

CUBANS LOSE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Serafin Sanchez Killed in an Engagement at Las Damas.

Reports of a Spanish Victory a Few Days Ago Also Confirmed.

The Death of Sanchez Is Regarded by the Insurgents as a Calamity.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—News was received to-day from Cienfuegos, Cuba, by Julio de Castro of this city, to the effect that Major-General Serafin Sanchez was killed in an engagement at Las Damas, Santa Clara province. The dispatch, which is dated November 24, confirms the Spanish reports of a few days ago, which the Cubans in this city believed to be untrue. The death of Serafin Sanchez is a severe blow to the insurgents. The battle in which he met his death occurred on November 20. An expedition was expected from Jamaica and part of the forces of Generals Carrillo and Sanchez started for the coast to receive it. The insurgents numbered about 1200 men, but before reaching the point where the expedition was to disembark the column was attacked by 3000 Spanish soldiers under General Luque. A desperate battle ensued which lasted five hours, darkness making it impossible to continue the fight. In the battle the Spanish suffered a loss of 170 killed and ninety wounded. The Cuban loss was thirty-three killed and twenty-six wounded.

General Sanchez, mounted on a small horse, was in the thick of the battle. A column of Spanish soldiers surprised the insurgents by an attack from the rear and General Sanchez received a bullet in the back. He remained on his horse, however, and although his companions tried to induce him to retire, he refused, saying that he was not badly wounded. Ten minutes later he fell from his horse and soon expired. His last words were "Viva Cuba Libre!"

General Sanchez was born 42 years ago in Sancti Spiritus, his father being a wealthy planter. Almost the entire life of General Sanchez was spent in working for the cause for which he gave his life.

WELTER'S MILL HUNT.

Marching About the Island and Dogging the Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3.—Passengers who arrived from Havana last night report that Welter's campaign in Pinar del Rio so far is a complete failure, despite the fact that he has over 60,000 men in the province.

When Welter left Artemisa he formed a column of 10,000 infantry, 1500 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, and marched, skirting the base of the hill on the southern side, and seeking an opening to attack Maceo, who is strongly fortified on top of the hills. It appears that Maceo has gathered all his forces and is now entrenched in the hills waiting Welter's attack. There is no truth, it is said, in the report that Maceo has divided his forces into small bands to elude combat, and it is further declared that it is known on good authority that Welter has no intention of meeting Maceo.

Gomez, with a large force, is reported steadily advancing west. He is now reported in Santa Clara Province, and is said to be coming with 20,000 men.

There are more shocking details of Lopez Coloma's execution. General Martinez Campos, it is said, is indignant at the injustice committed in executing Coloma. Campos obtained the Queen's pardon for him and sent a telegram so advising. The message arrived at noon, but reports say Welter pocketed it and ordered the execution to proceed.

The rebels trapped twenty-four local guerrillas near Quivican recently. All were killed with machetes. The fact was never reported by the papers.

It is rumored that Roloff has arrived with an expedition from Campeche, Mex. There is great interest in Havana concerning President Cleveland's message and the action of Congress thereon.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

The Premier Announces That Welter Is Pursuing Maceo.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 3.—The Queen Regent presided at a meeting of the Cabinet council to-day, at which Premier Canovas del Castillo announced the arrival of General Polaviejo, the new Governor of the Philippines, at Manila. The Premier also announced that the insurgent leader, Maceo, had disappeared from his position in the Cuban province of Pinar del Rio, and that the Spanish troops under General Welter were pursuing him.

The contract to construct a new floating dock at Havana has been given to an English firm. The dock is to be finished within eleven months and is to cost \$1,150,000 sterling.

FRINGE HEARD IN THE HILLS.

Various Speculations as to the Cause and Welter's Whereabouts.

HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 3.—Musketry and cannon firing has been heard in the direction of the Gobernadosa Hills, near Cayajabos, about seven miles northwest of Artemisa, and in the rear of General Welter's forces. As yet no report has reached here as to the occasion of the firing, but it is thought that a detachment of Spanish troops has met a body of insurgents who are detached from Maceo's command.

LOYALISTS ARE FEVERISH.

News of a Decisive Rebel Defeat Anxiously Awaited at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 3.—The expectation of loyalists here is at a high point, they wishing to hear of a decisive defeat of the rebels in the province of Pinar del Rio by the troops under command of Captain-General Welter. Since his return to the front from Havana, General

Welter has had no engagement with the insurgents. In fact, the Spanish scouts have not been able to locate the enemy, and the position is not known of a single one of the rebel parties. The last report received here stated that General Welter and his forces were encamped near Los Palacios.

The condition of General Gonzales Munoz, who recently returned to Havana suffering with fever, has become worse and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

THE CRITICAL SITUATION.

Events of the Greatest Moment Anticipated by Every One.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says:

It is known that General Welter has left Palmacios again for the hills, but no definite report of what he has accomplished has reached here.

Maceo's forces realize the gravity of the situation, but still they show no signs of uneasiness. Their confidence in him is unshaken.

It is believed that Maceo has met an expedition from Campeche, Mexico, at Punta Barreos, which brought him fresh stores and an additional supply of dynamite. It is not thought that Maceo will quit his position, but will continue to occupy Pinar del Rio, as any move out of the province would virtually be a confession of his defeat. Maceo, it is supposed, has returned with new supplies and is calmly awaiting an assault by Welter on his stronghold.

The situation was never more critical than now, and every one is anticipating events of importance. All minor engagements and the Government reports of victories are lost sight of in the anticipation of greater things.

It is believed here that Gomez is marching down from Matanzas Province to Guines, in Havana Province, and from there to Quivican. He did this once, and it is admitted that he can do it again while so many troops are occupied with Maceo. His object is to harass the troops and distract attention from Maceo.

Of course this is the Cuban's side of the story, and in any case they point out that Maceo can cross the trocha at any time he wishes between Managua and the sea. Formerly the swamp could not be crossed, but now it is said it is strong enough to bear cavalry.

Cuban General Lacer, in Matanzas, sends word that he has had notice that General Gomez is coming and has prepared everything for him in the way of provisions and support. Generals Delgado and Diaz have been doing most of the advance fighting for Maceo in Pinar del Rio.

It is reported that General Welter will issue a decree on New Year's day calling out for military service every male Spanish subject on the island between 18 and 45 years of age. The report is generally discredited, but it has caused great consternation.

LOYALISTS IN A PANIC.

Effect in Havana of the Bombardment of Guanabacoa.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3.—Advices received from Havana by the steamer Olivette state that on Tuesday the vanguard of the army of Gomez camped near Guanabacoa, which is just across the bay from Havana.

On Wednesday at noon the insurgents began to bombard Guanabacoa. The roar of the guns was heard easily in Havana, and threw the loyalists of the capital into a panic.

Many houses were fired by the shells from the insurgents' cannon, and the smoke and flames were visible to the people of Havana. When the Olivette sailed the bombardment was still in progress, and it was reported that eighty houses had been wrecked and twenty-three Spanish soldiers killed.

The Spaniards in Havana were greatly alarmed, as they believed that the bombardment of Guanabacoa was only preliminary to an attack on the metropolis. It is not likely, however, that Gomez will attack Havana at this time, his purpose being to make a diversion in favor of Maceo.

General Gomez, with the main body of his army, is now in Santa Clara, near the border of Matanzas province, and is proceeding westward as rapidly as possible. It is said Gomez has 20,000 men, well equipped, and plenty of artillery.

The attack on Guanabacoa was made by the van of the army of Gomez, which consists of cavalry and has four cannon.

FEARS FOR HAVANA.

Recent Events Cause Great Alarm Among the Population.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A special dispatch to an evening paper gives details of the situation in Cuba that were received at Key West by mail from Havana.

The dispatch confirms the statement recently made by the United Associated Presses that the second trial of the Competitor prisoners had not taken place and that only an examination preliminary to the trial had occurred.

The rebel attack upon the town of Guanabacoa has caused much excitement in the capital, the people dreading that the insurgents will fire upon the city itself. This fear, however, is groundless as the fortifications round about are more than enough to deter the rebels from attacking Havana.

Four hundred and ninety-eight officers and men, including General Suarez Inclan and a number of members of his staff, all of whom are suffering with yellow fever, smallpox or dysentery, arrived yesterday at Guayabaco, province of Pinar del Rio. Most of them will be brought to Havana. It is reported that the typhus fever has broken out among Welter's troops who are encamped at Los Palacios.

PROCLAMATION OF RETALIATION

Germany's Unfriendly Conduct Provokes the President.

Vessels Under the Kaiser's Flag to Pay Duties in American Ports.

A Result of German Hostility to the Shipping and Export Articles of This Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—There is reason to anticipate a further break in friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The President today issued the following proclamation of retaliation for unfriendly acts of the German Government:

WHEREAS, By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1888, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or lighthouse duties, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever, were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the imperial Government or by the Governments of the German maritime states, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or duty of any kind of nature, or any import duty, higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim from and after date of his proclamation of January 26, 1888, the suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the empire of Germany by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1886, entitled "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels and to amend the laws relating to shipping Commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels and for other purposes," and whereas, The President did further declare and proclaim in his proclamation of January 26, 1888, that the said suspensions should continue so long as a reciprocal act or acts equivalent thereto, are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports higher and other than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in the ports of the United States, and that the said proclamation of January 26, 1888, in its operation and effect contained the meaning and intent of said section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1886;

Now therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid section 2 of the act aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of the said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of January 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by the aforesaid section of the act), upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire, the revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the 24 day of January, 1897.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Evidence of an unfriendly disposition of the German Government toward the United States have been accumulating ever since the differential duty on bounty-paid German beet sugar was imposed by the Wilson tariff law. American cattle have been excluded on the pretext of danger of contagion from Texas fever, which cannot exist in northern climates. American hop products have been excluded, even though cooked and inclosed in cans, on the allegation that these cooked products might contain trichinae, which cannot exist in cooked food. Discriminating and prohibitive duties against American oleomargarine, glucose and petroleum and many other exports which formerly went to the German empire have followed one after the other.

All these matters have been made the subject of vigorous protest from our Government, much of the correspondence having been conducted by Edwin F. Uni, now our Ambassador in Berlin, while he was our Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Uni is therefore particularly well qualified to deal with the existing situation should it grow more tense.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

No Expression of Opinion From the German Embassy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Mr. Von Reiche, the Charge d'Affaires of the German embassy, declined to express an opinion this afternoon when spoken to regarding the President's proclamation. He simply stated that the matter had been the subject of correspondence for some time, but that he could neither anticipate what action the imperial Government would take with reference to the proclamation, nor did he care to express an opinion regarding it.

It is not believed that the German Government will consent to the imposition of a discriminating tax on German vessels without at least a more vigorous protest than has yet been made. The German contention, it is understood, is that the duty complained of in the President's proclamation is not imposed solely on American vessels, but upon vessels of all nationalities, including German vessels.

The revenues arising from the tax are not converted into the imperial treasury, but become the property of the several States within whose jurisdiction the tax is laid and by whom the money is used to improve their harbors in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels. It is argued that if Germany should rescind this tax, so far as American vessels are concerned, it would at once call forth a protest, not only from the English, French and other European powers whose vessels would still be subject to taxation, but from German shippers as well.

Will Have a Salutary Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Representative McCreeky of Kentucky, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, did not care to discuss the proclamation, although he admitted that the subject has been quietly discussed by some members of the committee recently.

"It will have a salutary effect," said he, "and should bring an end to the evils of which we complain."

Official Returns From Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 3.—The official canvass of the vote of Wyoming was made

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD AND SANTA CLAUS.

ALIVE—AND IN FLESH BID YOU WELCOME

Raphael's are ever mindful of the kindness shown to them by the public through their liberal patronage.

Little Red Riding Hood and Santa Claus will do the rest.

Little Red Riding Hood, who is a clever little girl, conceived the idea of filling one of her little stockings with French Mixed Candies, and hanging it in our corner window.

You are to guess the number of candies in the stocking. It's an ordinary stocking, such as all little children 8 or 9 years of age wear.

Little Red Riding Hood thinks that coin will be more acceptable as the result of your guessing qualities than ordinary trifles, as with coin you can purchase anything to suit your own tastes; so here's what Little Red Riding Hood will offer to the best guesser:

- The First Nearest Guesser will Receive \$50.
 - The Second Nearest Guesser will Receive \$30.
 - The Third Nearest Guesser will Receive \$20.
 - The Fourth Nearest Guesser will Receive \$10.
 - The Fifth Nearest Guesser will Receive \$5.
 - And the Twenty Next Nearest Guessers will Each Receive a Coaster.
- Contest opened November 30th, and closes Christmas Eve., December 24th, at 8:30 o'clock.
- The distribution will be under the immediate supervision of Little Red Riding Hood, Santa Claus and Representatives of the Press.
- Distributions will be made Christmas morning, between the hours of 10 and 12.

Those long Ulsters, Friday and Saturday will be the last two days of 'em at

-\$3.50--

Made from All-Wool Scotchies, cut extra long, with deep sailor collar. You'll find 'em held at \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 in other stores.

Friday and Saturday again, for lads between the ages of 5 and 15, at

-\$3.50--

Friday and Saturday are the last two days of those very clever Cape Overcoats in blues and grays, handsomely braided, equal to \$5 coats in other stores.

Friday and Saturday the last two days of 'em at

-\$2.50--

Just two days more of those clever All-Wool Bannockburn Cheviot Suits, full Winter weight, in pleasing colorings, including an extra pair of trousers of the same fabric. The Suit and the extra trousers are worth \$6.50. For lads between the ages of 5 and 15. Friday and Saturday, the last two days of the offer, at

\$3.75.

RAPHAEL'S

(Incorporated),
THE FRISCO BOYS,
9, 11, 13, 15 Kearny St.

(Incorporated),
The King-Pins for Overcoats.
Two Whole Floors Devoted to Overcoats Alone.

to-day. The result is as follows: Republican electors—Britain 10,722, Howell 10,033, Mrs. Malloy 9998; Bryant and Watson electors—Jordan 486, Sims 427; Levering P. electors—Higby 113, Jackson 136, Smith 159; Bryan and Sewall electors—D. L. Van Meter 10,138, John A. Martin 10,393, P. J. Quayle 10,352; Congress—William Brown Pop. 628, Frank W. Mondell R. 10,044, John E. Osborne D. 10,310; Associate Justice Supreme Court—Samuel T. Corn D. 10,461, H. V. S. Groesbeck R. 9685.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Strong Efforts Being Made to Abolish the Tax.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The joint Congressional committee appointed to report upon the advisability of abolishing the tax on alcohol for the use in the arts resumed its inquiry to-day. George Englehard of Chicago was the first witness. He said he represented the American Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago Retail Druggists' Society, and many other State pharmaceutical associations. Mr. Englehard represented, he said, fully 30,000 out of 35,000 retail druggists in the country, and not a single State association was in favor of the law as it now stands.

Edward H. Hance, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Manufacturing Pharmacists' Association, said the wholesale men, users of and dealers in alcohol, are in favor of having it free.

Several other witnesses testified in favor of abolishing the tax. The committee adjourned to meet next time in Washington.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

Mr. Bryan's Lincoln Residence Again Open to Visitors.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 3.—Health Officer Rhode to-day removed the quarantine from the home of Hon. W. J. Bryan, his eldest daughter, Ruth, having entirely

The Closing Scenes

Of our High-Class Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats will be enacted Saturday night. It is a sale that has created no end of favorable comment for the Big Kearny-Street Store.

It is a sale made up exclusively of high-class fabrics, high-class styles and garments tailored in a high-class manner.

The sale has been made up of Suits and Overcoats that other stores are getting \$18 for; bonafide, you know, no fairy tales; we never indulge in that sort.

Saturday night we ring down the curtain on this remarkable sale. Like all good things, it must come to an end.

Till then you have the pick from some 2000 swell Suits and Overcoats at

The Overcoats

Are a swell lot, made up entirely of fashionable fabrics, tailored in a manner that fits 'em to be classed as art garments. There's blues, blacks, browns, tans, drabs, in every imaginable length, every conceivable style and all styles that are absolutely correct and within the confines of good taste and art.

Till closing time Saturday night at

Nine Dollars.

The Suits

Are a clever lot of garments. There's those very swell Plaid Suits that you see tailor-shops showing at \$35 to \$40; no better than ours. They're made with fly-front vests; also fly-front coats; a beautiful assortment to select from.

Till closing time Saturday night at

Nine Dollars.

English Serge

The English Serge is a very clever and dressy Winter Suit in double-breasted sacks, single-breasted sacks, also in cutaways. These Suits are specially adapted for dress-up occasions. You can't touch 'em in other stores under \$18.

Till closing time Saturday night at

Nine Dollars.

RAPHAEL'S

(INCORPORATED).
9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.
KING-PINS FOR OVERCOATS.

he should hang for his crimes, expressing himself as being tired of the life he had led for a number of years past. According to his confession he has served time in the State prisons of California and Washington, in the former State claiming to have killed a man whom he attempted to rob.

Downe received the verdict with indifference. He said he was satisfied with the finding of the jury and protested against a motion for a new trial which his attorney wished to make.

NEW SUGAR REFINERY.

Arbuckle Bros. to Embark in the Business at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—It was learned to-day at the office of Arbuckle Bros., the coffee-deniers, that the firm would soon embark in the sugar refining business. A contract, it was stated, had been placed for the erection of a sugar refinery to be located in Brooklyn, having a capacity of about 2000 barrels. It was also stated that the firm had decided to go into the manufacture of sugar for the purpose of supplying the trade it controlled with that commodity. The new refinery will be entirely independent of the American Sugar Refining Company. It is not intended to sell sugar in barrels.

ELOPERS CAUGHT ON A TRAIN.

Father of the Girl Attempts to Kill a Congressman.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—J. L. Christ and Miss Katie Emmal of Middleboro ran away yesterday to get married. William Emmal, father of the girl, caught them on a train. Katie was sitting beside Congressman Colson, who was on his way to Washington. Emmal thought he was aiding in the elopement and began to abuse the Congressman, who struck him in the face. Emmal then drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Colson, but the conductor grabbed the weapon just in time.

SWINDLERS IN THE TOILS.

How Two Clever Rascals Fooled 80,000 Persons With a Word-Contest Bicycle Scheme.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 3.—William S. Thompson and W. C. McAuley were indicted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. Thousands of people in all parts of the country were made the dupes of the "Empress Bicycle Company."

Under cover of the "word contest" the scheme was operated with profit to Thompson but not to the 80,000 persons who are said to have coqueted for the three bicycles which were promised but not given to the successful contestants. This part of the swindle was followed by a circular offer to the dupes to sell them, in return for their diligence in hunting for words, a bicycle for \$40 cash or \$50 on the installment plan. Money was sent to a large amount, but the wheels never came—merely promises and excuses.

It is said that Thompson and McAuley failed to send between 300 and 400 wheels for which money had been sent. Thompson left for parts unknown when the exposure came, but McAuley, who says he innocently bought the business, has remained here to stand trial. He claims he was trying to carry out the obligations incurred, but found the load too heavy. W. H. Patterson of Lorain, Ohio, testified before the jury, however, that McAuley wrote him, promising to send a wheel for which money had been sent, but it did not come.

Death of Mrs. Mary C. Mink.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, late National president of the Woman's Relief Corps, died here this morning.