

CUBA'S NEW GOVERNOR

GENERAL WOOD RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

General Brooke Turns Over Office to His Successor and Will Return to United States.

Havana, (Special).—Major General Leonard Wood, the new governor general, arrived here at daybreak Wednesday on the steamer Mexico, which left New York for this port December 15.

The steamer was gaily decorated with flags. From Cabanas fortress a major general's salute of thirteen guns was fired and the Cubans from the Punta Prieta a governor general's salute of twenty-one guns by the explosion of petards.

Civil Governor Nunez was the first man after the pilot to board the Mexico. He was accompanied by Commissioner of Customs Biss, Generals Chaffee, Richards and Humphreys, Major la Costa, a detachment of the militia and every department of the government.

General Wood was deeply affected upon hearing of the death of General Lawton and was unable to converse for several minutes.

Early in the harbor, barges and rowboats, were hired and decorated with bunting. Even a big ferryboat, with a band, was pressed into service. Three bands played during the hour which General Wood remained on the Mexico after her arrival, when she boarded the launch supplied by the entertainment committee, while a salute of twenty-one rockets, each having American or Cuban flags attached, was fired. Much enthusiasm was manifested on every side.

A large crowd received General Wood on the Mexico after her arrival, when she was greeted with hearty cheering. He was then driven to the Hotel Inglaterra.

No reception was given to General Wood on shore, as the committee had thought to do this might show a want of proper respect for General Brooke, the retiring governor general.

One of the first callers on General Wood was Senator Quesada, special commissioner of Cuba at Washington, who arrived on the steamer Mascotte at the same time that the new governor general arrived on the Mexico.

General Wood called at the palace at noon and was received by General Brooke.

During the morning there was a constant stream of callers at the Hotel Inglaterra, where General Wood will remain until General Brooke departs. The next few days General Wood will only attend to routine work at the palace. He is the recipient of numerous invitations to stay at private houses, but has felt it wiser to stay at the hotel.

Saturday General Ludlow gave an official reception in honor of the new governor and a governor's salute of seventeen guns will be fired from Cabanas.

General Ludlow, accompanied by his staff, visited General Wood by appointment at 10 o'clock. He was immediately followed by General Wilson and staff.

Accompanied by General Chaffee and Lieutenant Brooks, General Wood called on General Brooke at noon, when the governorship was officially transferred. The retiring governor general will leave for the United States on Saturday, remaining for some time at Tampa before going further north.

The only additional formal ceremony prior to General Brooke's departure will be the introduction to General Wood of all the staff officers, secretaries and island officials of note.

The papers devote considerable space to the reception, declaring that General Wood is the most acceptable man who could have been appointed to bring Cuba out of her difficulties and into a quiet harbor.

The Lucha says: "His first act is enough to ingratiate himself with the Cuban people, because he declared that he had no intention of issuing a proclamation. This is a novelty which Cuban will keenly appreciate, as it indicates that he means to rely on deeds rather than words."

Owing to illness, General Gomez was not able to be present himself.

Before sunset General Wood returned to the palace, receiving a salute of seventeen guns from the militia.

The Nuevo Pais says: "The respect which is generally given to the dead does not suffice to impose silence on us regarding the misdeeds of the now defunct advisory cabinet of General Brooke, and the abuse it made of power. They did not scruple to take advantage of General Brooke's ignorance in legal matters, to commit injuries of a personal nature, thus placing the intervening government in an atmosphere of disrepute."

An immense sensation was caused in Havana by the arrest of nine of the chief appraisers of the custom house staff, on a charge of being in collusion with many Havana merchants to swindle the government out of large sums. It is asserted that the fraud has been practiced for two weeks, at least, and probably for a longer period, and it is believed that thousands of dollars have been corruptly diverted.

Colonel Bliss obtained sufficient evidence to warrant the arrests, and he believes to insure conviction. The swindle was caused by a classification of articles under which valuable goods went into cheap classes. Many merchants are likely to be arrested within the next few days.

Consternation reigns among many of the principal families in Havana, as the men arrested are some of the best known socially in town, some of them belonging to the Union club, the most exclusive social organization in the city. All assert they do not know why they have been arrested. Members of the Union club are very indignant that their fellow clubmen should not have been allowed to take back on the way to the city prison. As a matter of fact, all were marched to the prison in a body, surrounded by police. Orders were given that their friends should not be allowed to communicate with them. General Ludlow, who was appealed to on behalf of the mother of one of the prisoners, made an exception in her case, but this has caused much dissatisfaction among the others.

Those under arrest are: Alberto Coto; Julio Mesa; Jose Laza; Francisco Lopez; Enrique Huertas; Juan Chacon; Enrique Cubas; Pedro Chacon and Angel Cerudego.

ALTOELD OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Aberdeen, S. D.—John P. Altgeld of Illinois will open the fusion campaign for 1900 with a speech in this city January 13. He will also hold meetings elsewhere in the state. The adjourned meeting of the Reformed Press association, originally set for January 12, will be changed to the 13th, that delegates may hear Mr. Altgeld.

FREEDOM FOR DEPENDENCIES.

Senator Hoar introduces a Resolution to That Effect.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today introduced the following resolution in the senate:

Whereas, The American people and the several states in the union have in times past at important periods in their independence, establishing their responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purpose for which the nation or state was founded and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action; and

Whereas, The close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Puerto Rico in the western hemisphere, and of the Philippine islands in the far east, and the reduction of these peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States, constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this republic adheres to the principles which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in its state and national constitutions; That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and poorest members, and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to lead lives of freedom or honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining and in whose administration they have an equal share.

Its most important and pressing obligations are: To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our soil, with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro free in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment; and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity. (2). To enable great cities to govern themselves in freedom, honor and purity. (3). To make the ballot box as pure as a sacramental vessel and the election returns as perfectly in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the supreme court. (4). To banish illiteracy and ignorance from the islands of the sea. (5). To secure for every working woman, wages enough to support a life of comfort and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing state. (6). To grow and expand, over the continent, the republic, so that it may be so fast, and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-government, under our constitution, peoples and races who will share these ideals and help to make them realities. (7). To set a peaceful example of freedom to the peoples of the world, and to never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the bayonet, or at the cannon's mouth. (8). To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations, peoples and to remember that the liberty to do wrong is not the liberty to do wrong; and that the American people has no right to take from any other people the birthright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it.

CONDENSED NEWS NOTES.

Germany is suffering from intense cold. Snows from five to ten feet deep lie on the Sudeten mountains, Germany.

Miners of West Virginia will ask an increase of 15 cents per ton, effective April 15.

Prussian authorities are offering a bounty for rat scalps at the seaports.

The project of the Berlin underground railroad proposes an outlay of 160,000,000 marks.

The tunnel under the Spree has just been opened, connecting Troitz with Berlin, Germany.

The tug Vigilant has started on a second search for Whaleback 115, lost on Lake Superior.

Bids will be asked for an improved mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia.

Rev. F. D. Newhouse, presiding elder of the Mankato, Minn., district, Methodist church, is dead, aged 42.

Lester and John Reid have returned to their home at Toledo, O., from their victories on the London turf.

A meeting of the Scottish Liberal association in London voted confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The various departments at Washington will advertise for bids to furnish them with typewriters in opposition to the trust.

The sawmill and salt block of McEwen Bros. & Co., Bay City, Mich., have burned. Loss, \$78,000; insurance, \$24,000.

The trial of Julia Morrison, the actress, who killed Stage Manager Frank Leyden at Chattanooga, is set for January 17.

Brottkopf & Haerdtel, publishers, Leipzig, Germany, offer 1,000 marks for the words and music of a German naval war song.

Navy department officials do not apprehend any embarrassment because of the release of the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.

Herr Eggers, editor of the Deutschasiatische Warte, Kiau Crou, China, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for criticizing the German administration there.

The Michigan legislature authorized the attorney general to bring suit to recover moneys alleged to have been lost through the neglect of the state military board.

Washington, D. C.—The government has adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form.

Washington, D. C.—The president has granted a full pardon to James H. Bacon, who was convicted in 1894 of the murder of the president's son, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years in the Utah penitentiary for making a false report to the comptroller of the currency of the condition of the National Bank of Salt Lake City, of which he was president.

Boston, Mass.—A prisoner alleged to be W. E. Allen, Charles Hoyt, alias Dr. Harris, was taken into custody here on suspicion of being the person who is wanted in Pittsburgh for larceny of \$10,000 worth of diamonds. The arresting officer recognized the man from a likeness he had seen in a sporting paper.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Corporal Frank Sample, company C, Twentieth Kansas volunteers, died here from the effects of a bullet wound in the head, received in battle at San Tomas, Philippines, May 4. Sample's case is remarkable. The bullet entered near the temple and went through the brain. When removed from the field he was supposed to be dead, but revived and was sent home on the hospital ship Relief. Up to last Saturday he was able to walk about.

New York.—The best information obtainable in Wall street is to the effect that at least \$5,000,000 gold will be sent out on Saturday's steamers. Rumor credit several of the leading foreign houses with contracts to export, and several banks, banking houses and trusts will very likely do the same.

WM. J. BRYAN ON NATIONAL ISSUES

While the president's message covers a large number of subjects, the three questions which excite most interest are the money question, the trust question and the Philippine question.

As I expect to comment upon the trusts more at length in a short time, I shall confine myself at this time to the first and last questions mentioned.

The president has placed the money question first in order, and the republicans in congress, by taking the matter up at the very beginning of the session, indicate that they regard it as first in importance.

Certainly the money question cannot be dead, when in legislation it takes precedence over a question involving the principles of our government and the rights of millions of people with whom we are at war.

The message can be accepted as representing the sentiment of his party, the republicans have now dropped the mask of international bimetalism and have adopted the Wall street ideas of finance without limitation or qualification. Most of the advocates of the gold standard, however, believe the republican platform promise of international bimetalism to be a delusion and a snare, and for this reason a large number of sincere bimetalists left the republican party in '96 and have not returned.

A "HOPE" FOR THE WEST.

On the 6th of June, just before the meeting of the republican national convention, the Chicago Times-Herald, whose editor has been conspicuous as one of the President's advisers, contained the following editorial:

"Any reference to an international agreement is shifty and futile. It deceives nobody, because everybody now knows that there is not the slightest possibility of an international agreement at any ratio; and, second, that if such an agreement were formally entered into, no government could be bound to abide by it a day longer than its own industrial and commercial interests would appear to warrant."

After the convention had adopted a platform pledging the republican party to promote an international agreement for the restoration of the free coinage of silver, the Times-Herald said:

"The qualifying words used by the committee pledging the party to endeavor to promote an international agreement are intended to strengthen the platform from the political point of view, without in any way weakening it as a frank and fearless declaration for the gold standard. As it is and has been the republican policy to promote international bimetalism, and as such bimetalism is earnestly desired by almost every one in the country of both parties, nothing is lost and something is gained by giving the western republicans a ray of hope in the future."

FOR GOLD LIKELY.

During the campaign the republican leaders insisted that the republican party was friendly to bimetalism. Immediately after his inauguration Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to aid in the restoration of bimetalism. It was pointed out by Senator Wolcott, when he returned, that Secretary Gage, by advocating the gold standard, had embarrassed the work of the commission, but not until the recent message was sent to congress has the gold standard been clearly and unequivocally recommended. It is believed that in the next campaign the republicans will make an open fight for gold monometallism.

Heretofore all parties have advocated the double standard, differing only as to the means of restoring it. Now it will be clear cut issue between the double standard and the single gold standard. If the gold standard is accepted by the American people it will only be a question of a short time when silver will be denied legal tender quality and reduced to the level of subsidiary coinage. The increasing volume of debt will be dischargeable in gold alone, and the creditor class will be given a still larger control over the property and livelihood of the debtor and producing classes.

FEARS GOLD WILL MAKE US SUFFER FROM FOREIGN PANICS.

If we chain ourselves to gold alone our financial system will be disturbed by every panic in the gold using countries of Europe and our stock of standard money will be subjected to an additional drain every time a new nation adopts the gold standard. Our nation will become more and more dependent upon foreign financiers and less and less liable to have an independent American policy on any question of monetary reform.

The president's recommendation that the greenbacks when once redeemed shall only be reissued in exchange for gold is a covert method of retiring them and substituting gold certificates. The plan has all the force and effect of retiring the greenbacks without the usual requirement for a new method. When the president is compelled by law to redeem greenbacks in gold, and then authorized to issue bonds and buy gold for that purpose, the treasury will be placed at the mercy of those financiers who have for some years been seeking to drive the government out of the business of issuing money, in order that they might make a profit out of the issue and control of the paper circulation.

The proposition to increase the privileges of national banks is a part of the gold standard plan. A review of monetary legislation for the last twenty years shows that the advocates of the gold standard, instead of boldly proclaiming and defending their scheme, hid behind one pretence and another, and never taking the people into their confidence. In the last campaign 99 per cent of the people voted for candidates pledged to the double standard as against the gold standard, and yet the republican party is endeavoring to make the gold standard permanent.

GREENBACKS TO BE RETIRED BY INDIRECT.

In the last campaign neither the republican platform nor the republican candidate hinted at the retirement of the greenbacks, and yet greenbacks are to be retired by indirection, while the national banks, in return for campaign contributions, are to be given authority to organize a paper money trust.

What the president gives to the money question priority in the order of treatment, he devotes far greater space to the Philippine question. The keynote of the president's policy is to be found in the assertion that providence has brought the Philippines within our jurisdiction. It is to be regretted that the president did not explain whether he received this information direct from the Almighty, or, if at second hand, what republican endowed with the gift of prophecy has revealed it.

As the president himself is responsible for every act upon which authority in the Philippines is based, he ought to be able to defend his course by argument or else give conclusive proof of his inspiration.

The president dictated the terms of the treaty. Why did he provide independence for Cuba, and for the session

Labor and Industry.

America makes 20,000,000 false teeth annually.

Over twenty important products are now manufactured from corn.

Fifty-seven new cotton mills have been built in the south during the last twelve months.

During the month of October the American Federation of Labor chartered eighty-two local unions, aside from those granted by its subordinate national and international unions.

A man at Lawrenceville, Ill., is advertising for 1,000,000 pounds of sunflower seed. He has bought three-fourths of a million pounds of sunflower seed and expects to ship 5,000,000 pounds. Practically all of this crop raised in the world goes out of Lawrence county, Ill.

At San Francisco during the months of September and October, the capacity of the glass factories was enlarged so that it was necessary to bring out a number of men from the east to take extra places thus provided. Another factory will be started in about a month, which will require the service of about thirty blowers and 100 helping hands.

All glass factories not controlled by the trust are now in operation. Altogether fifteen factories were started in the country December 9, with a capacity of 375 pots, making a total of over 800 pots in opposition to the new trust. Six independent and co-operative window glass companies are to be formed in Pittsburgh, and many others in various parts of the gas belt in Indiana and Ohio.

Preaching on the question of working women, Rev. S. G. Smith of the People's church, in St. Paul, said last Sunday that the great increase in the number of such women in the last decade had been in girls under 18 years of age, and that such increase in the clothing trade alone has been 233 per cent. "Forty-five per cent of the manufacturing in the United States is now done by women," said the preacher. "We may well be ashamed to use the appliances of modern civilization when we remember that they mean the life blood and agony of delicate womanhood, the paralysis of our homes and the stopping of that abounding American physical vigor which has marked us for a century, because America has hitherto been the paradise of women."

Some Late Inventions.

Spools of thread are held in a convenient position for use by a new bracelet, which has two spring clips to grip the wrist, with two spindles supported end to end, to be inserted in the holes of the spool.

Telegraph poles can be easily erected with a new machine, which has a crank shaft set on the top of a long tube, to rotate a screw-threaded sleeve, which projects a rod out of the sleeve to raise the pole into a vertical position.

Fruit jars can be quickly and easily sealed or opened by a new machine, which has two independent levers, provided with adjustable collars, to engage the cover and jar respectively, a pull on the levers tightening the collars and turning the cover.

A Chicago man has patented a musical bicycle, which has a number of vibratory strings secured to a detachable frame, with a toothed roller revolved by the propulsion of the bicycle, to operate on a series of spring hammers and play tunes on the strings.

A New York woman has patented a fastener for wires, comprising a double-ended wire loop, with prongs at the center to attach it to the hat or hair, safety pins being provided with hooks to engage the loop after the pins are inserted in the veil.

To harden the plaster rapidly after an impression is taken for a set of teeth an improved dental impression tray is provided with a hollow under portion, with pipes attached for connection with the water around the tray.

Two Minnesota men have invented an inflatable tube for insertion in a chair rocker, the under side of the latter being hollowed out for the insertion of the empty tube, which is then inflated and bulges out beneath the rocker to form a cushion for the chair.

In a new street sweeping machine, to be operated by hand, there is a shaft supported on two small wheels to carry a brush frame, with a receptacle balancing the brush and the two handles at the rear by which the brush is pushed along the pavement.

A detachable retainer has been designed for use with plain collar buttons, a flat piece of metal being slotted through the center, with an enlargement at one end for the insertion of the head, the ends of the device being bent over to form an open loop.

Gas burners can be fitted with electric heaters without the necessity of wiring the whole house by using an Illinois man's attachment, comprising a metallic casing adapted to encircle the chandelier and contain the battery and induction coil, which are connected to the igniter for use.

A combined light-increasing device and smoker's bell or indandescent gas-light is formed of two conical sections of mica joined together by braces the under one being open at the center and resting on the top of the chimney to obstruct the passage of the heat and increase the combustion.

Domestic Pleasantries.

Richmond Dispatch: Mrs. Peppers—Don't you fret about burglars, John. Any man that thinks he can steal into this house and walk away with any of my belongings don't know what he's got to deal with. Mr. Peppers—If he did, Marry, he'd never try.

Chicago Post: "What is a coquette, papa?" she asked as she looked up from her book. "A coquette," replied the old gentleman, "is a girl who gets lots of admiration and nary a husband."

Chicago Post: "My love for you," he said to the homely belle, "is like this ring." "How sweet!" she exclaimed. "You mean it has no end." "Precisely," he said, and then he added under his breath just to square himself with his conscience, "and no beginning."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "See here, my child, what do you know about this young man?" "I know the only thing I care to know." "And what is that?" "That he is unmarried."

Chicago Tribune: "This is Mrs. Gushleigh's portrait, is it?" said the caller. "I should hardly have recognized it. The chin doesn't look at all like hers." "Perhaps," suggested the husband of Mrs. Gushleigh, "you have never seen her chin in repose."

Detroit Free Press: "I couldn't stand her father, he was everlastingly talking shop." "Telling you about his property in business?" "No; talking to me about the business he thought I ought to get into."

Indianapolis Journal: "My wife seldom eats breakfast with me." "Why is that?" "By the time she has succeeded in getting me up she is so worn out she has to go back to bed."