

WHY WILLIAMS GAVE UP OFFICE

Disliked by the Spaniards Because He Defended Americans.

As Consul-General to Cuba He Would Not Permit Treaties to Be Violated.

In the Past Citizens of This Country Were Court-Martialed and Shot in Short Order.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—General Ramon O. Williams, ex-Consul-General of the United States at Havana, arrived at his home in Brooklyn today from a trip through England, France and Spain.

Regarding the circumstances surrounding his resignation as Consul-General at Havana last year and about which so much was said at the time, Mr. Williams in an interview this afternoon said:

"There was a treaty between this country and Spain made in the year 1795, and article VII of that treaty was construed by the representatives of the two countries in a protocol signed January 12, 1877, by Caleb Cushing on behalf of this Government and the Minister of State of Spain.

"On the first day of the present rebellion in Cuba, February 24, 1895, three naturalized American citizens were arrested by order of the Captain-General of Cuba, who announced that he would court-martial them. They were Messrs. Sanguilly, Aguirre and Carrillo, taken as insurgents.

"Article VII of the treaty of 1795 provides that unless arrested with arms in hand, threatening the sovereignty of Spain in her dominion, American citizens, no matter what the charge against them, must be accorded a civil trial. These men, arrested at noon one day, were court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life. I protested that this was a violation of the protocol.

"Both the Captain-General and the Insular Secretary of State were entirely ignorant of the existence of article VII, as well as of the protocol constraining it, and thereupon the Captain-General became offended because I demanded the transfer from military to civil jurisdiction of the prisoners and the case was reported in such a manner to the Madrid Government as to almost provoke the revocation of my exequatur.

"They did not succeed, however, because the Minister of State at Madrid was acquainted with the existence of the treaty and within eighteen days after the Captain-General had taken offense at my stand he, by instruction of the Madrid Government, granted everything I had asked for, thereby showing that I was right and the Captain-General was in the wrong. The case of Sanguilly, Aguirre and Carrillo was transferred to the jurisdiction of the civil authorities in Cuba. Since then Sanguilly's case was carried on appeal from the Superior Court of Havana to the Supreme Court of Spain and the proceedings of the Havana court have been entirely reversed and a new trial ordered. Thus it was shown again by the highest judicial authority of Spain that I was right in demanding the transfer of these gentlemen and that the Captain-General was wrong.

"I was guided in this by a recollection of similar cases which have come under my notice in Cuba. I was a young man employed as a clerk in Havana in 1851 when the Crittenden men were shot regardless of article VII and the treaty of 1795. I was a merchant in Havana when the Virginius men were shot in 1873 in an almost similar case.

"Again, while I was there, Reconceno, an American citizen who had gone, representing certain Spanish elements, to negotiate terms of peace with the insurgents in the eastern part during the last insurrection in 1878, and who was arrested by the Spanish forces, was tried by court-martial, condemned to death and shot in the fort of Cabano, where Sanguilly and the Competitor prisoners are now held, regardless of the safeguards of article VII of the treaty of 1795 and the safe conduct given to him by the Spanish Minister at Washington. The recollection of these cases animated me to make quick and earnest defense of these men, and it was this action on my part that gave offense to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

"I was then in Washington. Acting on the rule that no man of self-respect will return to or enter any place where he believes that he is persona non grata, and therefore not welcome, I resolved not to return to the island in the position of Consul-General to the island and signified my desire to resign. The circumstances, however, were of such a character that I went back to Havana, resumed charge of the office and continued the defense of Sanguilly until the case was transferred to the civil courts.

"A few months before this an American citizen, John Cepiro, had been arrested and subjected to court-martial, and several other American citizens had been treated the same way, and in consequence I was not able to present my resignation in due form until February, 1896. My successor was appointed in April, and in June I personally transferred the office to General Lee, the incumbent."

General Williams also said, that his return to Havana was only at the instance of the earnest solicitation of President Cleveland, and that the subsequent illness and death of Secretary of State Gresham occurred too soon to admit of his personally explaining to the Secretary his views on the matter.

With regard to the chances of the insurgents to secure their freedom, General Williams positively declined to express his views.

FIRE IN A BIG BRICK BUILDING.

A Loss of One Hundred Thousand Dollars Sustained and Two Firemen Severely Injured.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Two firemen were severely injured at a fire in the four-story brick building, 754 Broadway, and extending through to Mercer street, which did \$100,000 damage. The men are Captain Charles Kelly, who had two ribs broken, arm broken and severe contusions of the body, and Fireman John J. Smedley, whose body was badly bruised. They were knocked down by a stream of water from a line of hose which got loose from the firemen.

The fire was discovered just after 7

o'clock by a policeman who was standing at the corner of Clinton place and Mercer street. Smoke was coming from the basement of No. 754. The store and cellar were occupied by the Rothschild Sons' Company, manufacturers of bar fixtures and billiard-tables. The store extended through the building from Broadway.

The flames spread with remarkable rapidity, and in a few minutes after the arrival of the first firemen the second and third floors, occupied by Leo Goodman & Bro., necktie-manufacturers, and the fourth floor, occupied by David M. Garber, a photographer, caught fire.

The flames then spread to the roof of the building on the south side, occupied by E. V. Connett & Company, hat-makers, and the second, third and fourth floors by Holzman Brothers, manufacturers of boys' suits.

While the firemen were trying to save the Connett building, 756 Broadway, the front of the building in which the fire started, burst into flames which reached to a great height in the air and half across Broadway.

After a battle of an hour and a half the fire was got under control. The third and fourth floors and roof of the Connett building were damaged. E. V. Connett & Co. lost \$30,000 and Holzman Brothers place their loss at \$24,000. The building, 754 Broadway, was completely gutted. The Rothschild loss is about \$75,000, the Goodman loss \$25,000 and the photographer \$2000. The loss on the building, owned by the Boston estate, is over \$30,000. The losses given are reported by the police, but Fire Chief Bonner thought the total would be less than \$100,000.

Fire in an Iowa Town.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 1.—A fire at Mason City, Iowa, this morning, destroyed the postoffice block, with all the mail, Gale & Bradley's grocery, Byrne's market and Smith's law library and damaged the City National Bank. The loss is \$100,000.

GOES INTO COMMISSION.

The New Cruiser Brooklyn Has a Complement of Men Equal to That of a Flagship.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—The new cruiser Brooklyn went into commission this afternoon. The ceremonies were simple and did not occupy over ten minutes. She steamed away from Cramp's shipyard at 8 o'clock a. m. and proceeded down the river to the navy yard at League Island arriving at the latter place at 11:40.

Captain Sargent, the navigator of the Cramps, was in charge of the vessel. The cruiser was docked shortly before noon. Captain F. A. Cook arrived at the navy yard from Washington this morning and waited on the dock for the cruiser and went aboard the receiving ship Richmond, donned his uniform and then formally reported to Commodore Howell, the commandant of the League Island yard. Subsequently the other prospective officers of the cruiser also reported to the commandant. Captain Cook said the Brooklyn would leave the navy yard after receiving her stores, between the 11th and 30th.

She is to be sent to Hampton Roads for the purpose of "settling down," as the captain expressed it, and will then proceed to Newport to receive her torpedoes. Afterward the cruiser will go to Tompkinsville, S. C.

Of the crew, 240 men, exclusive of officers, about 210 are now here and the remainder will reach the navy-yard this week. The cruiser will have the complement of men allotted to a flagship, but whether she will be chosen as such could not be learned today.

The following is the detail of officers selected by the Navy Department for the new cruiser: Captain F. A. Cook, executive officer; Lieutenant N. E. Mason, navigator; Lieutenants, Henry McCreary, W. B. Caperton, W. B. Burch, F. R. Brandard and J. E. Doyle; ensigns, A. T. Long, F. L. Sanchez and Charles Webster; surgeon, W. S. Dickson; paymaster, L. C. Voggs; chief engineer, J. D. Ford. Besides these there are four naval cadets from the Newark and one from the Marblehead.

WHILE LIFE HUNG BY A THREAD.

Rev. Louis Frederick Giroux Takes a Bride While Supposed to Be Dying, but He May Recover.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A Journal special from Springfield, Mass., says: With his life hanging by a thread, Rev. Louis Frederick Giroux, instructor in the French-American College in this city, married Miss Louise Battel Sampson, principal of the women's department in the same institution, yesterday. Since Giroux was taken ill Miss Sampson has watched over him, and when it was announced yesterday that he had developed symptoms of diphtheria she was quarantined in the house with him.

The marriage certificate was taken out by Rev. S. H. Lee, president of the college, who performed the service in the presence of the attending physician and the nurse.

The couple were engaged last September and the wedding was set for Christmas day. Giroux was taken ill two weeks ago. It was at first believed that he had typhoid fever, and he was treated for that disease. Miss Sampson called to see him daily, and was at his bedside when the physician announced that the patient had diphtheria, and that the chances of his recovery were small.

Miss Sampson telegraphed her guardian, Leader Chamberlain of New York, asking him if he would sanction her marriage, knowing that Mr. Giroux might not live the night out. A favorable reply was received, and the marriage ceremony, which was made as brief as possible, followed. Giroux was greatly improved last night, and it is now expected that the bridegroom's life will be saved.

Ran Away on a Grade.

BUTTE, MONT., Dec. 1.—A freight train on the Northern Pacific Railway ran away last night on the grade east of Mullen tunnel. Twenty-three cars were wrecked, and Ed Jarbeau, head brakeman, was killed. Conductor John McBean, Engineer John Flynn and Fireman Frank Young are seriously injured. The track was torn up for a distance of eight miles.

The Santa Fe Reversibility.

TOPEKA, KANS., Dec. 1.—Arguments in the Santa Fe case were concluded before Judge Thayer of the United States Circuit Court today. Judge Thayer asked the attorneys to file a list of the authorities cited, which was done, and the case was then taken under advisement. Decision will probably be handed down Thursday.

German-American Bank Fails.

PORTAGE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The German-American Bank today made an assignment to E. S. Baker for the benefit of its creditors. The assets and liabilities cannot be learned.

Inaugurated Governor.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 1.—Governor Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated Governor of Alabama today.

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PRIESTS

Judgment Rendered by the Metropolitan Ecclesiastical Court.

Bishop Bonacum Judged to Have Been Actuated by Vindictive Motives.

So He Is Ordered to Pay the Costs of Trial and Expenses of Exonerated Priests.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 1.—The judgment of the Metropolitan Ecclesiastical Court of the Roman Church in the famous case of Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., against Fathers Fitzgerald and Murphy of his diocese was delivered today. The court finds for the priests against the Bishop on every point in the appeal, which was ordered by the Propaganda of Rome, after Delegate Satolli had refused to grant one. The Bishop is judged to have been actuated by sinister and vindictive motives, to have published falsehoods and deceived Cardinal Satolli. The court declares null and void all the sentences of the Bishop, withdrawing the faculties of the defendant priests, sentencing them to do penance in Canada for contumacy and condemning them generally.

The Bishop is condemned to pay the expenses of the exonerated priests and the costs of the trial, to pay Father Fitzgerald \$75 and Father Murphy \$35, as damages, and to withdraw the priests he sent to Tecumseh, Neb., where Father Murphy is rector of St. Ambrose Church, and to Auburn, Neb., where Father Fitzgerald is rector of St. Joseph's Church. The payments are ordered to be made to the court within thirty days. There is no appeal from the sentence pronounced.

The troubles in the diocese of Lincoln began soon after the consecration of Bishop Bonacum in November, 1887. The Bishops of the province ignored the priests of the diocese when it was decided to create a new see, and many of them regarded the appointment of the Bishop as void. The next clash was between the Bishop and Father Kennedy of the cathedral in Lincoln over erecting a new edifice.

Then came bitter resentment on the part of Hon. Patrick Egan, President John Fitzgerald and other prominent lay league leaders against the Bishop's attempt to stop collection of league funds at church doors in conformity with an edict from Rome applicable to Ireland. Another cause of dissension was the suspension of Father Walsh, pastor of the cathedral, because Mrs. Sheedy of Lincoln, arrested for complicity in her husband's murder in 1889, had alleged that the priest uttered scandal about the Bishop, after Father Walsh testified against Mrs. Sheedy.

Then a battle began between Bishop and priests, the former bending every power to drive all the priests who opposed him from his diocese, and the latter defending their civil and ecclesiastical rights vigorously. In 1891 Father Corbett of Palmyra, who subsequently sued the Bishop for libel, was brought before a diocesan court to answer charges made by the head. Father William Murphy of Tecumseh presided, and the charges against the Palmyra priest were dismissed.

This made the Bishop furious, but on appeal the lower court was sustained. In 1893 fifteen priests of the diocese filed a long bill of charges with Mgr. Satolli against their Bishop, and the apostolic delegate came to Omaha. He decided that the case should go to the metropolitan of the province, and induced the fighting Bishop to sign a truce with the priests, which the Bishop was accused of breaking. This led to more trouble and another Bonacum fight in the civil courts.

Father Murphy became charged by Father Fitzgerald became involved by signing the protest which was sent to Mgr. Satolli by the priests against the Bishop's alleged violation of the "truce" and threatening to prove the charges on trial of the injunction cases in the civil courts.

The result of this protest was that imperative orders were sent to Archbishop Hennessy by the Propaganda and Mgr. Satolli to hear the charges at once. Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald maintained that the Bishop undertook to destroy them so that the charges against himself could not be revived. He sent them letters of excommunication from the diocese for failure to pay the diocesan tax. The Bishop went to the city's church to get possession of Father Murphy's church, but was beaten six times, and threatened excommunication of all persons who attended their pastor's services.

The Metropolitan court trial began October 28 in St. Joseph College here. Archbishop Hennessy acted as Judge in place of Rev. Peter Abhart of Marsinal, Mich., an authority on canonical law. Bishop Bonacum was present only the first day. The prosecution was conducted by Rev. Father Slattery of New Hampton, Iowa, and the defense by Father Fitzpatrick of Dubuque.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Disposing of Thirty-Eight Cases, Two of Which are Important.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States reconvened and disposed of thirty-eight cases. The most important, aside from the Chapman case, was that of the appeal from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company from the decree of the Supreme Court of Nebraska directing the railroad company, at the request of the State Board of Transportation, to permit a party of farmers to erect a grain elevator on its right of way and itself to construct a switch thereto. The case was docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States October 3, 1890, and was argued at the last term. Disposing of the case the opinion said it was not a question affecting rates of transportation, nor an order compelling the railroad company to erect an elevator, nor a matter affecting equal rights of access to the property from the outside, but a demand that, simply for the convenience of the petitioners, they be permitted to build the elevator on the property of the railroad company.

"This," the court is unanimously of the opinion, "is the taking of private property for private use without the due process of law, and therefore in violation of the plain terms of the constitution." The judgment of the State court was reversed, and the case remanded with instructions to proceed in conformity with the case of Pleasant Draper vs. the United States, it was decided that the words in the act admitting Montana to the Union, "and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of Congress of the United States," do not vest in the United States in that State jurisdiction over offenses committed on said Indian lands.

Draper was convicted in the Federal court of murder committed on the Crow reservation, and will now go back to the State court for trial.

One of the cases set down for argument this week before the Supreme Court of the United States was that of the suit of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the fifteen railroad companies comprising the organization; to dissolve the association as being in contravention of the trust laws and also of the interstate commerce law. The Government was defeated in the courts below and the Attorney-General appealed from the judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The decree of that court was by a majority of the bench, Judge Sanborn delivering the opinion concurred in by Judge Thayer, while Judge Shiras dissented. In the meantime, however, the freight association was dissolved by a majority of the court, and it is a question whether or not the court will consider the case at all, inasmuch as there can be under these conditions no relief afforded the Government. Notwithstanding the fact that the case was set down today, filed by W. A. Guthrie, solicitor for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, one of the defendant corporations.

BISHOP KEANE'S PROMOTION.

The Noted Prelate Makes a Statement Showing the Object of His Removal to Rome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University, sails for Rome today in response to the command of the Pope to come to the Vatican to perform such duties as may be there assigned him.

TOWNS IN DANGER OF THE FLOODS

Gorged With Ice at Twenty Points the Chippewa Overflows.

Waters Already Invade Cities That May Be Swept Out of Existence.

People Fleeing From Their Homes and Moving Everything Portable to the Hills.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Chippewa River is gorged at twenty points to-night, and the backing up of the water is becoming quite alarming. At this point the water has crept up from the bridge to the postoffice, two blocks back of the river, and the river is now twenty-four feet above the low-water mark. The Wisconsin Central tracks are covered with water two feet deep and the road uses the Omaha tracks, the transfer being made at Eau Claire. Duncan Creek, a tributary to the Chippewa River here, is also doing much damage, as the water is backing up in it from the river. The Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company's mills and lumber yards are all under water, and every resident and business firm on River street has moved out. The very latest that is being said of the river is that it will scatter the water on the lowlands above the falls and give the water below the falls a chance to recede.

At Flambeau farm the river ran over its banks, destroying 300 head of livestock and ruining a dozen farms and buildings. It is feared that the course of the river will be changed, throwing it directly on the town and completely inundating it. In that event heavy loss of property and life cannot be excluded. The bottom lands are covered with water and a great loss of stock has been reported by farmers. In making its way past the region where the flood is raging a train on the Wisconsin Central, running from St. Paul to Chicago, lost more than two hours. Finally it succeeded in reaching Irvine station, a small place near Chippewa Falls. As far as a mile on every side of the town, including Irvine station itself, the water has reached such a height that men and animals can no longer venture out with safety.

From 700 to 1000 men were at work, and the scene was dotted by lights of lanterns used in the work. It was decided by the residents that the use of dynamite might save their homes and the town from destruction. To-night sticks of the strong powder were exploded in the endeavor to break the ice gorge. Meanwhile wagons loaded with household goods and the portable possessions of residents were being hauled away to places of safety in the woods to the east of the city.

The flood in the Wisconsin River continues, and at Granite Heights, ten miles north of Wausau, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks are under water for some distance. This water is thinly sheeted with ice, which is not strong enough for transfer, and yet is thick enough to seriously impede any attempt to clear the track. No part of the track is yet washed out, but it is not considered safe to attempt to run through the water. There is a total suspension of railway traffic on the Wabasha and Durand section of the same road.

DURAND, Wis., Dec. 1.—The ice gorge which began at West Newton, on the Mississippi, and gradually extended up the Chippewa since Friday has reached Round Hill, three miles below this city. The eighteen miles of the Chippewa below Round Hill, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad track, is completely submerged.

So far as known no lives have been lost, but those living on the Chippewa bottoms had been rescued with difficulty. Several families on the Buffalo County side were driven from their homes by the forming of a gorge at Plum Island. Scattered they waded through the ice and water to a high place on the railroad track, from which point they were rescued by a relief train from this place. Several of the party were badly frozen.

At Flambeau the river ran over its banks, destroying 300 head of livestock and ruining a dozen farms and buildings. PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 1.—Later storm returns from the range country are not so favorable as those which came in earlier. While there were but few cattle lost the storm has proved to be a serious one for sheep men. Henry Seville, a rancher, came in this afternoon and reports passing 1400 dead sheep which belong to a Montana man. So far as has been learned less than 2000 are lost, with a large part of the sheep range to be lost.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Fast-Time Schedule From Chicago to Portland, Ore., Dec. 1.—Word was received today from Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, who is now in New York, that he had obtained the signature of the Southern Pacific Company to the agreement which will govern the payment of California immigrant commissions in future. The commissions will be reduced to a normal basis and the advisory committee of the Western emigrant clearing-house has been relieved of a load of trouble.

The first meeting of the rate committee, which was formed to allow the general freight agents to consider the general business of rates and report their recommendations to the board of directors, recently organized, was held today. M. Johnson, freight traffic manager of the Rock Island system, was elected chairman.

A new timetable has been arranged by the Great Northern road from St. Paul which will greatly shorten the time between Chicago and Puget Sound points. The time from Chicago to Portland will be three and a half days.

IN A CLOSER ALLIANCE.

Operations of the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable. NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Commercial Cable Company's directors met today to take action in regard to forming a closer alliance. The relations of the two companies will not be changed except that they are to be bound closer in organization by the absorption of the Postal stock by the Commercial Cable Company. The latter will give in exchange for the Postal stock a debenture of collateral trust bond dollar for dollar and guarantee 4 per cent. The capital of the

Coinage at the Mint.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows that during the month of November there was coined 179,760 double eagles, valued at \$3,595,200; 106,770 eagles, valued at \$1,067,700; 76,969 half eagles, valued at \$384,845; 6800 quarter-eagles, valued at \$17,000; 370,295 pieces, valued at \$5,064,700. In silver there were coined 1,914,000 standard silver dollars, \$191,400,000; 321,045 half dollars, valued at \$16,052,250; 788,000 quarters, valued at \$197,000; and 380,000 dimes, valued at \$380,000. Total silver, 3,304,405 pieces, valued at \$2,365,022,500.

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Postal Company is \$15,000,000, with no bonds. The Commercial Cable Company's capital is \$10,000,000, with no bonds. This closer alliance is formed for the purpose of continuing in perpetuity the co-operative working of these two companies. The stock of each company is presently held practically by the same interests, so that in this respect the new arrangement will make no change. The Postal Company commenced this year to pay dividends of 1 per cent quarterly. The Commercial Cable Company has paid 7 per cent annually for several years.

A meeting of the stockholders of both companies has been called for December 22 to ratify the action of the directors.

CLEVELAND IS GENEROUS.

Gives 'Daddy' Brunn the Use of Land for a New Cabin.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Fire a few weeks ago destroyed the cabin home of "Daddy" Brunn so-called, robbing the hermit fisherman of all his worldly possessions. Brunn owned only the building and his land lease expiring with the demolition of his cabin he has not succeeded in renewing it.

He is about 70 years old and, shrinking from the idea of becoming a town charge, he asks to be allowed to continue to support himself. He received money contributions sufficient to build a house, but could not secure a site. In his dilemma he wrote to President Cleveland, and the latter replied through a mutual friend, giving permission for Mr. Brunn to build his cabin on the President's Gray Gables estate to be used solely by Brunn and all rights to revert to the owner when Brunn ceased to use the land as his place of dwelling. The President's generosity is the subject of much talk in the neighborhood.

Window-Glass Manufacturers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—The window glass manufacturers of the United States were in session all day today completing their labors shortly before 6 o'clock. The result was the reorganization of both the old associations—that in the East to be called the Pittsburg Window Glass Company, and that in the West the Western Glass Company. An ironclad agreement of great length was drawn up and signed by the manufacturers present. Each company has practically the same constitution, and it is stipulated that all the members thereof shall turn over the products of their respective factories to the sales agent of the company, who shall sell the glass to jobbers and account to the factory for the price of the glass, reserving 2 per cent for a general fund for the use of the association. At the end of each year this reserved fund is returned to the manufacturers according as they have contributed to it or raised in excess of the amount. The association always retains a certain amount for penalties and fines.

Poisoned by the Food.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—George and William Bartus, 19 and 21 years of age respectively, whose parents live at 152 North St. Louis avenue, retired Sunday night after partaking of a meal served them by their mother. Yesterday morning the younger of the two brothers was found dead and the other was unconscious. Two physicians who were called said that they had been poisoned, probably by the food they had taken. Other members of the family, however, had eaten from the same dishes and were not affected. The theory of suicide is not entertained.

Clearly a Case of Suicide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, wife of Jacob Johnson, manager of the Kernand Lyceum Theater, was found dead in bed this morning at her home, suffocated by illuminating gas. Coroner Hammet pronounced it clearly a case of suicide. Mrs. Johnson was a handsome brunette of 29 years. She left no note explaining the reason of her act.

To Build a Big Bridge.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Secretary Swan of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Construction Company said today: "The New York and New Jersey Bridge and Construction Company has today made a contract with the Union Bridge Company for the building of a bridge over the Hudson River at a cost not to exceed \$25,000,000."

Future of Jewellers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Providence Jewelry Company, 406 North Broadway, made an assignment today. No schedules of assets or liabilities are made. It is thought the failure of the Swope Watchcase Company yesterday involved the Providence company.

An Engineer to Be Retired.