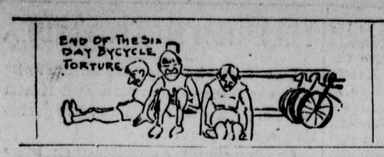

THE HERALD

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SEVERAL SPANIARDS SICK

But Treaty Conclusion Gives Leisure for Rest

THE HARDEST THING OF ALL TO BEAR

Is the Repeated Assertion That the Battle-ship Maine Was Destroyed by or at the Instigation of the Spanish Government

Associated Press Special Wire

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission, and Senor Ojedo, Secretary of the Commission, are still confined to their beds. The illness of Senor Ojedo delays engrossing the treaty, and it is doubtful whether it will be signed before Monday. The Americans held their usual session this morning. The Spaniards continue making bitter comments concerning President McKinley's reference to the Maine.

The Spaniards made a last contribution yesterday on the assembling of the commissions. Senor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously-worded protest, in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the support of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations of which they were the victims. The protest was for the purpose of record and consisted of arguments in support of every concession demanded by the Spaniards and which the Americans refused, some of them peremptorily and without discussion. The protest continued:

"But these conditions which we were obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted upon our nation by President McKinley, in his message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation hurled against us in connection with the Maine, and we intend to again submit the question to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

When a correspondent of the Associated Press approached Senor Garnica, of the Spanish Commission, for further details of the treaty, he said:

"The fact that you represent all the American and English papers is really a reason why I should say nothing. But what you show me as having been cabled is substantially correct. The exact number of articles is still undetermined. It depends upon how Secretaries Ojedo and Moore divide the treaty. It may be twelve or twenty articles. The Americans are to pay the indemnity within three months of the ratification. We shall appoint consuls in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines without delay. The Cuban Consul will be accredited to the 'powers that be.' "

Asked why the Spaniards refused to grant the United States a coaling station in the Caroline Islands, Senor Garnica said:

"The Americans could hardly expect that we would agree to discuss matters outside of the protocol after the lessons we have had from them on this point. When we wished to discuss the Cuban debt, they absolutely refused to consider it, and then they ask us for whatever they want! Quelle toupet! (what cheek). Yet the Cuban debt remains an important question for settlement."

In regard to the Spaniards' protest on the subject of the Maine, Senor Garnica remarked:

"That protest now becomes history, as it is embodied in the protocol. We do not wish to remain under an imputation which would perpetuate animosity and hatred against us, and which would be a source of constant irritation in Spain. It is neither loyal nor just that this thing should hang over the reputation of Spain. We cannot submit to it. It must be cleared up, in justice to ourselves. There are many other causes to bring hatred between the two nations without the addition of such a one as this.

"As to the future relations of the two countries, that is one of the things that history alone can determine. Many nations which have been deadly enemies are speedily reconciled."

Senor Garnica was questioned as to the future of the Philippine Islands, and he said:

"The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialistic and bureaucratic system, and you must increase your army and navy, with the result that there will be constant friction between yourselves and the European powers."

The Americans preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty. This is partly through the influence of the three Senators on the body, who represent that it would be discourtesy to the Senate to publish the terms before the treaty is presented to that body by the President.

The protocol of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conferences.

In spite of the secrecy observed by the Americans, it is learned that the treaty, in substance, consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cession and evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the political, administrative and financial results thereof; the acquirement by the United States of public property and the relinquishment of archives.

Articles of secondary importance declare the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territories and unfinished lawsuits and contracts, guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years, and leaving the status of Spain's commerce in the West Indies to be determined later.

An important provision is the guarantee of religious freedom in the ceded territories, in the same terms as the Florida treaty, the Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guarantee of the United States' determination to favor the property of the Catholic church, leaving it subject to the general laws on the same footing as private property.

Senator Gray, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or "imperialism," will vote in the Senate to ratify the treaty, considering that his signing that document binds him to support it.

Commissioners' Comments

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says:

"A final definite treaty of peace, containing fourteen articles, has been agreed upon," said Senor Abarzuza, of the Spanish Commission.

"It has been ordered drawn and engrossed on parchment in duplicate and will be signed at the Quai d'Orsay, French Ministry, where the Peace Commissions have met, on Saturday, or at the latest on Monday.

"The Americans accepted certain modifications proposed by us, and we accepted certain modifications proposed by them. Among the former is one proposed by me that should American occupation of Cuba cease, and a new Cuban government be set up, America will advise that the Cuban government shall accept all of Cuba's present treaty obligations and those incurred in the interim.

"Except in the clauses relating to the Philippines, the treaty contains no important stipulation. For ten years equal privileges there for Spain may be granted; and likewise to all other nations, but for that period they cannot be taken away from Spain.

"I do not expect that the treaty will be well received in Spain, where the recent discussion of the Maine incident has again aroused popular indignation."

Judge Day, the president of the United States Commission, says the treaty is a secret document until it reaches President McKinley and the Senate, but he adds:

"The conclusion of peace by treaty was a very gratifying thing. Failure in respect of it would have been a misfortune for both countries."

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

Advices From Dewey Show a Notable Improvement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advices also have been received from General Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among the factions of the natives which promised to give trouble. This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States government is already giving considerable attention to the best means at hand to redeem the pledge it was placed under by the treaty of Paris to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine natives. There are about 500 clerical prisoners, and the government is confident that heir captors will deliver them up on proper representations from General Otis and Adimral Dewey, made, possibly, through Consul Wildman. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than uzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships.

Besides these clerical prisoners, the Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actualy on parole about the city, and the question is how are they to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the peace commissioners at Paris.

Seeking Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The brothers Cortez, wealthy Filipinos, who have just arrived in Washington from Manila, called at the state department today and were received by Secretary Hay, who listened with interest to their statement of events and conditions in the Philippines. They seek, as a measure of recognition of services to the United States, the gift of American citizenship by special act, in advance of other Filipinos.

Glad It Is Ended

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

Senor Montero Rios acted under instructions from the government when he declined to accede to the American demands concerning the Carolines and intimated a desire to close the negotiations.

Both the government and the press approve his action, and protest against the conduct of the United States.

Everybody in Spain is pleased that the negotiations are ended, because all had been apprehensive that fresh pretensions on the part of the United States would be sprung upon the Spanish peace commissioners at every sitting.

Friendly Feeling

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times, dealing editorially this morning with the "evidences of strong opposition to the annexation policy in the United States" and the rumors that America will re-sell the Philippines, says:

"Despite all this, we believe that the far eastern interests of the United States and England will be brought into line, and will be jointly safeguarded by a combination so strong and imposing that no other power nor powers could venture to defy it."

The Times thinks the advocacy by the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald of the joint construction of the Nicarauguan canal is significant evidence of the dominance of this feeling, and adds:

"Whether or not such a co-dominion would be entirely free from objections, we hesitate to say, but that it was suggested is a substantial proof of friendly feeling."

BULLA BIDING HIS TIME

CHASING GILLETT

But the Cattle Man Keeps Getting Farther Away

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Journal from Chihuahua, Mexico, states that Grant C. Gillett, the fugitive Kansas cattle man, has disappeared from the vicinity of Chihuahua and is now believed to be either in the City of Mexico or at Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, or en route to South America.

For ten days previous to his disappearance, the dispatch says, Gillett found refuge on the ranch of J. M. Fisher, sixty miles south of Durango. Fisher is a former Kansan, whose career in Kansas was not unlike that of Gillett. He failed in the banking business at Abilene in 1889, and the bank has since paid only five per cent on deposits amounting to $300,000.

Gillett and his companion, the Texas lawyer named Troxel, disappeared when they learned that detectives from Kansas City were close upon their trail. The dispatch states that C. A. Sheffer, the Kansas City commission man who went south with the detectives, succeeded in attaching several thousand dollars which Gillett had deposited in a Mexican bank at Torreon, Mexico, and that he also attached trunks which Gillett had checked at Durango. The amount of money which Mr. Sheffer tied up cannot be learned, but it is believed to be only a few thousand dollars.

A NEW COMBINE

Wheat Screenings Controlled by Minnesota Commission Men

ST. PAUL, Dec. 9.—Several large commission firms acting with prominent Twin City millers, have secured a corner on wheat screenings and control all of this product in the northwest.

They have already raised the price per ton from $5 to $8.50, making it impracticable for western ranchers to send their sheep to St. Paul to be fed during the winter months. Over 100,000 sheep have been diverted this month to the corn belt in Iowa and Nebraska, instead of being sent here for their winter feeding.

The cattlemen announce that if the screenings trusts continues till next summer they will ship all their live stock past St. Paul and feed them on corn meal instead of screenings, as they find it much more profitable at the price now being asked for Minneapolis screenings.

The railroad men as well as the stockyards people are up in arms against the screenings combination.

QUAY'S CASE

Made to Look Like a Political Conspiracy

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Counsel for Senator Quay in the conspiracy charges for which he is to be tried next week, today subpoenaed ex-Common Pleas Judge James Gay Gordon and ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker as witnesses for the defense. This step is regarded as interesting, in view of the known opposition of both of these men to Senator Quay politically, and in view of the statements recently made by Senator Penrose, in which he asserted that the charges against Senator Quay were the result of a conspiracy to defeat him for reelection to the United States senate and in his place name a person favorable to Messrs. Wanamaker and Gordon. Subpoenaes were also servide on several persons in Judge Gordon's law office.

In Trouble Again

SEATTLE, Dec. 9.—The noted Cuban filibustering steamship Laurada is again in trouble with the United States government. Her offense this time consists in smuggling whisky into Alaska at divers times during the last summer, aggregating in value $875. United States Attorney Gay filed a libel against the vessel today.

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

OF WHICH THE TEXAN CANNOT TAKE HIS PICK

The Storm Extends From the Mountains to the Lakes, With Somewhat Mixed Effects

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 9.—Texas was blizzard-swept last night and today. All kinds of weather, rain, hail, sleet and a driving wind, prevailed. The snowfall in western Texas and the Panhandle district is very heavy and traffic has been delayed or stopped. Fourteen inches are reported from some places in the Panhadle, while in northern, eastern and central Texas the fall is about four inches.

All unpicked cotton will suffer greatly, but the snow almost assures a fine wheat crop, of which cereal there is a largely increased acreage.

Tonight it is clear and cold, the temperature having fallen several degrees since morning. It is the earliest blizzard in Texas for a number of years.

No losses of live stock have yet been reported.

Reports from Indian territory say the storm in that section was very severe.

In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The weather throughout this state, Mississippi and north and central Texas during the past twenty-four hours is the worst experienced in December for many years.

Specials from the territory named report rain, sleet and snow and high winds, followed by freezing weather. The cattle ranges in southwest Texas are in bad condition because of a drouth during the summer and the losses to stockmen will be quite heavy.

On the Lakes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Captain Little of the schooner Mont Blanc, which arrived here today, reported sighting the schooner Ganges, owned by W. H. Oakes of Detroit, frozen fast in a great field of ice off Bar point, Lake Erie. The passage of the vessel was effectually blocked and she will probably remain in her present position until the ice breaks up or a powerful wrecking tug is sent to her assistance.

The few vessels that succeeded in making this port today resemble icebergs, covered with heavy ice from stem to stern.

In Arizona

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Dec. 9.—After several days of threatening weather, snow commenced falling here last evening and has continued ever since with prospects of a big storm. It is welcome, as water was commencing to get very scarce and the railroads have been compelled to haul water for their engines.

In Colorado

DENVER, Col., Dec. 6.—With a temperature of 19 degrees below zero, Denver was the coldest place in the United States today with the single exception of Valentine, Neb., which reported a record of 20 degrees below. At Cheyenne, Wyo., it was 1 degree warmer than in Denver. The weather is fair but the indications are that it will not be much warmer for a day or two.

In Utah

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 9.—This section was visited by a severe windstorm last night which did considerable damage. Between this city and Ogden a loaded freight car on the Oregon Short Line was blown from the track while the train was in motion.

In California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The only serious accident of the gale here was the drowning of two Italian fishermen. They had been up the river in their boat, the Santa Ellia, and came down flying before the gale. When off Goat island they tried to come about and run for Fisherman's wharf. The boat missed stays, and the next moment the wind had filled the sail and their craft was capsized. Its occupants, Galetano Balestrere and his partner, known as Guiseppe, were drowned. Balestrere's son and brother, in another boat, made a heroic but vain attempt to rescue the victims of the storm before they had been swept into the sea.

The steamer J. H. Corcoran did not get in from Stockton until late. Four miles from Stockton she went aground, but got off again. At Antioch the full force of the gale was encountered, and there Captain McMurty tied up until the storm went down. The steamer did not leave for Stockton until midnight.

At section two of the seawall is the British ship Miltonburn. The battering she gave the grain sheds has left them in such a condition that if another storm comes up before repairs can be made they will be carried away. Over two hundred feet of the wharf is torn up, the underpinning is gone and much grain has been lost. At the Oregon dock 450 feet of the roof was wrecked. Considerable damage was also done to section three of the seawall. A rock barge at Angel island quarry went ashore, but the tug Sea Witch went over and towed it off and to a place of safety under the lee of the island.

The steamer Orizaba made port in safety from Southern California. The City of Peking, from China, and the City of Panama, from Central American ports, are both behind time. The State of California went out on her way to Oregon. Several high fences in this city were prostrated, but no one was injured.

At Oakland the big chimney of the Home for the Blind was blown down, and at the mole a part of the shed was blown across the track and derailed a local train, and out at the race track, at Emeryville, the wind blew down the long covered way leading from the station to the grounds.

A section of the iron roof of the Piedmont power house was blown away. Several small vessels were damaged at the narrow-gauge mole, and a few yachts on Lake Merritt. A piece of the roof of the Asbury M. E. church was found on Clay street. The waves dashed so high over the Oakland mole that wagon traffic was suspended.

THE BUFFALO'S TRIP

Will Go to Manila if Her Engines Will Last

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 9.—The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which sailed from New York with 900 troops for Manila, arrived at Old Point Comfort this afternoon.

The Buffalo came inside the capes about 1 p. m. She was signaled by the flagship Texas and drew up near the battleship, which was lying off the point and dropped anchor. The Buffalo is on her long voyage to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez canal route. Last Tuesday a six-hours' trial of her engines was made at Tompkinsville, S. I., and the test showed them to be in perfect working order.

The cruiser is heavily loaded with stores for Dewey's fleet and carries a large number of officers, jackies and marines for the admiral's ships. The Buffalo was formerly the Nichtheroy, a dynamite cruiser, built at the Newport shipyard. It is probable that she will receive orders to proceed to her destination tomorrow.

A Conspiracy Trial

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The government rested its case at noon today in the trial of William Steele, the cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street National bank charged with conspiracy with President William M. Singerly in the misappropriation of the funds of the institution and making false reports of the bank's condition to the controller of the currency. The defense then closed its case and District Attorney Beck made his first address to the jury, in which he withdrew one of the counts in the indictment, that of personal misapplication of funds.

Delayed by Glanders

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The sailing vessel Tacoma, which was to have sailed this week with mules for Honolulu, has again been delayed. Glanders has broken out among the mules at the Presidio. Two have died and some special medicine has to be secured from Chicago for the others. The vessel will probably get off in a week, taking her cargo to Honolulu, leaving them there and reloading with mules and horses taken there on her first trip and destined for Manila.

Harmony Hall Burned

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Harmony hall, at Eleventh and Brandywine streets, the headquarters of a number of German singing societies, was today destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS

To March on Sunday Through The Streets of Havana

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW YORK

Will Enjoy the Honor of First Unfurling the Stars and Stripes to the Breeze of the Capital of Cuba

Associated Press Special Wire

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The first United States troops to march through the streets of Havana will be the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, which, with band playing and colors flying, will march Sunday from the San Jose wharf, after landing there from the transport Minnewaska, through the heart of Havana to the Western railway station. The line of march will be through the Prado and Central park. These troops will be sent to Pinar del Rio province.

The troops will remain on board the Minnewaska tonight. General Davis and his staff landed at noon today and reported to General Wade. No objection has been made so far by General Castellanos to the march through the city.

It is intended that the first appearance of the United States troops in Havana shall have an impressive moral effect upon the Cubans. Today a number of Spanish soldiers gathered in the vicinity of San Jose wharf to get a look at their late adversaries. Friendly gestures were made on both sides. The Spaniards commented upon the large size of the American men.

Until further notice General Davis will exercise the functions of military governor of the province of Pinar del Rio, now completely evacuated. The oath of allegiance will be administered to the mayors of the towns, and other civic officials. The existing authorities are to be continued with modifications to suit future conditions. General Davis has had a conference with General Wade who acquainted him in part with the instructions the latter had received from Washington.

The correspondent of the Associated Press called the attention of General Davis to the fact that he would find Cuban troops occupying Pinar del Rio city and asked him what he should do.

"The authority of the United States must be recognized as paramount," he replied, "but I can see no reason why the Cuban troops may not remain organized as military companies, though naturally when the necessity for their remaining in arms shall have passed, I suppose they will disband. I have no apprehension of trouble."

General Davis said he did not intend to disarm the Cubans or to interfere with them unless that should be necessary to preserve order.

Captain Hellings of the signal corps reported to the United States evacuation commissioners today that under orders from the war department, he would take charge of telegraph lines upon the Spanish retirement. The Spanish commissioners on learning of his assignment issued orders that he be given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the lines. The United States evacuation commissioners have turned over to Greene hundreds of applications for police appointments. General Greene will await the arrival of Mr. McCullagh, former New York chief of police, who is coming to consult regarding police reorganization before he takes any application into consideration.

A committee of Cubans called upon the commissioners today to complain that Spanish officers were tearing miniature Cuban flags from their coat fronts. They were advised by the Americans not to wear these flags during the remainder of Spain's tenure of sovereignty, or, if they preferred to wear them, to ask General Castellanos for protection.

Official Notice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The 202d New York volunteers have reached Cuba, though they have not yet been landed. Adjutant-General Corbin this afternoon received the following cablegram from Brigadier-General Davis, in command of the expedition, dated Havana:

"Minnewaska arrived; all well. Am discharging coal at inside pier. Will leave troops on board until tentage and rations are assorted and ready to go with detachments. The general headquarters hospital and signal corps company and one battalion will be stationed at Pinar del Rio; regimental headquarters of the 202d New York at Guayajey or Mariel, as may hereafter decide, with one battalion at each place."

Arrangements are making for the shipment of the Tenth cavalry from Charleston within a few days. They are now at Huntsville.

Brooke to Be Governor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

General John R. Brooke will be made Military Governor of Cuba and he is now on his way here to confer with the President in regard to the policy to be pursued. General Brooke wrote a letter to a friend here in which he said he favored General Fitzhugh Lee for Governor for the province of Havana, General Carpenter as Governor for the province of Pinar Del Rio, General Snyder as Governor of the province of Puerto Principe, and General Wood for the province of Santiago. General Brooke is expected to arrive here on Saturday, and it is believed his recommendations in regard to the Governors of the different provinces will be indorsed by the President.

Bandit Policemen

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 9.—The extremists of the Cuban Republican party seem anxious to assume the responsibility for the outrage at the Spanish club Wednesday evening, when Juan Castillo, a former Cuban officer, accompanied by two negro subordinates, rode into the club rooms and with their machetes smashed several lamps and did other damage.

El Porvenir, the organ of this faction, claims that the act of Castillo "represents the feeling of a long-outraged but now sovereign people."

Chief of Gendarmerie Valiente has now ready 1300 men, from whom General Wood may choose a sufficient number to constitute the force of gendarmes which he proposes establishing. Most of the men, Chief Valinete says, were good soldiers during the war, but many have since virtually been bandits, out of sheer hunger, as they could not get rations, because they were armed and refused to disband. He believes that they would make efficient gendarmes.

Was Not a Traitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Dr. Zertucha came into unenviable notoriety at the time Maceo was killed, when it was charged that while acting as Maceo's physician he betrayed him into the hands of the insurgents where he died endeavoring to cut his way out. Zertucha was said to have received $50,000 for this infamous act of treason. Friends of the doctor, however, stood steadfastly by him, asserting he had never any idea of betraying the insurgent cause. Not long ago, he requested an official inquiry into his conduct, which was ordered by General Mayia Rodriguez. The report made by Alejandro Rodriguez, president of the board of inquiry, completely exonerates Zertucha. The report touches upon Zertucha's services as surgeon and his having exposed himself to great danger in fifty engagements. He was with Maceo when the latter was killed and made a death certificate before his interment and then deserted, fearing the enmity of several Cuban leaders, but even out of the army continued in many ways to assist the cause of the insurgents, proof of which has been furnished by many. Last May he joined the forces in the field, where he acted as chief surgeon and again fought bravely in several battles. The report concludes by giving him a clear certificate of character and patriotism.

An American syndicate has purchased the Colon Market, covering a block in the center of the city. The terms of purchase are not made public.

Charles W. Gould, attorney for the Evacuation Commission, will have charge of the distribution of supplies coming from Savannah on the Comal. Mr. Gould has just returned from a trip to distribute supplies which carried him as far east as Caibarien. He says that with the assistance already furnished small farmers on the north coast are planting crops and rebuilding houses.

In every city and village visited he found the better citizens, particularly the Spanish, more than willing to co-operate in philanthropical enterprises.

He spent considerable time investigating the general conditions of affairs, being in effect a direct representative of President McKinley, to whom he will make an exhaustive report. He had every opportunity to obtain information.

SAVED FROM THE SEA

The Survivors of Steamer Londonian Landed at Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 9—The surviving members of the crew of the steamer Londonian, rescued from the wreck by the steamer Vedamo, reached this city today from Baltimore. The names of those who are supposed to have been lost besides Captain Lee, First Officer Murray and Third Officer Cottier, are: Carpenter Wickham, a Russian; Boatswain Bohem, Seamen Carson, Peterson, Hennessy, Crowley, Corness, Webb, Johnson, Hendrickson, Howard and Neilson; First Engineer Strathford of Hull, England; Third Engineer Slater of Crewe, Fireman James H. Ford of London, Chief Steward Nichols of Hull, England; Second Steward Dariell, also of Hull; Engineer's Steward H. Waterman of London, Second Cook Charles Martin.

The names of two cattlemen were Daniel Coveney and Thomas Doyle of this city.

In addition there was a young stowaway, whose name is supposed to be Cresse.

Second Officer Gittings of the Londonian, in talking of the disaster today, said that the report from Baltimore that after the forty-five men had been taken on board the Vedamo the steamer was soon lost sight of, and it was supposed that the remainder of her crew remained on board, was an error. The second officer states that they left but one small boat on the Londonian and that boat was seen on the wreck by the King Arthur when she sighted her abandoned and carried the first intelligence of the disaster to Liverpool.

Ships in Trouble

ASTORIA, Dec. 9.—The steamer Elmore, which arrived from Tillamook and Nehalem today, reports two schooners, the Three Sisters and the Volante, from San Francisco, imprisoned in the Nehalem river and in a serious predicament, owing to the sudden shoalnig of the bar. The schooners have been bar-bound for the past six weeks, and on the last attempt to go out the water was found too shallow to allow them to cross the bar. The Elmore brought the captains and crews of the schooners to this city, and the latter will be paid off here and discharged. What will be done with the schooners is not known, but it is hoped that in the spring freshets a new channel, deep enough to permit their escape, will be made.

Forger Becker's Sentence

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Karl Becker, known to the police all over the country as the "Prince of Forgers," was sentenced by Judge Wallace today to serve seven years at San Quentin for defrauding the Nevada bank of this city out of over $20,000 by means of a raised check. Becker has already been imprisoned three years and is failing very fast, being more than 60 years of age.

General Garcia's Condition

WASHINGTON. Dec. 9.—The condition of General Garcia is less favorable tonight. Though at midnight he was resting easily.