

SPANIARDS ARE SORE

Pose Before the Public in the Role of Suffering Martyrs.

RIOB AND OJEDA CONFINED TO BEDS

Bitter Comments Concerning President McKinley's Reference to Maine.

CLAIM IT HURTS SPAIN'S REPUTATION

Trouble Propheesied for United States in the Philippine Islands.

DONS FORESEE ALL KINDS OF WOE

Future Relations of the Two Nations Must Develop Themselves, as Spain is Not Ready to Give the Glad Hand.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Senator Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, and Senor Ojeda, secretary of that commission, are still confined to their beds by the illness of Senor Ojeda delays the engrossing of the treaty and it is doubtful whether it will be signed before Monday. The Americans held their usual session this morning. The Spaniards continue making bitter comments concerning President McKinley's reference to the Maine.

When a correspondent of the Associated Press approached Senor Garcia of the Spanish commission for further details of the treaty he said: "The fact that you represent all the American and English papers is really reasonable. Yet the Cuban debt nothing. But, what you show me as having been cabled, is substantially correct. The exact number of articles is still undetermined. It depends upon how Secretaries Ojeda and Moore divide the treaty. It may be twelve or twenty articles. The Americans are to pay the indemnity within three months of the ratifications. We shall appoint consuls in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands without delay. The Cuban consuls will be accredited to the powers.

"I asked why the Spaniards refused to grant the United States a coal-station in the Caroline Islands, Senor Garcia said: "The Americans could hardly expect that we should be required to do this. The provisions of the protocol, after the lessons we have had from them on this point. When we wished to discuss the Cuban debt they absolutely refused to consider it, and then they ask us for whatever they want. Quelque toupet (What a cheek!) that the Cuban debt remains an important question for settlement."

Contribution to History. "In regard to the Spaniards' final protest on the subject of the Maine, Senor Garcia remarked: "That protest now becomes history, as it is embodied in the protocol. We do not wish to remain under an imputation which would perpetuate animosity and hatred against us, and which would be a source of constant irritation in Spain. It is neither loyal nor just that this thing should hang over the reputation of Spain. We cannot submit to it. It must be cleared up, in justice to ourselves. There are many other causes to bring hatred between two nations without the addition of such a one as this. As to the future relations of the two countries, that is one of the things history alone can determine. Many nations which have been deadly enemies are speedily reconciled."

Senor Garcia was then questioned as to the future of the Philippine islands and he said: "The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialistic and bureaucratic system, and you must increase your army and navy. There are no powers there will be constant friction between yourselves and European powers."

Terms of Treaty a Secret. The Americans preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty. This is partly through the influence of three senators in the body, who represent that it would be dangerous to disclose the details of the terms before the treaty is presented to that body. The protocol of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conference.

Spain's Attitude. The Spaniards made a contribution yesterday on the assembling of the commissions. Senor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously worded protest, in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations of which they were the victims. The protest was for the purpose of record, and consisted of an argument in support of every concession demanded by the Spaniards, and which the Americans refused, some of them preemptorily and without an opportunity for discussion.

The protest concluded: "But these concessions which we were obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our name by President McKinley in his message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation hurled against us in connection with the Maine, and we intend to again submit the question to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

Contents of Treaty. In spite of secrecy observed by the Americans it is learned that the treaty in substance consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cessation and evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and the political, administrative and financial departments thereof; the requirement by the United States of public property and the relinquishment of archives.

The articles of secondary importance determine the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territories, and unfinished law suits and contracts; guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise as imposed upon American shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years, and leaving the status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies to be settled later.

An important provision is the guaranty of religious freedom in the ceded territories, in the same terms as the Florida treaty, the Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guaranty of the United States determination to favor the property of the Catholic church, leaving it subject to the general law on the same footing as private property.

Senator Gray, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or "imperialism," will vote in the senate to ratify the treaty, considering that his signing that document binds him to support it.

Hungarian Official Goes Out. BUDAPEST, Dec. 9.—Dr. Desilvagy, president of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, who formally resigned on December 7, but who was requested to withdraw his resignation, has now definitely resigned office.

NOT THE PLACE FOR A VISIT

Kaiser Does Not Care to Have the Crown Prince Come to This Country.

Refusal to Desert the Woman with Whom He Sinned Places Him Under the Shadow of the Gallows.

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Quick Action Thought Necessary to Save Oriental Commerce.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, has returned here after visiting Peking and the principal Chinese ports. He says the situation in China is of the most critical nature and that Manchuria is no longer Chinese, but Russian territory. He asserts that New Chung, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is also practically Russian and is liable to be closed any day.

The only permanent safeguard to the paramount American and British interests, Mr. Barrett says, is immediate and united action by the interested governments to defend the territory of the Chinese empire, to enforce respect for the government, to extend further concessions of ports and provinces and to insist upon the "open door" policy in all ports of China, including the spheres of influence claimed by Russia, Germany and France.

Distinguished Company Bids Them Good-bye as They Start for India. LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the Hotel Cecil this evening a farewell banquet was tendered to Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon by the duke and duchess of Devonshire, Lady Randolph Churchill, the earl and countess of Warwick, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury; Henry White, United States charge d'affaires, and Mrs. White; Baron Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith and other personal and political friends.

Exploration of British Ambassador's Speech is Offered. PARIS, Dec. 9.—An explanation, evidently emanating from the British embassy, has been published declaring that the speech made at the conclusion of the banquet by Sir Edmund J. Hunsan, has been misinterpreted and repudiating any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of France or criticize its policy.

SPANIARDS DIE ON THE VOYAGE. Sixty Repatriated Soldiers Are Unable to Undergo Trip. BARCELONA, Dec. 9.—The Spanish steamer Buena Vista, Captain Grace, from Manila, arrived here today and is now lying alongside the San Jose pier. General Humphrey and staff went aboard shortly after the steamer reached port. The Spanish transport Forgas sailed for Santar, Spain, last night, with 1,487 repatriated Spanish troops on board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The river Neva overflows its banks. The river Neva suddenly rose nine feet last night, inundating the lower quarters of the city, and here commotion is now excited on the banks. The inhabitants were panicked by the news, and there was great loss of property. Loss of life has also been reported. The flood is now subsiding.

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RUSSIAN HAS HIS WAY. PEKIN, Dec. 9.—The new Russian minister, M. DeGiers, presented his credentials to the emperor today. The dowager empress was not present. M. DeGiers, on his arrival here, received by his credentials to the dowager empress. The emperor appeared to be weak and sickly.

OUTRAGE AT SPANISH CLUB. Extremists of Cuba Seem Desirous to Assume Responsibility for Castillo's Action. SANTIAGO, Dec. 9.—The extremists of the Cuban republican party seem anxious to assume the responsibility for the outrage at the Spanish club Wednesday evening when Juan Castillo, a former Cuban officer, accompanied by two negro subordinates, rode into the club room and with their machetes smashed several lamps and did other damage. El Porvenir, the organ of this faction, claims that the act of Castillo "represents the feeling of a long-outraged but now sovereign people."

VICE PRESIDENT BARBERA OF THE SAN CARLOS CLUB has asserted that Castillo had not been promptly released from custody 10,000 Cubans would have known the reason why. But such expressions must not be taken as representing the views of the best Cuban element, which is really very strongly in favor of annexation.

CHICAGO'S WAR ON BOODLERS. All Citizens Up in Arms Against Granting Fifty-Year Franchise Under Allen Law. CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Democrats, republicans and citizens, irrespective of party, assembled in mass meeting in various wards of the city tonight and declared themselves unalterably opposed to any treaty railway legislation under the Allen law.

The war machinery of the democratic party took up the cause, just as the executive committee of the republican party had a few days previous. Chicago has never witnessed such a spectacle before and it is doubtful if any other city has.

Mayor Harrison called for volunteers today to help win the fight against the fifty-year franchise ordinance on the proposition: "No franchise extension ordinance of any kind until the Allen law is repealed."

Mayor Harrison today put the burden on some hot-headed citizens who talked "ropes," by telling them that in the first place there would be no necessity for any overt acts, because the "gang" could not muster enough votes to pass the ordinance.

STANDS TRUE TO THE LAST

Royal Artilleryman Sticks to His Partner in an Infringe.

Refusal to Desert the Woman with Whom He Sinned Places Him Under the Shadow of the Gallows.

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Quick Action Thought Necessary to Save Oriental Commerce.

ATLANTA'S PEACE JUBILEE Georgia's Capital Making Preparations to Outstrip All Other Cities in Welcoming Peace. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—With the peace jubilee still five days off the executive committee is assured of the presence in Atlanta on the 14th and 15th of all their invited guests. Attorney General Briggs is the last to send his acceptance, and he notified the committee that he will come with a party of New Jerseyans, including Adjutant General William Stryker, Hon. William F. Hancock, state comptroller, and Colonel Oliphant, aide to General Stryker.

The parade of Thursday will be the spectacular feature of the celebration, a large number of organizations from all parts of the south having announced their intention to be present. General Joseph Wheeler has expressed his willingness to ride at the head of his cavalry. The staff of Grand Marshal West includes James Swan and Hon. Edward A. Sumner of New York, Colonel Henry L. Turner, who commanded the First Illinois regiment at the battle of San Juan; Alexander H. Revell, Hon. C. H. Gordon, postmaster; John J. Badenoch, former chief of police, all of Chicago, and Bluet Lee, son of General Stephen D. Lee.

The women of Atlanta are taking an active part in the affair, and many receptions have been arranged for the women of the presidential party, and other prominent women who will be present. The Army and Navy League has sent out a large number of invitations. Among the acceptances received is one from Miss Helen Gould. The floral parade set on for the afternoon of the 14th has assumed large proportions. Apartments for the president and members of his party have been reserved at the Kimball.

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TEXAS IS BLIZZARD SWEEPED

Storm is Fiercest in Years and Principal Damage Done is to Tracks and Wires.

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DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 9.—Texas was blizzard-swept last night and today. All kinds of weather—rain, hail, sleet, snow and a driving wind—have prevailed. The snowfall in western Texas and throughout the district is very heavy and traffic has been delayed or stopped. Fourteen inches are reported from some places in the Panhandle, while in northern, eastern and central Texas the fall is about four inches. All unchopped cotton will suffer greatly, but the snow almost assures a fine wheat crop, of which there is a largely increased acreage.

Tonight it is clear and cold, the temperature having fallen several degrees since morning. It is the earliest blizzard in Texas for a number of years.

No losses of live stock have yet been reported and it is not believed the damage to this industry will amount to much, as range cattle are reported in good condition and sheep are reported to be well.

Reports from the Indian Territory say the storm in that section was very severe.

STORM SWEEPS THE COAST. Extends from Northern Border to Texas and Shipping Suffer. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The storm which raged all over the Pacific coast last night and today was one of the most severe ever recorded by the weather bureau. It extended from the northern border down to Texas and from the Pacific as far east as Nebraska. In this city the wind attained a velocity of forty-five miles an hour, but at Point Reyes, right in the teeth of the gale, the wind swept along at ninety miles an hour. Considering the great velocity of the wind the damage done to shipping was very slight and \$10,000 will pay for everything, including the charges of low boat men for extricating vessels from dangerous positions.

DENVER STILL SHIVERING. Thermometer Shows a Low Point of 19 Below Zero—Clear Weather Prevails. DENVER, Dec. 9.—With a temperature of 19 degrees below zero Denver was the coldest point in the west this morning, with the single exception of Valentine, Neb., which registered a record of 20 below. Cheyenne, Wyo., it was one degree warmer than in Denver. The weather is fair, but the indications are that it will not be much warmer for a day or two.

FIVE POWDER MILLS WRECKED. Car Loaded with Explosives Upsets and Friction of Wheels Adds the Spark. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—Three men were killed and eight injured, three probably fatally, by the explosion of a powder mill and four grinding mills in the press yard of the Dupont powder works, a few minutes after 10 o'clock today.

THE DEAD ARE: ROBERT J. McHENRY, 45 years of age, married; a widow and four children; JOHN WRIGHT, 50 years of age, married; JOHN MOORE, 40 years of age, married, leaves widow and five children. The seriously injured are: Thomas McCann, John Mulhern, Samuel Stewart, Thomas Knox, James McLaughlin, Michael Maloney.

Of the injured men Stewart, McCann and Mulhern are in the most serious condition. Immediately after the explosion every Wilmington physician in the city was notified and was summoned to the scene of the explosion, to render aid to the wounded.

The explosion occurred in the press room of the Hagley, or lower yard works. A car load of powder that was being returned to the mill and was turned back toward the car wheels, running into the loose powder, caused a friction that set the powder afire. The explosion quickly followed, and all the powder that was in the press room going off in five successive detonations. The shock of the explosion shattered windows and damaged property in all directions.

FOLLOWERS OF BOOTH MEET. Receipts for Work Carried on by Volunteers of America During Year Are \$15,326.54. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The second annual meeting of the Grand Field council of the Volunteers of America, which has been in session here for the last three days, finished its labors today. There were twenty-two members of the executive council from different regimental councils present.

The rules of the organization have been changed so that hereafter each council will have a right to send a lay delegate to this council, which will give members of the organization a voice in the affairs of the Grand Field council.

The uniform of the women members has been ordered changed from the cadet blue now worn to the cadet gray color. In warm weather a hat will be worn with a gray skirt. To further distinguish the women from that of the Salvation army it was decided to have a smaller bonnet and the top of it will be rolled backward. From today Ballington Booth will be designated as "General Booth." It was decided that this title was more in keeping with the military organization of the volunteers than that of commander.

The report of the treasurer shows a cash balance of \$16,439. The receipts for general work were \$15,326.54. The receipts for social or prison work were \$7,715.34, all of which was expended.

MAY STRIKE ON GRAND TRUNK. Grievances of Order of Railway Telegraphers Taken Up by the Railway Organizations. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—W. V. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, left Atlanta tonight for Montreal, where he goes in an effort to settle the present dispute between the managers of the Grand Trunk system and their operators. The trouble has not yet resulted in a strike, but indications are present point to a break in the relations between the company and their men.

PRINTERS GIVE GLAD HAND

Warm Welcome for President Donnelly of International Typographical Union.

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Over 200 banqueters sat about the tables spread in the hall of the Central Labor Union last evening to welcome Samuel B. Donnelly, International Typographical Union, to the Omaha convention. The members of the printing and allied trades and their wives and sweethearts, with a few distinguished visitors from other walks of life. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion and the guests were principally members of the printing and allied trades and their wives and sweethearts, with a few distinguished visitors from other walks of life.

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At his right sat the guest of the evening, Samuel B. Donnelly, president of the International Typographical Union, to the Omaha convention.

The reception committee follows: J. K. Fisher, George Eddy, Robert Allen, J. R. Lewis, William C. Boyer, Patrick Boyle, Algie Wilson, Dan Carpenter, Samuel Bartram, E. P. Miller, Richard Howlings, Edward Shipley, Harry Rowley, Charles Bonville, F. M. Colvin, Charles Hoppo, Frank P. Hart, J. L. Langevin, William Zimmerman, J. C. Smith, M. G. Edwards, A. F. Clark, Frank Stillwell, Fred M. Youngs, Frank Devor, Mat Reury, M. B. Buckley, Herbert Foster, Henrievant, A. Schinker, George Riggs and Arthur Pickering.

When President Smiley had rapped for order he introduced T. F. Sturges, who replied briefly to the toast, "Our Guest." In part he said: "We are proud of our union. We have level-headed, conservative men at the head of it. During the last week there has been a quietude in our ranks and we are satisfied with our position as employers and employees. Through the interests of the two are diametrically opposed, we have always been able to get along well, and because the union has been represented by conservative men the cause has always treated us with consideration. Past differences are now forgotten and there is not a ripple to disturb the smooth sailing before us."

W. C. Boyer of the local union was called upon to tell of the western printer. He declared that in his early days, the "old Missouri river pirate," the rough and ready printer, better than any other class on earth. "The western printer learns by a harder lesson than his eastern brother. He has no type foundry around the corner, where he finds the type the business office wants. He must make his own type. He must make his own ink. He must make his own paper. He must make his own everything. He succeeds in everything he undertakes, and everything he is a hustler. We have the national printers' union in the west and have furnished them supplies and expect to supply the rest."

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Every one in the hall rose and applauded when Samuel B. Donnelly was introduced to respond to the toast, "The International Typographical Union." After acknowledging the warm greeting he said: "When I came here tonight a friend of mine said: 'Talk about New York you like; you're up against the real thing now.' I guess I am. I am very glad to be here, too. An eastern man associated with trades unions would me some time ago that I would find the men in the west very weak, that they were made up of the most radical men, who were long hair and talked free silver. (Laughter.) But I find in the west unions that for strength cannot be excelled and it is from the western cities that year after year we get the most of our men. There are no non-union printers here. (Applause.)

"This city could give the staid old town of Boston many pointers on trades unions. For years the typographical union in Boston has tried to get in the women, but without success. I am glad to see the women here tonight. It shows that you have succeeded where others have failed. This is important. You should have the women in your union. The men are the wage earners, but it's usually the women who disburse the money. No matter how high the scale of wages may be the happiness of the home depends on the disbursements.

"The printer of today has all of the good qualities of the old Missouri river printer and not quite so many of his vices. The typographical union in Omaha is today the strongest labor union in the country. At the coming election of the American Federation of Labor we will cast no less than one-eighth of the entire vote. In more than 300 towns we today maintain our scale of wages. This is not because of the money at our backs, but because of the grit and determination of the men in the union. We have been generally successful in our campaign for a shorter work day and there is only one city where there is a strike now. In Pittsburgh there are thirty printers out. The object of the executive council is, before organizing any new unions, to strengthen those in the principal cities and towns that may now be weak. We can do no good by building strong unions in the largest and best cities. We believe every situation in the composing room comes within the scope of the union and for that reason would admit the machinists to the union. We favor the maintenance of the referendum system of voting. We believe in the discussion of economic questions in trade union meetings.

"It is through the slow process of thorough education and complete organization that we will gain our final victory. In Boston a few days ago they were discussing a scale that would be tolerated in Omaha ten minutes. It allowed the business manager and foreman to combine and give thirty-six hours' work to one man and forty-two to another, thus hoping to break down the scale of wages and keep down any agitation. The International Typographical union will be a leader in considerably discussing the great economic questions of the day. It will go on with trade unionism. It will follow no false gods. By the aid of good men, men who stand well in the community, it will carry on its work till the wages earners control the wealth of the land and have something to say about its government." (Great applause.)

Herbert Foster, representing the press feeders, whistled a couple of selections in an enjoyable manner.

Labpr Union Heard From. President Bell of the Central Labor Union

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Probably Warmer; Variable Winds. Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 6 a. m. -2 1 p. m. 10 9 a. m. -3 2 p. m. 10 10 a. m. -4 3 p. m. 10 11 a. m. -5 4 p. m. 10 12 a. m. -6 5 p. m. 10 1 p. m. -7 6 p. m. 9 2 p. m. -8 7 p. m. 8 3 p. m. -9 8 p. m. 7 4 p. m. -10 9 p. m. 6

epoke of the great assistance the printers had given to the business of organized labor employed in building the Transmississippi Exposition and paid a high compliment to Fred M. Youngs of the Pressmen's union, who was the above-named representative on the exposition directory. "The head of the Department of Buildings and Grounds recently said that this exposition was the cheapest and best constructed ever known. Although he didn't mean it that way, he thereby paid the highest compliment ever extended to trades unionism."

Victor Rosewater, managing editor of The Bee, was the last speaker. He said he was glad to assist in warmly welcoming Donnelly to Omaha, even though he is a towns in the state had thermometers registering twenty degrees below zero. He corrected Mr. Sturges' statement that the interests of employer and employee were diametrically opposed to each other and cited that gentleman's election to the registration as one proof that such is not the case in Omaha.

Release of the Captives, it is Believed, Will Be a Comparatively Easy Task—Officers and Soldiers on Parole. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advice have also been received from General Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, that the above-named representative on the improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among these factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States government is already giving considerable attention to the best means to hasten to redeem the pledge it will be placed under by the treaty of Paris to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine natives. There are about 500 clerical prisoners and the government is confident their captors will deliver them up on proper representation from General Otis and Admiral Dewey, made, possibly, through Consul Waldman. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached only most effectively by Admiral Dewey's war ships.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from San Francisco. Private Fred Banell of the Twentieth Kansas died of typhoid fever on board the transport Indiana and was buried at sea. The Army and Navy club has been organized here with Colonel Smith of California as president.

The French transport Cachmir has arrived here for the purpose of repatriating Spaniards.

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