

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

A Political Organisation Recently Formed in the City of New York.

The Stars and Stripes Inspire Neither Respect Nor Fear Abroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Patriotic League of America, which has just been organized in this city, has issued the following address to the people of the United States:

"The closing years of the nineteenth century are being marked by many hopeful indications of a revival of genuine American feeling. The organization activity of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Colonial Wars, and similar societies have given most worthy and efficient service in admonishing the dominating tendency of the commercial spirit and rekindling the American patriotism, not only among the people of this republic, but of the entire American continent.

"But the membership of these organizations being restricted to people of particular classes, must of necessity be limited. The exigencies of the present demand the strenuous and unselfish exertions of a society as broad as the continent, and with its doors wide open to all patriotic Americans without respect to race, nationality or religion. A brief reference to recent events and present conditions give emphatic indorsement to this demand.

"Of recent events mention need not be made of the incident of the Nevers Massacre, with the tax on American diplomacy to avoid a conflict with Italy; the outrages committed by England on Nicaragua, in the Corinto affair, which aroused the indignation and called forth the protests of the American people; and the war clouds which less than a year ago rose so threateningly over the Venezuelan question and were cleared away only by the persistent maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

"The dictates of humanity and our vast interests in Cuba, demand that this government shall extend to that oppressed and ill-governed island the protection of the eagle and the shield, and command that this inhuman war of butchery, spoliation and destruction shall stop, and Cuba be left free to cultivate the arts of peace and develop her resources, under a government of her own choice and creation.

"Of present conditions the Cuban question is daily assuming more threatening aspects. The cause of her patriotic citizens, struggling through carnage and conflagration in the unalterable determination to break their yoke of bondage or perish to the last man battling heroically to earn for themselves and their posterity the liberty our example taught them to covet, appeals most powerfully and emphatically to the American sense of justice and fair play, and cannot much longer appeal in vain.

"The attitude of the British government furnishes another of the present conditions which American patriots contemplate with indifference. She has established six powerful naval stations in threatening proximity to our Eastern coast. She has built others at Vancouver, Quebec, St. John's, Kingston, and the Niagara river. These fortifications could not have been designed for defense against any European power. They are a standing menace to this republic, and no agreement for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration should ever be ratified except on the condition that all her maritime fortifications south of Halifax and those along the southern border of Canada shall first be dismantled and destroyed.

"Another condition that appeals with irresistible force to American patriotism is the fact that American citizens in foreign lands have been compelled to suffer the humiliation of appealing to British and other alien consuls for protection against threatened violence, as their own legation was either too weak or too cowardly to protect them. During the massacre at Van, our countrymen were compelled to seek the protection of the British consul, who, to assure their safety, hoisted the Union Jack above the American mission, the Stars and Stripes inspiring neither respect nor fear. Only the unceasing exertions of Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople, says the Westminster Gazette, have enabled the American missionaries in the Ottoman empire to pursue their labors of mercy unmolested.

"The well known policy of this government to keep at peace with all the world as long as peace can be preserved without loss of honor, will be the policy of the league, but it will insist that means of securing peace is to be found in the most ample provisions for the defense of our coast, both by sea and land, in a liberal policy toward the army and navy, in such an adjustment of tariff as will furnish ample revenue to meet all the expenses of the government and encourage domestic industry by protecting our markets against ruinous competition from abroad. While the policy of the league will be pacific and conservative, its influence will be exerted to complete the Nicaraguan canal with American capital, and maintain under American control; to extend the boundaries of the republic to embrace adjacent territory, the Hawaiian islands, and the islands proximate to our coast, whenever the people of those countries shall voluntarily seek incorporation with the Union; to restore our merchant marine to more than its ancient prestige, and to make the flag of the republic respected in every quarter of the globe."

BIMETALLISM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The executive committee of the American Bimetallic Union has reached a determination to enter at once and with vigor upon the work of thoroughly educating the people of the country upon the merits of the silver question, extending the organization of clubs to every section of the country. Its work will be conducted through the agency not only of literature, but through the medium of public lectures and meetings. The committee has revised the constitution of the Bimetallic

Union and enlarged its scope. The object of the organization, as stated in the revised edition of the constitution, is as follows:

"To re-establish in the United States the bi-metallic system of money, as it existed from the foundation of our government down to 1873, instead of the present unjust standard of gold alone, and to preserve the regulation and control of all currency in the hands of the general government, in order by these means to stop the continual rise in the value of money and falling in prices of property, with the consequent loss of employment and decline in the earnings to labor, and to relieve the unjust and unnatural advantage to the people of the silver-using countries in competition with our farmers and manufacturers, conditions that must forever attend our present system and necessarily prevent the return of prosperity to our people."

"Any person who agrees with these objects may become a member of the union on payment of \$1. Provision is made for the establishment of local unions throughout the country. Headquarters will remain in Washington, with branches in Chicago and San Francisco.

PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Action has been commenced by the treasury against M. Balthaut, Charles de Lesseps and Blondin for the unpaid fine inflicted upon M. Balthaut by the assize court, in March, 1888, in connection with the Panama canal failure. The sum which M. de Lesseps is held jointly responsible for amounts to 891,086 francs. It is stated that M. de Lesseps said Balthaut has already paid 579,000 francs. M. de Lesseps said in his own behalf: "I have explained without reticence my pecuniary position to the treasury, placing at its disposal what I could make up, but I was not in a position to produce the sum of 891,000 francs, which I am very far from possessing.

The treasury rejected the offer made on my behalf, and wants to inflict imprisonment on me for default, that is to say, imprisonment for twelve months. I do not understand this persecution, that I should be imprisoned for the debt of others; a debtor who is simply reputed jointly responsible, who evades not the responsibility, but who, not screening himself behind legal arguments, which are nevertheless very strong, says: 'Take all I have.' In these circumstances, my lawyer pointed out to me that the judgment of the assize court does not sentence me to pay any fine and does not pronounce on my joint responsibility for the payment of the fine inflicted on M. Balthaut, whose debts are wrongfully claimed from me."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily Graphic publishes an interview with Sir Charles Tupper, the late Canadian high commissioner, in which he says: "Canada is quite prepared to take her part in the admiralty scheme for Imperial defence, outlined by the Duke of Devonshire. In the event of war between the United States and Great Britain, Canada would be invaded by land. That is why during the recent difficulties, Canada voted a large sum to equip the militia. There is no fear that a hostile army could be landed in Canada by sea. The naval stations of Halifax and Esquimaux are impregnable. Canada's best defence is in the maintenance of the fast mail passenger vessels, convertible at a moment's notice into armed cruisers. However, neither the present nor the next generation will see war between the United States and Great Britain. It is not to the interest of the United States to fight any great power."

FINE SHOWINGS OF MINERAL.

ROSSLAND, Dec. 17.—(Special)—The I. X. L. mine adjoining the famous O.K. is now sufficiently developed to show what the recent strikes amounts to. The new vein is four feet wide; the quartz is of a greenish color and free milling and averages 12. The principal owner John A. Baker, of Tacoma, arrived to-day and states that the mine will be equipped with machinery at once.

The showing in the Jumbo drift continues to be a wonderful sight. The drift is only being run six feet wide at present, but as 12 feet of the chute is shipping ore it will be widened out and continued to the first cross-cut at that width.

The Red Mountain railway delivered about twenty cars of freight to-day on the siding in the town. The first through passenger train from Spokane will be run on Saturday.

FITZSIMMONS AND SHARKEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The fight between Sharkey and Fitzsimmons for possession of the \$10,000 purse was concluded yesterday, when Judge Sanderson, of the Superior court, dissolved the injunction restraining the Anglo-California bank from casting the check. Counsel for Sharkey called the attention of the court to the state law forbidding prize fighting, between which "and a glove contest," he maintained there was no difference, and he therefore argued that a case involving the possession of the purse for prize fighting had no standing in court. The judge concurred in this view and said he would have terminated the proceedings earlier had that point been called to his judicial attention. The order to dissolve the injunction will be granted and the complaint be stricken from the files.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Figures just published regarding shipbuilding in the United Kingdom during the present year show that this branch of industry is not losing ground. The total tonnage launched was 1,326,822. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, alone built 81,318 tons, which beats all the records and is five times the amount which all the British dockyards have added to the navy. On the Clyde 420,831 tons were launched, an increase of 50,680 over the year 1895. It is said that not a single shipbuilding yard abroad approaches any of the leading British firms.

THE UNHAPPY ISLAND.

The Murder of Maceo Will Fertilize the Idea of Cuban Liberty.

Emphatic Motion to Be Reported to the Senate on Cuban Independence.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—A manifesto was published to-day from the French committee to free Cuba, addressed to Cubans, and accusing the Spanish government of the murder of Maceo, "whose blood," it says, "will fertilize the idea of Cuban liberty." It assures the insurgents of the sympathy of the grandsons of the French revolutionists, "who claimed the rights of man." M. M. Rochefort, Clovis, Hughes and Ernest Roche are among the signers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After listening to the senate committee on foreign relations for a long time this morning the committee agreed to report the Cameron resolution. It is clearly understood that the tendency of the secretary's advice was against precipitate action by the committee but advocates the Cameron resolution. The Cameron resolution follows: "Resolved, That the senate committee on foreign relations, assembled, that the independence of the republic in Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America, Section 2: That the United States shall use her friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

The committee changed the Cameron resolution so as to make it read more emphatically. The title was changed to read: "Joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the Republic of Cuba," instead of "The United States should use her friendly offices," the committee made it read: "The United States will do so." Secretary Olney, it is claimed by members of the committee who favored action in Cuba, did not have any new information to present, and they say he was as the committee resolution. The condition of affairs in Cuba as known by the state department. Secretary Olney urged that no action be taken at present and pointed out that there was no real government to recognize. The agreement to report the Cameron resolution was reached immediately after Mr. Olney left the committee room, at a quarter past twelve o'clock and was arrived at without division or an expressed difference of opinion. The only division was as to the form of the resolution. It was reported to the senate. Senator Cameron moved that they report Monday next. Senator Sherman suggested that the report should not be put until after the holidays. When the question was put, the resolution was carried by a large majority.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every shire from Durham to Surrey and from London to the Welsh coast. The subterranean disturbance was first noticed at 5 o'clock this morning, and lasted from four to thirty seconds, and at many points two distinct shocks were experienced. The most severe shocks were felt at Cheltenham, Lechliffe and Forest of Dean. The earth shaking was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The buildings were violently shaken, furniture shifted, doors thrown open and pictures and other ornaments upset. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled from the houses in terror. The earthquake was also felt at Birmingham and various points in Shropshire, and was violent in Worcester and the country surrounding. The houses were rocked and furniture overturned.

The shocks were followed by a tremor of the earth and accompanied by a rumbling sound. At some points persons on the country roads, who were going to work, were thrown down and a number of houses were thrown out of their beds. Hereford cathedral was injured by the severe shock felt at that place. There was a dull rumbling beneath the earth's surface followed by two or three shocks of considerable violence and rocking. The panic at Hereford was so great that one woman died from fright. People rushed wildly into the streets, many chimneys fell crashing into the thoroughfares and all the shops were closed. The people were so indignant and a part of the pinnacle of the cathedral fell to the ground. At Liverpool the earthquake was preceded by heavy thunder and a fearful hail storm. In London the earthquake was only slightly felt. A singular phenomena occurred at Bridge North near Shrewsbury previous to the disturbance. The streets suddenly seemed to be on fire and there was a violent report accompanied by earth shaking. People going to their work in the vicinity say they were for a time unable to walk owing to the vibration. There was great excitement among the rustics about Poole, who thought that the end of the world had come.

House shook for nearly a minute at Bristol and Clyde, causing much alarm in those places. At Everham the earthquake shock was followed by a brilliant light in the sky. Up to Tuesday the weather in England was unusually mild, but Tuesday there was a sudden change to severe frost, followed by dense fog and snow on Wednesday. In the mining districts the first thought was that the shocks were the result of colliery explosions. The belief prevailed for some time afterwards. The disturbance was experienced with violence at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick was awakened and felt his bed lifted as though by some force beneath it, and the furniture of his room was shifted.

DESTITUTION IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 18.—More than 200 destitute Poles thronged about the entrance of the office of the overseer of the poor yesterday. The recent cold

snap has driven many of them to seek aid of the city. The daily applicant list for the month of December is steadily growing; over 400 more families than in the same time last year.

HOW DID MACEO DIE?

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: Passengers by to-night's steamer from Havana state that rumors of fighting near the trocha were rife in Havana. The movements of troops in the streets were more frequent than usual, indicating important operations under way.

The reports in Havana that Maceo is not dead have bewildered the people. All the newspapers state that this matter must be shifted out and settled at once. They call upon the officials to have Maceo's and young Gomez' bodies exhumed and brought into the city for identification. All the papers say that the present sensational accounts and rumors injure the Spanish cause. Cubans are still divided in opinion, though the general belief is that Maceo is dead.

The reports from Matanzas cannot be explained except upon the theory that some of Maceo's old army under the command of Ruis Rivera is operating there, and then it is wondered why he is so far eastward.

HAVANA, via Key West, Dec. 17.—From among those who took part in the killing of Antonio Maceo it is learned that, after crossing the trocha by land, he and his staff encamped in the hills, and expecting the arrival of Cuban reinforcements under Brigadier-General Sanchez and others were ordered by General Aguirre to receive an escort of a noted Pinar del Rio chieftain to the east. Major Ciriuela was ignorant of Maceo's presence in the district, believing him to be still west of the trocha, but learning that a Spanish fort in San Pedro had been fired upon that morning by the insurgents, he started out on a reconnoitering tour, accompanied by a force of guerrillas. The latter men were dressed very similar to the insurgents and marching in the vanguard of the Spanish column. Mistaking these for Sanchez' vanguard, Maceo, surrounded by the members of his staff and a handful of followers, advanced with all confidence to meet their friends when the guerrillas received them with a volley.

Maceo fell at the first fire, and the men, temporarily disconcerted with surprise, retired by flanks. Young Gomez, though he had been previously wounded at the trocha, and still had his arm in a sling, assisted as the engagement became general, dragging his chief to a place of temporary safety on the grass and remained by his side until realizing that they had been abandoned. Gomez wrote a note to his parents, which has been already published. Then he committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

After the fight the Spanish scout Santana, accompanied by the San Quentin battalion, who reconnoitered the field in quest of documents and other objects of importance or value, ran upon the body of Maceo, who was still alive. As the bugler pulled a ring from his finger, Maceo asked in an agonized tone if they were Spaniards or Cubans. "Spaniards," replied the bugler, and as he raised his machete, the dying chief said: "I die for Cuba and independence." As the knife came down almost severing the victim's head from his body, the scout, who had been ordered to keep the man alive, intervened. "This man resembles Maceo," "Impossible," responded the bugler, "Maceo is in Pinar del Rio." The scout insisted at least that it was a chief of some importance, and tying the body by the feet to his horse's tail, proceeded toward camp.

In the meantime the insurgents, learning that their chief's body was in Spanish hands, rallied and made a new attack and succeeded in recovering the body. The full statement of Dr. Zertuche has been forwarded to the central event to Madrid. It develops that Maceo left Havana in charge in Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces with the object of assisting in carrying out the plans of Gomez for the reorganization of the forces in the central provinces and form an army of 10,000 to 20,000 men and prepare for a final and decisive blow intended to end the war. It is alleged that Maceo considered the trocha good thing for the insurgents, and that it would indirectly be an aid in carrying out Gomez's plans. Gomez complimented Maceo upon the manner in which his organization in Pinar del Rio has been effected by the organization of battalions and regiments, the distributions of arms by Zones, putting on a war footing 12,000 men, establishing shops, salt works and hospitals, and keeping up the communication frequently by small boats to the Florida coast. Dr. Zertuche has again been arrested.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Antonio Maceo's death happened most fortunately for Gen. Weyler. Gen. Canovas and the ministry of war were so indignant when they heard Gen. Maceo had crossed the trocha and entered Havana province by land that they determined to recall Gen. Weyler and send Gen. Marin from Porto Rico.

TRAIN HELD UP.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 18.—While the Missouri, Kansas & Texas flyer was approaching Sedalia at an early hour yesterday morning, three men who had boarded the train up the road commenced to rob the passengers of the chair car, relieving them of watches, jewelry and money. A wild scene followed, some of the awakened passengers making a show of fight and the women screaming with fright. C. A. Hopewell, of Finnegan, Ill., who lost his watch, grabbed the timepiece from one of the robbers and a scuffle ensued. The other passengers came to Hopewell's assistance and the thieves fought their way to the platform and jumped off the train just as it was entering the city. They escaped after securing three gold watches and a small sum of money. No shot was fired by the robbers or passengers, and the thing was over inside of five minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Burton, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a joint resolution directing the President to conduct negotiations with Great Britain to secure, if possible, the abrogation of so much of the treaty of 1817 as forbids the building of warships on the Great Lakes.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Bill to Reform Military Courts—The Luetzow Trial—William and Hohenlohe.

The Kaiser Has No Sympathy With Hamburg Strikers—The Naval Budget.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Intense dissatisfaction has been aroused throughout the country by the refusal of the government to accept amendments to the court's re-organization bill which resulted in its entire rejection. The reichstag's labor for a couple of years is thus destroyed. The bill was the result of demands made by the courts, lawyers and people alike for many years to abolish certain hardships, especially in the shape of inadequate safeguards for defendants on criminal cases and defects in the criminal court and court procedure.

The government insisted upon the introduction of fresh hardships and illiberal court measures in exchange for old ones. One of the most objectionable proposals of the government provided for the imprisonment of opposition paper editors in the event of refusal to disclose the authorship of articles, and the government also declines to the granting of compensation to innocently convicted persons. This attitude of the government is certain to mean the loss of many seats in the bye-elections arising from the deaths and resignations of members of the reichstag. The rejection of the bill, however, throws light upon the temper of the reichstag, which is likely to reject the scheme for the reform of military courts, unless the bill proves more liberal than expected.

Incidentally the fall of the courts bill has deprived Herr Bebel of his chance of raising a debate on the Luetzow trial. He had amassed a lot of sensational matter which he is now unable to use until the second reading of the budget. The case, however, will be discussed in the diet on the police estimates.

Both the reichstag and the diet have adjourned for the holidays. The Emperor was present at Prince Hohenlohe's parliamentary dinner on Thursday. His Majesty was cordial to the Chancellor, and in conversation with party leaders like Levitzow, Manteuffel, Lieber and Rickert, he intimated the hope that the next sacrifices demanded of the Fatherland would be ungrudgingly voted. This remark is understood to have referred to the naval budget and to the new artillery scheme of the Emperor.

The diet will re-assemble on January 8, and the reichstag on January 15. Emperor William will spend Christmas with his family at Potsdam, the elder Princes arriving home to-day from the military academy at Ploen. Six splendid fir trees have been ordered from the Harz mountains for the Imperial family. The distributing of gifts will take place in the Shell Hall of the new palace.

During the holidays His Majesty will make frequent use of the new athletic park, which is situated at Mon Bijou chateau, where he plays football and cricket with the elder Princes.

According to the evening papers His Majesty has little sympathy for the Hamburg strikers, and he is reported to speak to a group of the chancellors to have expressed delight at the opposition of the employers to the "unjustifiable demands of the strikers." And he is said to have added that the victory of capital will be of advantage to the workmen in the long run.

The Emperor has slightly gained in flesh lately, and looks healthy and more robust. On the other hand the Empress has grown remarkably slender. The supreme Prussian court has confirmed the decree of the President of Posen forbidding the display of any flag or colors, save the Prussian and German.

The government has made a confidential declaration to the budget commission of the reichstag regarding the projected re-arming of the artillery, for which it is stated 177,000,000 marks will be needed for Prussia alone. The whole matter is being handled with the utmost secrecy, and it is expected that the army, especially France, in the dark respecting the precise character of the innovations.

Emperor William has dismissed from the service Naval Lieut. Kettelhardt, who recently killed a lawyer named Jens in a duel after seducing the latter's wife.

Herr Fuchs, editor of a Socialist newspaper of Munich, has been sentenced to six months in jail for publishing a poem on Prince Bismarck. This is the first time such a conviction has been made since the fall of the Prince from power, and it is significant that the trial occurred in Bavaria and not in Prussia.

U. S. PRISONERS IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The World to-day has a dispatch from Havana from its correspondent saying he had secured permission from Captain General Weyler to visit the Competitor prisoners in the Cabanas fortress. Each one of the six men being asked questions replied freely, all agreeing in their opinions. Melton said: "Aside from the fact that confinement is very irksome, and the progress of the legal case against us slow, I do not know that we have any special grievance. We are treated as well and in some respects better than the Spanish prisoners. The officers in charge act towards us like gentlemen. They are kind and I am sure are well disposed towards us. The soldiers on guard are

good natured and not offensive. There are more prisoners to a cell than is agreeable, but we get along peacefully in our common misfortune. The food is not what I like; the cooking is different from what I am accustomed to and I suffer from stomach trouble and dyspepsia. We get the same food as the other prisoners. I prefer the food we used to get, which was the regular army rations of the Spanish service. That was good enough. The present food comes from the prison at Havana and is not so good."

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Immigration Inspector de Barry received from Washington last night a new ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury on the alien labor law. This ruling is on the question raised by the city two years ago whether Canadian trained nurses who come to this country to work in hospitals would do so in violation of the law. When the question was raised before it was held that they could not be interfered with as they were semi-professional persons. Now the secretary of the treasury, according to the notice received by Mr. Barry last night, has ruled that these nurses can be deported. As soon as Mr. Barry received the notice of the new ruling he started out to get a list of the Canadian nurses in the hospitals. To-day he will visit other hospitals to get the names of Canadian nurses employed in them. Mr. Barry said last night that all these nurses will be deported. Inspector Estada, of Ogdensburg, is now at Danville, N.Y., where he went to deport five Canadian nurses employed in the sanitarium there.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

INWOOD, Dec. 19.—(Special)—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Atkinson, general merchant, was awakened by the report of a pistol shot, coming apparently from his father's room. On opening the door of the room a terrible sight met his eyes. Lying in bed were his father and mother, both shot. The mother was dead, the father dying an hour later. It is supposed Atkinson shot his wife while she lay sleeping and then turned the pistol on himself. No reason can be assigned for the awful deed, unless it be that Atkinson, who had been ill for some time, had become temporarily insane as the result of his illness, and committed the deed while in that condition. Atkinson has been in business in this place for eighteen years and was considered to be in good circumstances financially. He was about 47. Mrs. Atkinson was 45.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A preliminary meeting of the supporters of the Queen's commemoration fund for placing the Jubilee institute for nurses upon a national basis, was held as Grosvenor house on Wednesday. The Duke of Westminster, who presided, read a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale approving the plan. It is stated that although subscriptions have not yet been invited, £18,000 is the amount already on hand. The committee appointed by the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Cadogan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Vaughan, Baron Rothschild, the Chief Rabbi and the Governor of the Bank of England.

SALVINI'S FUNERAL.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16.—The funeral of Alexander Salvini, the actor, took place to-day. The ceremony was most imposing. The coffin was buried beneath floral offerings, and the local authorities and notabilities as well as delegations from numerous artistic associations were present. Immense crowds of people lined the routes followed by the funeral procession. The father of the deceased actor, Tommaso Salvini, has received many messages of condolence from Italy, America and elsewhere.

MACEO STILL LIVING.

KEY WEST, Dec. 18.—Passengers arriving here to-night from Havana report that Antonio Maceo is alive and well and is in the province of Matanzas. These passengers say that the festivities which were going on in Havana to celebrate his death have been ordered to be stopped since it has become known he is alive.

OF UNSOUND MIND.

John A. Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, was found acting strange in the Forty-second street car stables New York and locked up. To-day in Yorkville police court James M. Connaughton, a law lawyer, who appeared for Field, said Field had been of unsound mind owing to the Field, Linkley & Wechers failure three years ago, and if he was discharged he would be cared for. The magistrate discharged Field and he left the court with the attorney.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being in a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind. I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you wish to know me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c. silver to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 16.—Martha Bengley, a respectable connected young woman, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the house and stable of F. Cox.

CHRISTMAS BOXES

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rangers to arrive, way down
our own straw, we have
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reduced to 3 lbs. for 20c.
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a bottle, \$1.25.
Navel oranges 40c.
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POSITE CITY HALL.

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