

LOST WHILE RACING

WRECK OF ATLANTA DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

Was Racing With Another Vessel and Kept Too Close in Shore in Making a Short Cut to Head the Other Vessel Off—Snapped the Vessel in Two.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.—One of the survivors of the Atlanta, wrecked off the Oregon coast Thursday, claims that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the captain who paid for his folly with his life.

Two of the survivors after reaching land made their way to a cabin and awakening the occupants started them in all directions for help.

Captain Clark and his life crew endeavored to reach the wreck, but having no horses it was difficult to get the surf boat wagon and the cannon down the beach toward the wreck.

MANY LIVES ENDANGERED.

Dewey Informs Navy Department of a Serious Affair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—News of a mixed character came to the navy department from Admiral Dewey, teaching the situation in the Philippines.

The admiral sent two of his warships, the Charleston and the Concord, some time ago to the southward from Manila to ascertain whether there was truth in reports that the insurgents had extended their activities in that direction.

That many of the battalions are ready to mutiny is apparent. These will be the first ones placed aboard the transports and hastened back.

The difficulty in the situation is that with the best intentions to intervene to protect the Europeans and other foreigners and to save the city of Iloilo, the second of importance in the Philippine group, from looting the United States forces appear to be stopped under the rules of war from moving from their positions.

DOUBLE WRECK IN IOWA.

Twenty Men Severely Injured in a Wreck During a Fog.

WILTON, Iowa, Nov. 21.—Twenty-two men were more or less injured in two railway wrecks near here yesterday during a heavy fog.

Just after the Moscow accident a construction train which left here to clear the wreck was struck by the fast mail train.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Hooley, the promoter, was so sanguine that he would get a baronetcy, at the time of the jubilee that he issued invitation cards to seats which he rented on the top of Ludgate hill, overlooking the ceremony at St. Paul's cathedral.

HIS SECRET DIED WITH HIM.

John W. Keeley of "Motor" Fame Dies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—John W. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley motor, died yesterday at his home in this city from pneumonia.

Mr. Keeley was 61 years of age and leaves a widow. He was a native of this city. His education was meagre, and at an early age he became a carpenter, following that trade until 1872.

Between 1874 and 1891, Keeley constructed and discarded 120 different models. In his first model he employed water as a generator, but later the experiments were made with what he called a "liberator," a machine equipped with a large number of tuning forks.

NEARLY AMERICA'S MONOPOLY.

In the Hawaiian Trade the United States Has Little Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The state department has published a report of the British foreign office on the commerce of Hawaii in 1897.

The report assigns as the reason why the United States has such a large proportion of the trade the adaptability of American goods for the Hawaiian market, the reduced rates of transportation, and consequently, cheaper prices, the excellent packing of cotton, etc.

MAY HASTEN THE SPANIARDS.

Troops Are in a State of Unrest and May Rise in Revolt.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Havana is in a state not of turmoil, but unrest. The mass of the population is as anxious as the business men for a quiet transition from Spanish rule to American control.

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THE "UNSPEAKABLE'S" GUEST.

Emperor William's Turkish Visit Criticized by the Duke of Westminster.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Duke of Westminster has written a letter in which he says: "After what has been said and recorded in blue books about the misdeeds of the sultan and his complicity in the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, I feel that Emperor William's acceptance of the hospitality of a monarch who by a series of unparalleled crimes has placed himself outside the pale of civilization, must be deeply regretted and deplored."

This letter elicited a vehement attack on the Duke of Westminster in William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette. It is known that Mr. Astor and the duke are the reverse of friends, owing to a squabble over the possession of the famous visitor's book and other personal articles which Mr. Astor insisted were included in the purchase of Cliveden.

Mrs. Henderson's Husband Gets a Divorce.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Nov. 21.—William Henderson of Columbus township was granted a divorce from Gora Henderson in the circuit court here yesterday.

Banker to Be Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Before Judge Gordon, District Attorney Graham asked for and was granted attachments for the arrest for contempt of court of William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National bank of Pittsburgh, and Stephen B. Stone, cashier of the Beaver Deposits bank of Beaver, Pa., for failing to appear and testify in the case of the commonwealth against United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-Senate Treasurer Haywood, who are charged with conspiracy in the misuse of state funds.

DIVIDED ON CROSS' GUILT.

Conflicting Rumors About Shortage in the Emporia Failure.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 21.—There is a rumor on the streets that is gaining considerable credence among those who know of the Cross bank's failure that several days before he killed himself Cross wrote out a full confession of his shortage and left it with a friend to deliver to William Martindale, vice president of the bank.

The friends of Cross flatly deny that there is any such letter and say that it is merely an attempt to throw the blame of the failure of the bank on a dead man who is not here to speak for himself.

The Emporia Republican publishes an editorial on this line headed, "Was Cross Murdered?" in which it says:

"We believe the havoc, misery and distress caused by the arbitrary action of the comptroller of the currency and Bank Examiner C. S. Jones could have been averted by a more judicious course of action than that which was pursued. We do not believe that the First National bank of this city deserved the wreck and ruin brought upon it by these officials and we think if it were to be done over again, knowing what would result, they would not do it.

"Rather, is not his blood upon the hands of others than his own. What we want now is a just judgment, not only of a just God, but of a just people. Do not believe that those who are clothed with the law always wear the robes of righteousness. Do not believe that because they hold the power of the law in their hands that they are endowed with infallibility. A noble citizen has been driven to his death. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs."

It now transpires from correspondence from Kansas City and Topeka and St. Louis where the First National securities have been on the market for several months, that there is at least \$150,000 of "straw man" paper, called accommodation paper, in the bank and that of this amount \$40,000 is signed by C. V. Eckridge and the Republican Printing company.

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What Presidential Says.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 19.—In connection with the fierce attack made by C. V. Eckridge, editor of the Emporia Republican, on the course of the Washington authorities for their hasty closing of the Emporia bank, comments made by John W. Presidential, state bank commissioner, to some friends here, have significance.

"The accounts of this failure," Presidential said, "have seen to show that the reporters drew hasty conclusions or were given information not fair to Cross or his bank. The dead as well as the living are entitled to justice. The public supposes from stories sent out that Cross was terribly involved. The only statement which assumes to give facts in the case based on actual figures was a Washington dispatch, which said there was a shortage of \$85,000, to which was added the statement that institutions in which Mr. Cross was directly interested owed the bank enough money to bring the whole sum up to \$150,000.

"There was not a word, not so much as a hint, as to what Mr. Cross's resources might be. His Sunny Slope farm, stocked as it was with the finest Hereford cattle in the country, must easily be worth the amount claimed as shortage. The best proof that this property is clear is the fact that no claims have been filed against it since Mr. Cross's death. Stories that have been circulated from Emporia give the impression that many other banks connected with this one are in danger. The stories will hurt them, but as a matter of fact they are solid."

RIOS HAS WITHDRAWN

PRESIDENT OF SPANISH COMMISSION QUILTS.

Spaniards Told That Only \$20,000,000 Will Be Given For the Entire Philippine Islands—Given One Week to Comply With American Demands.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—The president of the Spanish peace commission, Senor Montero Rios, has refused to continue the negotiations.

The Spanish and American peace commissions met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declare the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago. For a treaty session of the islands the Americans tendered to Spain \$30,000,000.

It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

Next Monday is fixed as the date on which the United States commission desires a definite response to today's propositions and all other subjects in issue here.

It is also declared that the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1836; also of the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands for an American naval station; of cable landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

The Americans refuse to arbitrate article III of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands. The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday.

After the meetings Rios declared that he would break off all negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—If President Rios did express the determination of the Spaniards, under their instructions the American commissioners will promptly pack up and leave Paris for the United States at once.

This does not necessarily wipe out what has been accomplished under the terms of the protocol. Each article of the protocol must stand, for it was in no respect dependent on what would follow at Paris, saving the one clause touching the Philippines. For instance, Spain agreed positively to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico and evacuate those islands and to cede to us one of the Ladrone islands for a naval station. These agreements are beyond recall and all that was left to be settled at Paris related to the Philippines. That is the ultimate position of the United States government as announced at the state department.

As to what shall follow now—peace or war—the officials are not clear. It is believed that the Spanish forces in Cuba will continue the evacuation of the island, which is now in progress. It is not thought probable that they will attack the United States forces, and the latter will not attack so long as the Spaniards continue to carry out the terms of the protocol.

There is no problem connected with Porto Rico, which is now completely in our possession. Guam, one of the Ladrone, can be easily garrisoned at any time, the Spanish force there having surrendered.

This leaves about the only questions to be determined those connected with the Philippines. It is not believed that Spain will make any effort to reconquer these islands.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

A Synopsis Was Read to the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms:

The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners and the counter-proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the Americans from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, the latter deeming it essential that the present negotiations already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the cession which for the sake of peace their government could, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation, a stipulation to the effect that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty in connection with the cession of territory to Spain by the United States a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and Spain against the United States, that have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioner, on or before Monday, November 23, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to. In this event it will be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which, as subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans notified the Spaniards that they desired to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline, as agreed to twelve years ago; also of the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine islands; also of the taking over of the island of Kusaie, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station, also of cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and also of the renewal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain, and which may have lapsed or been violated by war.

NIGHT WORK ON WAR SHIPS.

The Hampton Roads Squadron to Be Kept Informed as Rapidly as Possible.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 22.—The hurrying of work on our war ships continues at the Norfolk navy yard, and the probability is that the night work will proceed for some time. The small un-protected cruiser Montgomery, it is now stated, has been ordered prepared for service with the North Atlantic squadron at once, and work upon her will be rushed to completion. She will shortly be in condition, it is stated, to join the squadron now assembling at Hampton Roads.

The gunboat Princeton, attached to the squadron by a recent order, has been repaired and has just had a sea trial and is ready for service. The gun tug Apache, it is now stated, will not be placed out of commission, but will be retained in service. The troop ship Panther, it is stated, has been ordered to Porto Rico.

An Italian Church.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Saint Francesco, the first Italian church erected in Detroit, was dedicated yesterday. The occasion was rendered the more notable by the presence of Archbishop Martinelli, apostolic delegate from Rome to the United States, who performed the ceremony.

Shot by a Politician.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock T. M. James of North Topeka became involved in an altercation with William H. Hayes, and shot him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which Hayes may die. James is a well known Populist politician and was a candidate for county treasurer last fall. Hayes is a coach trimmer and is employed by the Santa Fe. The trouble grew out of a long-standing dispute over the division line between their two properties. Hayes is in a critical condition. James was released on a \$2,000 bond.

NEW STYLES IN PAPER MONEY.

All Bills From \$1 to \$20 are to be Radically Changed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Gage long ago decided to have bills of the same denomination look alike. That is, he wanted the five dollar silver certificate, the five dollar United States note and the five dollar Sherman treasury note to bear a close resemblance to one another.

The first of the designs under the new system is for the one dollar silver certificate. The notes will soon be out. Clearness, simplicity and protection against counterfeiting are results chiefly aimed at. The new design is somewhat less artistic than some of the present certificates, but probably will be more popular among those who handle money. The central device on the face of the note is an American eagle with wings partly spread, clutching the flag, and with the dome of the capitol in the background. Below the platform upon which the eagle stands are small portraits of Lincoln and Grant set in medallions. Large and clear figures are in each corner of the note and on the sides. The space between the central device and the latter work at the ends is clear white paper, except for the imprint of the seal in one space and the denomination of the note in another. The seal upon the silver certificates will be in blue and the figure in the open space will be in the same ink.

The mechanical work and the technical finish of the engravings are superior to anything ever before issued from the bureau of engraving and printing. The reverse side of the note corresponds to the face in respect to the large display of white paper without printing or laque work. Large plain figures appear in each corner and scrolls make up an attractive border, but the only remaining space upon which printing appears is in the center, where the usual language regarding the qualities of the note as a tender for all public dues is set forth.

The object of a large display of white paper on both sides of the note is to afford a safeguard against counterfeiting. It has been found by experts that it is easier to detect the use of paper without the usual silk threads where it is not covered with printing. The device for the silver certificates is substantially the same as that which will be used for other forms of paper money.

The difference between a silver certificate, a United States note and a Sherman treasury note of any denomination will be indicated by the wording and by the color of the seal. The latter distinction will serve the purpose of bank clerks who have to separate the notes by classes. The ordinary citizen who cares only for the denomination of the note and not especially for the law under which it is issued, will find hereafter that he has to deal with only five forms of notes in the denominations from \$1 to \$20, where he formerly had to deal with fifteen different forms if he handled silver certificates, United States notes and Sherman notes.

The advantage of this unification of the currency will be great in the case of persons handling money in large amounts, in the case of persons of defective vision and in the case of those who cannot read and write and rely on the general appearance of a note to determine its denomination. The latter class will hereafter be able to identify a \$1 note by the device, whether it is issued under the legal tender act, the Sherman law or the Bland law.

The designs for the higher denominations of notes are in the course of preparation at the bureau of engraving and printing.

ALL WENT TO FOREIGN SHIPS.

Americans Paid \$300,000,000 for Carrying Goods Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The strongest possible argument in favor of the building up of the American mercantile marine lies in the fact that Philadelphia merchants alone have already paid out this year to foreign ship owners \$3,604,140 for the carrying of the \$4,287,140 bushels of grain that have been shipped abroad.

Upon the figures of freight paid for the movement of grain to Europe British steamships of the modern type and size are known to be paying their owner in the neighborhood of from \$1 to \$3 and even \$5 per cent on the amount of capital they have invested. Out of the millions of bushels of grain already shipped from here this year, not one bushel went aboard an American vessel and probably 85 per cent of it was carried by British bottoms, while Norwegian and Swedish "tramps" came in for the other 15 per cent.

A rough estimate of what will be paid foreign ship owners this year for the carrying abroad of goods places the figures somewhat in excess of \$700,000,000.

Making a Diagnosis.

"Your husband, Mrs. Muggley, is suffering from a complication of diseases," said the doctor. "I must first make a diagnosis."

"I hope you can make it of oalico," was the good soul's reply, "for I haven't a piece of flannel in the house."—N. Y. Mercury.

The Railroad Mail.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Four United States senators and four representatives, composing the joint congressional commission authorized by Congress at its last session, met here today to begin an investigation into the receipts and expenditures of the post-office department in this city and vicinity. It was openly charged during the last session of Congress that the railroads were receiving exorbitant sums of money for carrying the mails, resulting in an annual deficit of \$15,000,000.