

WANTS A NEW DEAL

Small Thinks We Should Have Ten Members

OPPOSES HOPKINS BILL

General Increase of Membership of the House—Ratio Under Different Conditions and How It Has Affected the Representation of North Carolina—The Furlough Bill Favored—Department Notes.

Washington, December 24.—Special.—Congressman Small is in favor of North Carolina having ten members in the next Congress, and is therefore against the Hopkins bill which Mr. Kutz favors, and for any bill which increases the present representation in the lower branch of Congress. To the Post representative he expressed these views: "The subject of reapportionment of the members of the House of Representatives among the several states under the last and twelfth census is an interesting question to the country. North Carolina shares in this interest. Under the eleventh census taken in 1880 the number of representatives was fixed at 25, and the ratio of apportionment was one member to each 173,901 of population. This gave North Carolina nine members.

It is interesting to note the increase of membership of the House under the census of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901. Under the census of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901. Under the census of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901.

It is interesting to observe the ratio fixed under each census named. Under the census of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901. Under the census of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901.

Under the census of 1890 the number of representatives 357, which is the present number. It is interesting to note how North Carolina would fare under the several ratios proposed according to the twelfth census taken this year. The majority of the Committee on Census in the House have reported a bill through their chairman fixing the number of members at 357, the same as at present. With this number North Carolina would still have nine members. If the membership were fixed at 377, North Carolina would gain one member. I am in favor of making the membership not less than this number. This would only add twenty to the present membership of the House, which would not make it unmanageable. Under the present apportionment of 1840 it was fixed at 70,889; under the census of 1850, at 93,423; under the census of 1860, at 127,281; under the census of 1870, at 131,425; under the census of 1880, at 171,911; under the census of 1890, at 175,901.

Under the Constitution, of course, Congress has the arbitrary right to increase the membership. Two bills have been reported to the House by the majority and minority of the Committee on Census. The majority, through Representative Hopkins of Illinois, propose to fix the membership at 357, as at present, at the ratio of one member to 208,000 of population. Six members of the committee, through Mr. Burchell of Maine, report a bill fixing the membership at 386, at a ratio of one member to 190,000 of population, which would increase the membership twenty-nine. So far as North Carolina is concerned, I would be content if the membership were fixed at 377, as stated before, because that membership or any greater number would give North Carolina ten members.

Looking at the States of the Union as a whole, this increase of membership is fair to all. If the membership were fixed at 386 the Southern States would gain nine members, divided among the following States: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; North Carolina, one; Missouri, one; Texas, three. A new post-office has been established at Norlina, Warren county, with George W. Huntley as postmaster. M. N. Williams of Pee Dee has been appointed a railway mail clerk. Sarah I. Harper of Big Ridge has been granted a pension of \$8.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST

How with Low Temperatures Throughout an Extensive Region Chicago, Dec. 24.—The first real blizzard of the season has struck the north-west. In Chicago a gale and snow have brought genuine Christmas weather. The gale reached its height at noon yesterday, when the wind was blowing 25 miles an hour. The snowfall was not heavy during the day, but evening brought an increase in volume, and the streets today with a bill of contents headed "Return of the Prodigal Sun." Reports from St. Paul, Duluth, Winona and other points of Minnesota, show that the storm was at its height there yesterday morning. The wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour in many places and snow to a depth of six inches fell. At Redwood Falls traffic was stopped.

In northern Wisconsin and Michigan the storm began with heavy rains, turning to sleet and then to snow. At St. Joseph, Mich., snow is reported as saving the winter wheat from being killed by frost.

At points through Illinois, notably at Rock Island and Elgin, heavy rains, turning to sleet and then to snow, are reported and sleet did considerable damage.

LOOK OUT FOR KIDNAPPERS

Success in the Cudaby Affair Will Prove a Great Stimulus to Rogues

Louisville, December 24.—Chief of Police Jacob Haeger sounds a warning. "Look out for an epidemic of kidnaping," says he, speaking professionally of the kidnaping of young Cudaby in Omaha. "Parents will do well to keep a close watch on their children. Great crimes and great criminals are always imitated. The payment of the \$25,000 ransom will induce others to kidnap children of the rich. Kidnaping is worse than murder. To those guilty of such a crime murder would be but a side issue. If the States would only pass laws making kidnaping a capital crime the police would be better able to protect the people and their children. This kidnaping case will bring back all the rogues to the cities in a hurry. So much money gotten so easily will be a powerful incentive to others to try the game." Chief Haeger thinks the father of the stolen child should give the police a fair chance to recover his son.

MONEY TO TURN LOOSE

Enormous Amounts to Be Paid in Dividends During January

New York, Dec. 24.—It is estimated that over \$175,000,000 will be paid out in dividends during January by the great corporations of the United States together with the United States government and the financial institutions which exist under its charter. Over \$100,000,000 will be paid out in the city of New York, while Boston will disburse \$35,000,000, Philadelphia \$20,000,000, Chicago \$15,000,000 and St. Louis and other western cities \$5,000,000. This money will be sent out in the form of checks, drawn in payment of dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and payment of coupons. It is estimated that the dividends this year will exceed the disbursements of January 1899, by about \$10,000,000, and will be the largest on record.

KIDNAPPING IN KALAMAZOO

A Bungling Affair that Did Not Pay for the Trouble

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 24.—Hobart Clayberg, a 17-year-old boy, whose father, John B. Clayberg, is a prominent citizen of Helena, Mont., was kidnaped in this city last night by two men. The boy was blindfolded and compelled to walk to Mattawan, a distance of eleven miles. It became so stormy that the kidnapers released young Clayberg at Mattawan after relieving him of the small sum of money he had in his pockets. The boy telegraphed her for help, and was brought home during the night. The sheriff and a force of deputies have been working on the case since Clayberg's return.

Iron Furnace Done for Permanently

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 24.—The Tutwiler, Coal, Coke and Iron Company of Birmingham has purchased from Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati the old iron furnace at Chattanooga. The Tutwiler company will raze the buildings and will remove the machinery to their works near Birmingham. This property was sold by the Decatur Land Company about two months ago to Eugene Zimmerman, who anticipated at that time that he would have the furnace in blast in six months, but for some reason it was never done and the sale to the Tutwiler company knocks out all hope of the furnace every being put in operation again.

Train Wreck Near Mocksville

Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—A freight train which left here last night for Charlotte over the Mooresville road, was wrecked four miles this side of Mocksville, caused by the rails spreading. Seventeen cars left the track and piled up together. Many of them were loaded with coal. Fortunately the train men escaped injury. On account of the wreck the passenger train from Mooresville to Winston will be cancelled today. It is thought the track can be cleared so trains can pass tomorrow.

Coal Mining in West Virginia

Fairmont, W. Va., Dec. 24.—James E. Brown, of Uniontown, Pa., and Alfred Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., have bought 12,000 acres of coal land in the vicinity of Salem, paying \$82,000, and it is announced it will be developed at once. The coal lies 800 feet below the bottom of the streams and will be developed by shafts. The work is expected to begin April 1st.

Crazy on Cigarette Smoking

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—Michael Sammon, twenty-four years old, who became insane through cigarette smoking, this morning attempted to murder his uncle, with whom he lived, by shooting him. The young man is said to have smoked forty cigarettes every day for the last few years. He began to show signs of mental derangement six months ago, but it was not until recently that the homicidal mania developed.

Hotel Burned

Guttenburg, N. J., Dec. 24.—Meierdierck's Hotel, one of the largest structures in Guttenburg, was destroyed by fire shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. In the place at the time were Meierdierck, his wife and about fifteen guests. All of them were aroused in time to escape. The cause of the blaze is unknown. The loss, it is said, is fully covered by insurance.

Prodigal Sun Returns

London, Dec. 24.—The newsboys who sold the afternoon Sun, which was cancelled for a week by the Rev. Dr. Parker of the City Temple, on the lines of the Topinka Capital, appeared in the streets today with a bill of contents headed "Return of the Prodigal Sun."

Von Buelow Gets the Black Eagle

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Emperor William has visited the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, and personally conferred upon him the insignia of the order of the Black Eagle.

DEMANDS TOO STRONG

Effect Upon Chinese Will Prove Unfavorable

TRADE WILL BE INJURED

Progressive Chinese Will Be Forced by Increase of Anti-foreign Feeling to Ally Themselves with the Conservative Element—Minister Wu Hopes for a Liberal Interpretation—Indemnity Will Amount to a Large Sum

Washington, Dec. 24.—It is pointed out in diplomatic circles here that the terms formulated by the powers to China contain nothing in the nature of reforms in connection with the Chinese government. The prediction is made that as a result of the demands, a more intense anti-foreign feeling will be created, which will injure trade and perhaps cause another outburst such as that which occurred last summer. The suspension of provincial examinations falls especially hard upon the progressive Chinese, who favored the modernization of China, and it is feared that the acceptance and enforcement of this demand will cause them to ally themselves with the conservative element.

Speaking of the terms formulated, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, said: "The demands are hard, but China is disposed to meet the powers half way in bringing about an early settlement. There will be no delay in imperial action. There is a telegraph line between Peking and Singapore. Under the imperial court is established, so that the agreement, as soon as presented to Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang, will be telegraphed at once to the Emperor. I am sorry that the efforts of the United States to eliminate the word 'irrevocable' from the agreement were not crowned with success, but I hope the powers will not be inclined to interpret that word in its strictest sense. "China's willingness to comply with the wishes of the powers has repeatedly been shown since the appointment of peace negotiators. She has punished the eleven princes and other officials designated by the powers and will administer to them the severest punishment as required by the powers. China is also willing to pay a reasonable indemnity as demanded."

Two hundred million dollars is the maximum sum which the administration wants the powers to demand of China. It is determined effort will be made by the President and Secretary Hay to induce the powers to consent to the arbitration of the indemnity question by a court of five jurists to be selected from those members of the Hague tribunal nominated by countries whose interests were not affected by the Chinese trouble. These are Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania and Portugal. The only objection to this plan is the delay that would ensue, during which the powers, under the agreement, would occupy Peking and Pechili.

Contempt Proceedings Against Pingree

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 24.—On petition of members of the Ingham county bar, Judge West, of Ingham County Circuit Court, today ordered governor Pingree to appear in court next Saturday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The action is based on an interview which was published in the Detroit Tribune on December 7th, in which the governor bitterly attacked Judge West and Prosecutor Little of Ingham county. Attached to the petition for an order is an affidavit by the Tribune reporter who secured the interview, which affirms that it was given for publication and that the following day the governor informed him that the interview as printed was all right and commended its fairness.

Bryan to Answer Cleveland

Chicago, Dec. 24.—The Chronicle says: William Jennings Bryan will answer Ex-President Cleveland's criticism of the Democratic party at the annual banquet of the W. J. Bryan League of Chicago, on New Orleans in January. The affair will take place at the Sherman House. It will be Bryan's first public speech since his second defeat for the presidency. Mr. Bryan's subject will be "democracy."

A Boy Fights for His Mother

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Samuel Albertson was shot and killed by his 17-year-old son Albert, who in this city yesterday. The father was abusing his wife when the son interfered. The father, seizing a poker, attacked the son, who defended himself with a revolver. He fired one shot, which struck his father in the breast, and the elder Albertson died within an hour. The father was 52 years old.

His Grace in a Bad Way

Weimer, Dec. 24.—Some anxiety is felt regarding the health of the aged Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He is suffering from influenza. A bulletin issued by his physicians says his condition is satisfactory, that he slept well, in spite of repeated spasms of coughing, and that his temperature is 99.7. The Grand Duke was born in 1818.

Manchester Struck Oil

Cincinnati, Dec. 24.—The Duke of Manchester's debts in his native land have been paid. His three castles and his 27,000 acres of unproductive land are no longer encumbered. These facts are practically admitted by Eugene Zimmerman, father-in-law of the duke. In all \$130,000 was deposited in London last Friday to cover and liquidate the indebtedness.

THE TREATY'S FUTURE

Nobody Can Say What Course England Will Take

LONDON PRESS GUESSING

If They Represent Official Sentiment the Senate Amendments Will Be Rejected—Attitude of Nicaragua and Costa Rica Unknown, but It is Said that They Favored the Treaty in Its Original Form

Washington, Dec. 24.—The State Department has decided to send the amendments to the Hay-Panucofote treaty to the British government through two channels, one copy being transmitted to Lord Panucofote, the British ambassador, and the other through Ambassador Choate at London, who will present it to the foreign office. It is the understanding that the State Department will make no representations whatever as to the changes made in the treaty. The Senate amendments will be allowed to speak for themselves, and the action of the department in certifying them to the British government will be purely formal. As the papers leave New York by tomorrow's mail steamer they should reach London about New Year's day, so the negotiations will certainly lapse over into the next century at the very earliest.

It can be authoritatively stated that there has been no exchange whatever either in the shape of written notes, or oral communications, between the Department of State and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that has developed a threat on the part of those governments to refuse assent to the construction of a canal, in view of the action of the United States Senate upon the Hay-Panucofote treaty. All that is officially known of the attitude of the two governments mentioned is that their representatives here, Senores Corea and Clavo, thoroughly approve of the Hay-Panucofote treaty as the basis for the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that convention will affect their attitude, is unknown. The impression prevails that, not being called upon to come to a decision on this point until the British government shall have passed upon the Senate amendments, the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not anticipate that action by any declaration at this stage.

The British government has not up to this time given the slightest indication as to its attitude on the amended Hay-Panucofote treaty, and it is understood that the subject will not be taken up by the British cabinet until the draft of the amended instrument and the accompanying British amendment, which Washington are received. The general results have been briefly summarized in cables to the London authorities, but in a matter of this magnitude they would not act until they were in possession of all the data by mail. Under these circumstances it is evident that today's utterances of the London press to the effect that Great Britain will stand firmly on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while indicating the popular and to some extent the official trend of opinion, do not announce a policy which has assumed any definite sanction on the part of the British government thus far.

The Nicaraguan minister, Mr. Corea, was asked today as to the report that he had protested in behalf of Nicaragua against the amended form of the treaty. He said he did not care to discuss the matter in its present stage. But he pointed out the unlikelihood that Nicaragua or Costa Rica would protest while the matter was one of domestic policy. Later on, he assumed the attitude of a man of proposition to be submitted to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it would be for them to say whether it was acceptable or not, but in the meantime it was hardly likely that there would be any protest or other action on the part of this country and in Great Britain and not yet before Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

As illustrating this view, the minister remarked that a distinguished United States Senator good naturedly stated to him that two gentlemen were conferring as to the purchase of his house it would be quite natural for him to wait until they had determined what they would do before he would consider what his course should be. As the Nicaraguan government has not up to this time defined its attitude on the amended document, Corea followed it with only a few days ago, there has not yet been time for the papers to get before President Zelaya's cabinet. And even then as Mr. Corea has pointed out, it is doubtful whether Nicaragua will assume the position in advance of receiving overtures as to the canal. It appears to be the accepted view, however, in Central American diplomatic quarters that the Senate confined its consideration to the interests of the United States and other maritime powers, and failed to take into much account the interests of those countries most vitally concerned by having the waterway through their territory.

At Home for the Holidays

The many friends of Col. Jack Sellers will be pleased to learn that he has returned to the city to spend the holidays. During the past two months Colonel Sellers has been engaged with the corps of public improvements on the highways of the county, but his engagement terminating he is at liberty to meet and mingle with his friends in Raleigh again. He was seen amid the merry throng in the streets last night, and none was more happy than he.

A Bank to Go Out of Business

London, December 24.—The Cheque Bank announces that it is going into voluntary liquidation. The bank is solvent, and every creditor will be fully paid. It is stated, furthermore, that a considerable sum will be distributed among the shareholders, although some will inevitably lose. The directors say that the competition of other banks, and their system of competition with the

post office and numerous forgeries have made a continuance of profitable business impossible.

MINISTER CONGER EXPLAINS

He Files a Written Statement with His Signature to the Agreement

Washington, Dec. 24.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking announcing that he had signed the agreement reached by the foreign ministers, but had done so with a written explanatory statement setting forth the exact position of this government. The text of the statement is not called by Mr. Conger, but it is understood to be based upon the last instructions he received from the department which, while disapproving the inclusion in the agreement of some of the more severe language, accepted it as the best arrangement that could be made at this time. It is believed that the United States also, while sanctioning the provisions of the agreement relative to the maintenance of permanent lines of communication, legation guards and prohibition of the importation of arms into China, indicates clearly that Congressional resolutions prevent the executive from making any pledge to take part in the execution of these plans. Minister Conger said that the agreement would be delivered to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

The signature of the agreement by the ministers closes what is regarded here as the first, the most important, and the most difficult phase of the negotiations with China, for it is not doubted that the Chinese envoys will subscribe to the agreement without amendment. Its conclusion has been marked by one of the most curious mistakes in the history of international exchange, for by a cipher error the majority of the signatures found to it in management that they had contracted to do exactly what they did not intend, and moreover, the error was irrevocable.

To Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, the demands made by the powers are a seen disappointment and are not such in his opinion as should have animated the governments which have the ultimate best interests of the Chinese empire at heart. He regards them as harsh and severe but expresses the hope that they will be discussed by both sides in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, and that the powers eventually will ameliorate the objectionable features.

SENATOR HANNA THREATENS

Extra Session Will Be Called if Subsidy Bill Is Not Disposed Of

Washington, Dec. 24.—Senator Hanna is said to have served notice on some of the senators who are trying to prevent the passage of the subsidy bill that if the bill is not acted on at this session there will be an extra session of Congress in the spring. Senators generally are inclined to the belief that the President would be reluctant to have an extra session merely on account of that measure, but Mr. Hanna is represented as being desperately in earnest in his declaration that one will be called if his bill fails.

The situation in the Senate is not as favorable to legislation as it appeared to be at the opening of the session. The appropriation bills and the war revenue bill seem likely to consume more time than it was thought they would, and some Senators of long experience express the opinion that these bills and the reapportionment bill may be the only public measures completed. The shipping bill is spoken of as very likely to fail, while the Nicaragua Canal bill may have to go over until after the expiration of the time allowed Great Britain for the ratification of the Hay-Panucofote treaty, and the suggestion generally is made that the Government is likely to consume more time than it was thought they would, and some Senators of long experience express the opinion that these bills and the reapportionment bill may be the only public measures completed.

MORE TROUBLE IN SIGHT

Two Alleged Widows Lay Claim to the Ezegui Indemnity Money

Washington, Dec. 24.—Two women, each claiming to be the widow of Marcus Ezegui, have filed claims with the State Department for the indemnity of \$5,000, which the Moroccan government promised to pay for its failure to punish the persons responsible for the killing of Ezegui at Fez. One of the women resides in New York. She claims that she was married to Ezegui while he resided in this country, and has produced a marriage certificate to back up her contention. The other woman resides in Morocco. So far she has failed to substantiate her claim to a share in Ezegui's estate. The State Department will not undertake to determine who is the rightful widow until the amount of the indemnity has been received from the Sultan of Morocco. The department declines to give the name and address of the New York widow.

Limit of Liability Reached

Washington, Dec. 24.—The German government has, through its embassy here, raised the question of liability to German interests in Cuba prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the issue being raised by the filing of claims of German subjects in Cuba for such damages. While the government assumes liabilities for all claims of Americans in Cuba against Spain, in return for an assumption of liability by Spain for all claims of Spanish subjects in Cuba against the United States, it will not undertake to pay claims of foreign subjects growing out of the insurrection and subsequent war in the island, and Germany will be so informed.

Two Skaters Drowned

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Miss Ida McCune, eighteen years old, and Arthur Munson, twenty years of age, were drowned in the Susquehanna river Saturday night while skating. The ice gave way and the girl fell into the water. Munson threw her overcoat. She grasped one end, but while he was endeavoring to drag her to a place of safety she lost her hold on the coat and was swept under the ice. Munson went out on the ice to rescue her, but she had drifted beyond his reach. As he was returning to the shore the ice again broke, and this time Munson went under. Both bodies were recovered.

The Braemar Castle Afloat

London, December 24.—The transport Braemar Castle from Natal for London which was stranded on the Isle of Wight, was floated this afternoon.

DUTCH UP IN ARMS

Boer Invasion of Cape Colony Bearing Fruit

MANY HAVE JOINED DEWET

British Force in the Colony Too Small to Cope with a General Rebellion—Dutch Colonists Highly Elated Over the Success of the Boer Movement—Boer Forces Constantly Receiving Accessions to Their Ranks

London, Dec. 24.—The situation in Cape Colony resulting from the Boer invasion is becoming daily more serious. British sympathizers at Cape Town are convinced that only the most determined methods will counteract the growing Boer sentiment in the invaded territory, and it is a question whether a general Dutch uprising can now be prevented.

The British forces in Cape Colony are too small to cope with a general rebellion, and it is understood that General Kitchener will be given all the reinforcements he demands as soon as they can be sent to South Africa.

A preperatory order has been received at army headquarters in London, instructing the authorities to prepare all the available cavalry for service in South Africa. Steps were taken at once to comply with this order.

Dispatches from Cape Town contain the most serious reports concerning the Cape Colony situation. The Dutch in that part of English territory are said to be highly elated over the invasion of the Boers from the Orange Free State, and their almost unchecked progress southward.

The statement is now made openly that all the Dutch in the Victoria West district will join DeWet's burghers, and it is believed that within a few days the Boer forces will be increased by many hundreds, if not several thousands. The initiative course taken by the Victoria West Dutch will inspire the Dutch in other parts of the colony, it is feared. Already there are indications that the Boer reinforcements will hamper the lines of communication, which are practically unguarded because of the insufficient number of troops at the disposal of the British commanders. The destruction of these lines would be almost a certainty for the British, and before they could be restored the entire colony might be in active rebellion.

The dispatches from Cape Town state that it is now suspected that the Boer force which is reported to be traveling from Zoutpansdorp is not made up of DeWet's men, but is composed of Cape Dutchmen who are hastening to join the invaders.

Capt. Lemly on Board of Appraisement

Washington, Dec. 24.—Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has been appointed senior member of the board to examine and fix a price for the floating steel dry-dock at Havana, the property of the Spanish government, for which the United States will pay a fair amount. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the dock. Captain Lemly and the other members of the board will sail for Havana January 8.

Western Baseball League

Chicago, December 24.—The Western Baseball League, that will be in alliance with the American League, will be organized here Thursday. The league will be organized at first with five cities—Detroit, Toledo, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Louisville—but will eventually be made to include eight cities.

Alarming News from Dorkin

London, Dec. 24.—Lord William Beresford is suffering from peritonitis. This morning his condition is reported as slightly improved. In consequence of Lord Beresford's illness, the Christmas festivities at Deerpden, his seat at Dorkin, have been abandoned.

Seven Sailors Drowned

London, Dec. 24.—Dense fogs on the coast are greatly interfering with navigation and several wrecks have occurred. The British steamer Brunswick grounded in the Bristol Channel, heeled over and sank. Seven of her crew were drowned.

The Czar Stuck on Livadia

St. Petersburg, December 24.—A correspondent has been informed by one of the ministers of state that Emperor Nicholas and the ministers of finance, war and foreign affairs do not expect to leave Livadia, where the Czar is convalescing, before the middle of January.

New World's Record

Los Angeles, Cal., December 24.—Jelmy Nelson, of Boston, beat Hardie, of San Jose, in a five mile motor paced bicycle race on the Veidrome speed track. He made the distance in 8:01 2/5, beating the world's record.

MacDonald Held for Grand Jury

Washington, Dec. 24.—The coroner's jury today found that Samuel W. MacDonald was guilty of killing Auditor F. H. Morris, and held him for the action of the grand jury.

Smallpox Epidemic in Kentucky

Louisville, Dec. 24.—There are several hundred cases of smallpox in Greenup county, and the death rate has been about twenty per cent.

Seronade Ends Tragically

New York, Dec. 24.—Luis Lombardo serenaded Josie De Parlo, his sweetheart, last night. At the conclusion of the song Lombardo killed himself with a revolver.

Her Majesty Deeply Affected

Rome, December 24.—Ex-Queen Margherita arrived here this morning. Her reception by the people was most enthusiastic and affected her deeply.