

AMERICAN TROOPS IN REGULAR PATROL OF HAVANA STEETS.

Yankee Regiments Keep Christmas Day as Best They May Without Turkeys, Snow, Holly or Mistletoe.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—The United States troops began this evening a regular patrol of the city of Havana in order to guard against possible disorder. The day, however, passed in comparative quiet. The band issued on Friday by Captain-General Jimenez Castellanos, prohibiting crowds from assembling in the streets, has been generally observed.

Last night there was a disturbance, said to have been caused by liquor, in Montserrat place. A shot was fired about midnight from a roof at a group of people below, and many shots were returned at the figures vaguely seen on the roof. An unidentified man was killed and three were wounded in other affrays.

Christmas at Camp Quomados was as lively as the troops could make it with the slender materials. Turkeys, at \$7 apiece, were scarce, and everybody said that, with the heat at summer temperature and the bedrocks brilliant with flowers, the day did not seem much like Christmas.

All the company messes of the Forty-ninth Iowa, the First North Carolina, the Fourth Virginia, the Second Illinois and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiments, had extra "spreads" out of company funds, with gifts from well-to-do members. The army ration was supplemented with fruit, canned goods, sweet potatoes, and sometimes chicken. The Sixth Missouri Regiment, the last to arrive, had no chance to prepare an extra dinner, so the men dined on fresh beef, rice and beans.

PEACE CONGRESS IS A CERTAINTY.

St. Petersburg Officials Insist the Czar Will Not Be Discouraged.

GERMAN PAPERS SCEPTICAL.

Italy and Other Countries Burdened by the Military Will Support the Project.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.

published in some of the German dailies that the disarmament conference will be indefinitely postponed, officials here say that it will positively convene in this city, next March.

The Czar has not abandoned his project, and a definite programme will be submitted to the Governments before the end of the year.

All political questions will be excluded. In accordance with an understanding come to between Count Muraviev and the European Cabinets, the discussion will proceed on the basis of the existing state of things.

Italy is more than ever decided to support the initiative of the Czar. This is also true of all Southern European countries, where taxation on account of the military lies heavily on the people.

Though the Pope will not be invited to send a representative to the conference, the Czar's circular has been courteously addressed to the Vatican as well as to the different powers.

CELIC REACHES CALLAO.

United States Refrigerator Supply Ship Is on the Way to Dewey.

Lima, Peru, (via Galveston, Texas), Dec. 25.

The United States refrigerator supply ship *Celtic*, of Commodore Barker's squadron, which with the battle ships *Oregon* and *Iowa*, the collier *Scandia* and the distilling ship *Iris* left Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on October 12, arrived this morning at Callao, the port of Lima.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE POPE.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Rome, Dec. 25.—The Pope to-day received a deputation of ladies from New York who came presenting an illumined address to which was attached a great number of signatures and a purse containing fifty thousand francs. The Pope in accepting the gifts delivered a short discourse in which he expressed his heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the United States, whose welfare he said had always been his prayer.

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DON CARLOS WILL NOT ABDICATE.

The Pretender Determined to Fulfill His Role, and Seeks No Aid from the Pope.

London, Dec. 26.

The *Venice* correspondent of the Times says: "Don Carlos, who is in perfect health, desires me to deny absolutely the report that he contemplates abdicating. On the contrary, he says he is more resolved than ever to fulfill his role to the end. He authorizes me to assert that he has asked no audience of the Pope and has requested nothing else of His Holiness."

Rome, Dec. 25.

The Agenzia Italiana asserts that a German syndicate has promised Don Carlos a loan of 30,000,000 francs in three instalments—the first, when he has ten thousand men under arms; the second when he has captured Bilbao, capital of the Province of Biscaya, and the third two months after operations are commenced.

KAISER WILHELM GIVES HIS SOLDIERS PRESENTS.

Workmen on the San Souci Palace Also Come in for a Share of His Gifts.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

Emperor William and the members of the Imperial family followed their Christmas observances to-day. Last evening the Emperor, while taking his solitary walk in the neighborhood of the San Souci Palace, at Potsdam, entered freely into conversation with the soldiers and workmen, giving them Christmas presents.

BRITAIN'S FIRST CHINESE TROOPS.

Officers Leave for the Orient to Form the New Regiment.

TO SEE GENERAL SERVICE.

After Recruiting and Drilling at Wai-Hai-Wei, May Go to Mauritius.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

(Special Correspondence.)—Though the detailed arrangements in connection with the formation of a Chinese regiment for the British army have not been finally decided upon, the following are the conditions which will probably be approved by the authorities:

The regiment will be known as the First Chinese Regiment. It will be about 1,000 strong, and will be divided into eight or ten companies. The men will be collected from the Shanghai Province, within the ten-mile British limit.

The terms of enlistment will be left in the hands of Colonel Hamilton-Bower, Indian Staff Corps, commanding the regiment, who is now on his way to China, and it is understood that the rate of pay offered will be somewhat higher than that of ordinary Chinese troops.

The regiment will be for general service, and will be available wherever required, and not for Wei-Hai-Wei alone.

Mauritius has been mentioned as one of the first destinations of the regiment outside China.

The eventual full staff will number some twenty officers. The term of service will be among the matters settled by Colonel Bower on the spot.

A distinctive uniform, probably a modified form of that worn by Chinese troops, will be eventually adopted for both officers and men. For winter the officers will have a fur kit similar to that worn by Canadian troops.

These officers, with the exception of Captain Barnes, who has already gone via America, leave England for Hong Kong by the P. and O. steamer *St. Paul*, which sails to-day. At Hong Kong they will either meet Colonel Bower or receive their final instructions from him.

GRATE MISTAKE TO ADMIT CANAL TREATY.

Sharp Criticism of England's Attempt to Drive a Shrewd Bargain.

MORGAN SAYS, NO FAVORS.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Not in the Way of Going Ahead with the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

(Special Correspondence.)—The special cablegram to the Journal from London announcing that Lord Salisbury expects to drive a vastly profitable bargain with the United States over the suggested abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that he will compel it to buy Britain's consent, was read with much interest by politicians and statesmen here.

Officials of the State Department declined to discuss any phase of the matter, but others were not so non-committal. Many caustic criticisms of the action of the State Department in opening a discussion with England over the matter were privately given.

By men well posted in international matters the opinion was expressed that a grave tactical mistake had been made by the Administration in officially acknowledging to Great Britain that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty existed, in opposition to the opinions of Secretaries Blaine and Frelinghuysen, who held that Great Britain, by her own acts, had long since rendered the compact null and void.

Indignation at the attitude of the Administration in thus bending the knee to England is intensified because of the positive statements that it may complicate and impede the progress of Nicaragua Canal legislation.

Appropos of this, Senator Morgan, in charge of the Canal bill, and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-night:

"The bill now before the Senate does not in the slightest degree conflict with any provision in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but on the contrary, it is exactly in harmony with it and carries out its purpose. Instead of attempting to drive a sharp bargain with England, which would be tantamount to the Suez Canal in the East and commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, she would be glad to see the Nicaragua Canal constructed and controlled by an English speaking nation.

"It is a fine opportunity for Great Britain to do a gracious act—not because of any claims she has, because she has none, and could not have. She has never asserted that she had any claims in this direction; has never pretended to set up any against the United States. And the latter would not pay any attention to such demands if they were made.

"The situation discloses that Great Britain has been encouraged and invited by the United States to take this action, who for their own reasons have determined that no canal shall be built to compete with the railroads, which demand a monopoly of traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"No doubt England would like to get some sort of a concession in this direction; but the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a negotiated. Encouraged by certain individuals in the United States, she may try to secure various advantages.

"She would like, for instance, to have a reciprocity treaty. That is all right. Next she would like an entrance by sea to Alaska. She wants, also, free fish. That should not be opposed. It is an elementary right of the poorer classes and ought to be free. I would as soon tax quinine as fish.

"Great Britain is also desirous of the right of transit across the United States of goods in bond. This would be an enormous advantage to Canada, for at least five millions each year ships cannot get out of the St. Lawrence, and the transit of goods in bond across our country would be of great importance.

"England cannot possibly make any points on the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal, as all pending measures guarantee that all its power stands sponsor for absolute neutrality of the waterway. But she cannot compel any privileges from the United States by setting up claims."

GENERAL GRENFELL PATS AMERICA'S BACK.

The British Governor of Malta Urges Anglo-Saxon Friendship at a Banquet.

Cairo, Dec. 25.

A farewell banquet was tendered this evening to Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, the recently appointed Governor of Malta, who now retires from the supreme command of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in Egypt.

The presence of Mr. Thomas S. Harrison, United States Agent and Consul General, and Mr. Ethelbert Watts, United States Vice-Consul General, led to an Anglo-American demonstration. General Grenfell and James Rennell Rodd, Secretary of Legation at the British Agency, spoke warmly of Anglo-Saxon friendship.

Mr. Harrison, who was received with immense enthusiasm, made a stirring speech, sparkling with humor, in the course of which he reciprocated their friendly expressions.

MONTE CARLO WILL HAVE A NEW RIVAL.

Italian Syndicate of Bankers to Establish Gambling Halls at San Remo.

Rome, Dec. 25.

An Italian banking syndicate has purchased the site and obtained the rights to establish gambling saloons at San Remo similar to those at Monte Carlo.

GERMAN GOODS' GOOD TERMS IN COLONIES.

They Will Enter British Possessions, Bar Canada, Under "Most Favored Nation" Terms.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Berlin, Dec. 25.—From a reliable source comes the report that Germany will secure a "most favored nation" treaty with England and the English colonies, with the exception of Canada. German goods will enter the colonies on the same terms with English.

Hamburg, Dec. 25.—An elaborate article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in relation to the Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten, which regards the United States as the originator of the "most favored nation" theory in international commerce, calls attention to the fact that Prince Bismarck was in reality the first representative of the attitude recently assumed in America.

PATTI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY MUTE ABOUT HER BARON.

No Reference to Her Forthcoming Marriage to the Director of a Famous Masseur Establishment.

London, Dec. 25.

Mme. Patti relates that the first she can remember of her childhood was her night prayer, which she is still in the habit of repeating before retiring. She refuses the story that her father was a famous tenor, and that she did not have a good voice. She inherited her artistic talent from her mother. Of course the autobiography presages the usual "farewell," but she does not say just when she will bid adieu to the stage.

The Bishop of Menavia, Wales, has written an open letter stating that the Duke of Devonshire is still in the habit of repeating before retiring. She refuses the story that her father was a famous tenor, and that she did not have a good voice. She inherited her artistic talent from her mother. Of course the autobiography presages the usual "farewell," but she does not say just when she will bid adieu to the stage.

NOTHING DONE BY ANTI-ANARCHISTS.

Newspapers Say That the Secrecy About the Conference Shows It Was a Failure.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

The mysterious results of the anti-anarchist conference in Rome are the subject of much ridicule by the local papers.

The Berliner Tagblatt claims that it has authoritative information that the alleged secrecy of the proceedings hides the fact that the conference was really a dismal fiasco, and that no subject of this character can reach satisfactory solution by international legislation.

The *Berliner Anzeiger* says ironically that the result of the conference is principally the precautionary measure that nothing that is said shall see publicity, and it is ridiculous to believe that it is right that a matter which concerns the whole world shall be subjected to such close secrecy.

WIDE WORLD CLEANINGS.

Dusseldorf, Germany, is making ready to hold a World's Exposition in 1902.

Prin Metz von Dülzon, who made a successful debut as an opera singer at London last week in the part of Dr. Adolf Zeln, one of the most prominent pastors of the Lutheran Church in Germany.

An exceptionally clever Japanese workman of Tokio has created a figure in wood that is so like himself that when the two are placed side by side it is impossible to tell even at a short distance who is the living man.

A subject of much comment is the extreme mildness of the weather at Moscow and Kazan, Russia, where intense cold usually prevails at this season. The temperature has been so genial for some time that the trees and bushes in the parks are coming out in bud.

A Russian farmer sought to amuse his son across the frontier near Pilsken in order to help him evade military service by hiding him in a load of hay. The young man was so badly hidden by the hay fork of the cart that he died in a few hours.

The sale of Prince Bismarck's memoirs has been an unprecedented success in the history of German publishing. The firm of Kotta bought the work from the Bismarcks for one million marks. Ten days after the book was published it had been annotated to half a million marks. As the memoirs are being translated into almost every language, Kotta will have done a splendid stroke of business.



Miss Evelyn Hughes, London's Fairy Queen.

To-night is known as Boxing Night in London. It is a great night for the little folk and older folk as well, for at many of the large theatres in London the beautiful Christmas pantomime performances will begin.

At the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, a sprightly, precocious little character impersonator, dancer and vocalist, who is just entering her teens, will plea the cause of the good fairies. Miss Hughes, who only six years old, played the part of "The Derby Winner" at the Drury Lane, and has played numerous Lilliputian roles.

CZAR HOLDS THE WORLD'S DESTINIES.

Editor Stead's Graphic Pen Picture of Russia's Ruler.

EUROPE'S GREAT MONARCH

The Character of the Twentieth Century Will Largely Depend Upon Him.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

(Special Correspondence.)—William T. Stead, who is probably the Czar's closest friend among English commoners, has written the following graphic pen picture of the most autocratic monarch of Europe:

The character of the twentieth century will largely, perhaps altogether, depend upon the character of Nicholas II. For weal or for woe, he, more than any other mortal, holds in his hands the destinies of the world.

He could, with a word, have plunged Europe into war over Fashoda. He did not speak that word. On the contrary, his only word was Peace. For that, even we of the far-distant owe him thanks.

To strain her alliance with France almost to breaking point, first with her Peace Rescript and then with Muraviev's mission to persuade France to yield to the demands of England on the Nile, is a risk which even autocrats are seldom strong enough to run, especially when the only Power to be benefited is England—a Power which is always playing Russia nasty tricks.

Nevertheless, the Czar took that risk, and is prepared to face still further risks in the same direction if only he be adequately supported by friends of peace throughout the world.

A Russian General, who himself has long been known as one of the most absolutely straightforward and true in his nature, the other day that he never looked into the clear blue eyes of his Sovereign without feeling that in his presence even a liar must speak the truth.

Imagine the Duke of York with the brain of Lord Randolph Churchill, the heart of General Gordon and you will have a fairly accurate idea of the ruler of Russia. It is a strong combination, and Nicholas II. is a strong man.

He will become still stronger as the years roll on, for the continual exercise of absolute power over a great empire tends to give to the possessor strength even where it did not originally exist.

A great deal too much has been said about his alleged weakness of constitution and shortness of stature. He is not weak, but very robust, and he is about five feet seven inches in height. When he stands erect, he is not quite so tall as his average.

But when he is riding in the saddle or in his bier, when he is seated at his desk or in the drawing room, he seems to be quite as tall as most men. Estimates of stature are nearly always comparative, and if Alexander III. had not been so big, Nicholas II. would never have been considered to be small.

He is exceedingly alert, both in mind and body. He is full of complexions, with an open countenance. His features are regular and extremely mobile, changing in an instant from extreme seriousness to unstrained mirth. There is a merry twinkle in his eye which bespeaks the presence of the saving gifts of humor.

From his great eyes, which appear like his, you know him as, in one illustrious lady remarked to me, "his right noble, true and tender heart."

The great imperial machine stretching his iron coils over two continents came to him by inheritance, and also came to him by nature. From an extremely young age he was surrounded by millions of poor men who look to him with touching faith in an omnipotence which he can well fall to imitate every turn.

He cannot transform it. He cannot even materially change its character, its drift, its essential characteristics. Peter the Great tried and failed. The Czar, as much as any man, autocrat though he be, is in many respects as helpless as any other man, and he is not better off in the struggle against the iron wheels of circumstance.

He cannot escape from his task; every day he must shoulder responsibility for things which he detests and he is regarded as the author of evils which he deplores. But the condition of doing any good is to put up with the inevitable and unvarying struggle against the iron wheels of circumstance.

He cannot inaugurate a millennium. But he may at least strike one brave stroke for the cause of peace, which no one knows better is the cause of the people. His rescript summoning the conference has resounded through Christendom.

REIGN OF TERROR IN PEKING PALACE.

China's Empress Has Many Officials and Slaves, Friendly to Her Deposed Son, Beheaded After Secret Trial—City Thoroughly Sickened by Bloodshed.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 25.—Shanghai papers just received contain Peking dispatches which say the Chinese Empress Dowager is still unsatisfied with the amount of blood shed by her since the Emperor was deposed. They give details of executions of a private nature that have been going on at the rate of from two to six a week.

The majority of the victims of the Empress's bloodthirsty vengeance have been palace officials, slave girls and ladies in waiting who were looked upon with favor by her imperial master.

It is said that four palace officials and four ladies in waiting were executed immediately after the Emperor's dethronement, their active devotion to him having marked them for instant denunciation by the Empress by their fervent fellow menials. They met death at the hands of the executioners belonging to the Palace Department of Control and Punishment.

These later victims of the empress were executed after short mock trials, in the order of their denunciation. Meyer was not granted in a single instance, and private envy and malice have played a large part during the past two months' reign of terror.

One of the last executions, however, was an open one for the benefit of the public. The victim was a runaway slave, who was caught with a long knife secreted on him. He was instantly condemned by the empress and executed before a large crowd, to teach the other palace servants a lesson of loyalty.

Peking is thoroughly sickened of so much bloodshed and native classes generally are in constant terror. Reports from Che-Foo state that the Russians at Port Arthur are preparing to seize the three cruisers recently built in Germany for the Chinese Government. For several weeks these cruisers have been straggling about the river bar at Taku with only a few coolies on board. They are evidently white elephants on China's hands and all three could be captured by a few dozen disciplined seamen.

While Japan has been stamping out rebellion in Southern Formosa, raiders in Central Formosa have captured Oosung and other towns. They have compelled Chinese subjects to subscribe money for military funds and have sent 200,000 taels, three to Amoy for guns and supplies. Chinese traders are leaving Formosa.

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PLOT IN PEKING TO KILL THE EMPRESS.

London, Dec. 25.

A Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail has sent the following inside history of the recent political events in China resulting in the assumption of supreme power by the Dowager Empress. It shows the important part played by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, in the exact state of affairs in the Flower Kingdom, which American are invading with their commerce.

"At a dinner party last night Sir Claude MacDonald explained to us the present situation; therefore what I am writing is not confidential.

"The Emperor, according to Sir Claude, is a quiet, sympathetic man in his health. Kwang-yu-wei was an enthusiastic dreamer who believed that the streets of China could be reformed by edicts. When, however, it came to the question of adopting Western ideas to the extent of cutting off the heads of the nobles, he was rebuffed by the Empress, stepped in and decided that the Emperor was too ill to manage State affairs. The Reform Party then decided to do away with the Emperor, but she seized the ring-leaders and cut their heads off.

"Kwang fed to an English gumbot, and claimed British protection, and is now making out that the men were executed because they desired reforms, ignoring all mention of their rebellious designs.

"The Chinese then got it into their heads that the reformers were assisting the rebellious reformers, and as the latter were being led to execution through the streets of Peking the populace shouted, 'Down with the reformers who want to cut off our piglets, and the foreign devils who are supporting them.' Hence arose the assaults on Europeans.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen, anxious to conciliate Europeans, asked Sir Claude MacDonald how they could stop the absurd rumors that had got abroad to the effect that the Emperor had been poisoned. Sir Claude advised them to avail themselves of the location doctors; they asked for the English one, but he being absent, Sir Claude recommended the French doctor, who saw the Emperor and reported on his condition. He found the Emperor suffering from acute Bright's disease, and quite unable to do any work at all.

"The Empress, who is a clever woman, and by no means bigotedly opposed to reforms, simply stepped in and managed the affairs of state which the Emperor was unable to do.

"The reformers are crying out against the Empress on the ground that her private life is not all that it should be, but European sovereigns have not always been paragons of virtue in that respect.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen is desirous of keeping peace at any price, and the Empress is guiding affairs with every wish to introduce reforms gradually, so as not to hurt the old-time prejudices of the people."



Paris School for Motor Cabmen.

As Paris has scores of motor cabs on its streets, and will have, perhaps, a thousand before next Summer, the Electric Motor Cabs Company has secured a plot of ground in the outskirts, where cabsmen are trained.

It is laid out with every possible form of paving, asphalt, stone, etc., and the cabsmen are drilled here, and these the cabsmen must learn to dodge. After four lessons the beginner is ready for a run around Paris, and after ten lessons he is graduated.

KAISER CHANGES THE BERLIN TOPOGRAPHY.

With Fine Autocracy He Intends to Fill Up a River and Make an Avenue.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Berlin, Dec. 25.—Emperor William intends to have the branch of the river between the Castle Bridge and the Gertrauden Bridge filled up and to use it for a magnificent avenue, which shall bear his own name.

The cost of this embellishment of the imperial capital will be about \$12,000,000.

LEPROSY SPREADING IN RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

Five Thousand Cases Reported and the Scourge Spreading Despite Precautions Taken.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.

Advises from the provinces of Livonia and Courland report that leprosy is spreading to a marked extent. The military authorities in those districts have been compelled to reject for the army many young men found to be infected with the disease.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the scourge, the number of its victims amount to the present time to more than five thousand.

AUSTRIA'S MOURNING HAS HURT BUSINESS.

Emperor Has Accordingly Ordered That Pleasure Seeking Be Resisted After January 17.

Vienna, Dec. 25.

The court mourning having had a very depressing effect on the business of the city, and in view of the many interests involved, the Emperor Franz Josef has ordered that, after January 17, when the period of deepest mourning for the late Emperor will be over, all the usual public carnival amusements shall be suspended.

This way the Emperor hopes to put an end to the present stagnation which begets all branches of trade.

QUEEN'S FALL ON A SLIPPERY FLOOR.

The Dowager of Holland Ssprains Her Ankle While Holding a Reception at Castle Loo.

Amsterdam, Dec. 25.

The Dowager Queen Emma had an awkward fall on the slippery parquet floor at Loo Castle while holding a reception last week, and she sprained her ankle very severely.

By a strange coincidence, the Prince of Berneburg, Queen Emma's brother-in-law, who was staying at the Loo, also sprained his ankle about the same time when out shooting.

EMPEROR REWARDS A LONDON POLICEMAN.

Gold Watch Given to the Constable Who Saved Count Valley from an Assassin.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

Kaiser Wilhelm has sent a gold watch of magnificent workmanship, with his portrait in enamel on the inside, to the constable of the palace, W. R., in reward for his gallant deed, for which he was promoted by the Imperial crown, for preserving the life of Count Valley, late German ambassador to London.

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