to tell as yet, but it is expected that a full working of the plan will call for an annual expenditure on the part of the company of $200,000.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

French Chamber of Deputies Upholds the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The chamber of deputies, at the request of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, by a vote of 309 to 192, decided to postpone M. Lasies' motion to interpellate the government on the Major Cuignet incident until all the other orders of the day are disposed of, thus shelving the Nationalist attack indefinitely and giving the government a vote of confidence.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the Nationalist object in the interpellation was to revive the Dreyfus agitation. But, he added, the government would not permit it. They refused to play the Nationalists' game.

GUNBOAT ANNAPOLIS ASHORE.

Severe Storm Raging Along the Coast of Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—The gunboat Annapolis went ashore at the mouth of the western branch, very near the Red Can buoy. Her crew had raised her anchor and were about to put out another when the strong tide carried her aground. It is not believed she will be much damaged. The Chesapeake and Ohio steamship Rapidan, which was grounded has been floated.

A severe storm prevailed all day between Capes Hatteras and Henry. The wind blew 40 miles an hour and is increasing in strength. An unknown three-masted schooner is reported ashore eight miles south of Cape Henry.

On account of the heavy sea the North Atlantic squadron was prevented from leaving the roads. All the small crafts sought shelter.

Made and Lost Several Fortunes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Henry Wallace, for 30 years a member of the board of trade, who had won and lost several fortunes in the wheat pit, was found dead in a small office which he had occupied for some time near the board of trade. Death was due to heart failure.

Highwayman Killed by an Officer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John, alias "Red" Corbett, who has served several terms in the penitentiary, was shot and instantly killed by Policeman Edward J. Grady, who surprised him with a companion in the act of committing a highway robbery.