

SPAIN HAS ACCEPTED

ALL DEMANDS MADE BY AMERICANS GRANTED.

The Members Met in Joint Session in Paris and Spain Immediately Yielded All—Brought a Written Acceptance With Them—To Avoid War's Horrors.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Spanish and American peace commissioners met in separate session early this morning, not adjourning until noon. It was generally accepted that the Spaniards would reply to the American demands at the joint session in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock the commissioners met in joint conference. Without the delay that was expected, the Spanish commissioners immediately accepted the American terms.

When the members of the two commissions were seated, Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, gave the Spanish reply to Mr. Ferguson, the Spanish interpreter attached to the United States peace commission. The reply of the Spaniards was so short that less than ten minutes were required to render it into English for the Americans.

The secretaries were then ordered to prepare the treaty articles embodying the cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the payment by the United States of \$40,000,000 for submission to the meeting which will be held on Wednesday next.

In accepting the peace conditions the Spaniards said they had been authorized by their government to say that the American propositions were inadmissible on legal principles, but that all diplomatic resources on the Spanish part are exhausted, leaving to Spain only the acceptance or rejection of American proposals. Therefore, Spain, inspired by reasons of patriotism and humanity, and to avoid the horrors of war, resigns herself to the power of the victor. She accepts the offered conditions in order to conclude a treaty of peace.

The American demands include the acquisition of the whole of the Philippine group, including the Sulu islands, for \$20,000,000 and it is also understood the United States will purchase the Caroline group. There had been an attempt to create the impression that the Sulu islands were not considered a part of the Philippines, but this was ignored by the American commissioners.

The Cuban debt was not settled. The commissioners are to meet again Wednesday.

IT PAINS THE CONTINENT.

Except England, All Europe Resents America's Taking the Philippines.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but especially here in Paris is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society.

It is known that a high French official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to all of Europe. Americans, as is well known lack diplomatic manners and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, William T. Stead, who has just returned from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has been the highest politician in each country, and, in some cases, their ruler, said today: "The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the Old World. They are practically unanimous on the matter. Outside of England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican.

DYNAMITE IN HAVANA.

Forty People Reported Killed or Injured Near the Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—A box of dynamite exploded this morning near the Reina battery, killing or injuring forty persons.

The explosion occurred on the Avenida Infanta, between the Santa Clara and Reina batteries. Many boxes of powder were stored in a private house, which also contained five rooms full of cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes of powder (not a box of dynamite as at first supposed) or of one of the boxes of cartridges caused the explosion, which killed or more or less seriously injured thirty-eight persons.

Ignorance hurts less than the knowledge of the things we don't know.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The arguments of the anti-expansionists propagandists in Boston have been cabled broadcast in Europe and English welcome texts for the Free Press, to enlarge on its favorite subject, namely, the rights of the people.

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IT IS PRACTICALLY THE END.

The Signing of the Treaty Only a Formality Now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Unofficially it is believed that the Spanish commissioners had accepted the American peace terms, with a public statement that they yielded under the coercion of a stronger power, were readily accepted as true by high government officials. But up to 2 o'clock p. m. nothing official had been received later than the advice from Judge Day yesterday, foreshadowing the events that occurred to-day. A feeling of relief was apparent in every department of the government because the hopes of peace no longer hang upon the understanding of the Spanish diplomacy.

The signing of the treaty is now only a matter of form. The President can proceed to treat the Spanish-American war as a closed incident in his forthcoming message to Congress, and it seems probable the treaty will be signed before Congress meets, although it may not be reported to the Senate from the committee on foreign relations till January. Its usual course after being submitted to the Senate by the President would be prompt reference without debate to the committee on foreign relations where it is likely to be considered at length and finally reported. The committee will be divided in its report and thus the issue of "expansion" or "no expansion" will be joined in Congress for the first time. The discussion in the Senate will of course be in executive session and the great debate which might otherwise serve to enlighten their countrymen on the government's new policy will be as carefully guarded by the senators as executive secrets usually are.

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PLAN AN ENDLESS CHAIN.

Anti-Expansionists Start a Mammoth Protest Over the Country.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Boston Anti-Expansionist League has begun the preparation of a signed protest against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands, to be presented to the President and the Congress of the United States. The document will also protest against the extension of American sovereignty over any other foreign territory without the consent of the people thereof.

The "anti" say they expect to secure 10,000,000 names to this protest. A sort of endless chain arrangement is the method of the work, and all varieties of political opinion are represented by the men selected to do the work. Before the Christmas holidays it is expected by the league the required number of names may be secured.

The plan calls for four links to the chain. One thousand men forming link No. 1 will each secure ten men to whom he will give ten cards, distribute and have filled in with names. In this way the four links are composed, and the total result is expected to be over 10,000,000 names.

PRairie Fires Flay Havoc.

FERRY, Okla., Nov. 29.—Prairie fires have played havoc in Oklahoma and Indian territory for the last few days. One farmer lost 1,000 acres of fine hay in the field, several hundred bales of cotton and 100 head of cattle and hogs. He estimates his loss at \$20,000.

Millions of tons of hay in bale and in bulk have been burned in other sections, and no less than 100 residences have been destroyed. Several lives have been lost in these prairie fires.

In the Kiowa Indian reservation a strip of land thirty by seventy-five miles, was burned, causing great damage. These fires have been more destructive, owing to high winds.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

MILAN, Ma.—The jury in the case of the state against W. B. Ferguson, for the murder of S. G. Wilson, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, at Manifest Judge Paris C. Stephens at once sentenced him to hang, Friday, December 30.

Baltimore.—Cardinal Gibbons, following the pope's example, submitted to be photographed before the microscope in five different series. The understanding was that the pictures were not to be shown in places of secular amusement, but in religious and educational institutions.

Constantinople.—The energetic action of Oscar S. Straus, the United States minister, has obtained a concession which the united powers had been for eighteen months vainly endeavoring to secure, namely, the granting of traveling permits to foreigners in the interior of Asia Minor. The immediate incentive to the action of Mr. Straus was the Porte's refusal of permits to American missionaries.

Springfield, Ohio.—The will of P. P. Mast, deceased, leaves his late home in this city, valued at \$225,000, in addition to \$95,000 value of stock in the manufacturing companies of which he was a stockholder, to Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware. It leaves \$1,000,000 to be divided between Mrs. E. B. Loomis, wife of the United States minister to Venezuela; Mrs. Harry Froy of Omaha and Mrs. Charles K. Rodgers of Springfield, his adopted daughter.

Simla.—The Mad Mullah, who, with 600 men, has been threatening to pass the Swat frontier, has crossed the Swat river and fighting has occurred between his followers and the Indo-British forces.

Dallas, Texas.—Passengers on the St. Louis & Southwestern train give details of a street fight that occurred at Hughes Springs, on the line between Marrs and Cass counties, Texas, in which Constable James Driver and his son, David, were killed, and Ron Boons, a prominent resident, was wounded. The affair resulted from a trivial matter.

Chamber Not to Interfere. PARIS, Nov. 30.—The minister of war, M. De Freycinet, in the chamber of deputies, refused to intervene in the Piquart affair and the house approved the government's declaration regarding the separation of military and civil powers by a vote of 437 to 73. The vote in the chamber enables the anti-Dreyfusites to sing a song of victory, since the Dreyfusites demand for the government to order the Piquart court martial postponed. Nevertheless the whole debate served to advance the cause of Dreyfus.

Spanish Troops March Out of Pinar del Rio. HAVANA, Nov. 29.—At noon yesterday General Hernandez Velasco, with 2,000 Spanish troops, evacuated the city and province of Pinar del Rio. They left the city with bands playing and banners flying. General Velasco made formal delivery to the mayor. Half an hour afterward a Cuban lieutenant colonel entered with 250 men.

Spain's President Takes Back the Option Tendered Sitwell. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest of the Chicago and Alton by a syndicate headed by President Sitwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, have been dropped for the present.

President Blackstone of the Alton is said to have withdrawn the option he had given and announced that his stock is no longer for sale, and advised his friends not to sell. Most of the large stockholders in the Alton will be guided by this advice.

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170 SHIPS WRECKED.

169 LIVES LOST OFF COAST OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Big Boston Coast Line Steamer Reported Lost With Ninety-Nine People Aboard—Fishing Schooners, Tugs and Barges Ashore—Many Crews Perish.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—It is believed that 169 persons have perished in the wrecks of vessels during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning. More than seventy have probably been lost aside from the passengers and crew of the steamer Portland, which is now reported sunk.

The Portland sank from here for Portland, Me., Saturday night. She carried ninety-nine persons—passengers and crew. A dispatch to the Boston Herald from North Truro says the Portland was totally wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, off Highland light, and the entire crew and passengers perished within a short distance of land. A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks and material, has come ashore. At dark, last night, thirty-four bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life saving crew at High Head station. One body was that of a woman.

The news of the disaster was brought through the agency of a special train, as communication to Boston by wire from points on Cape Cod is impossible on account of the damage by the storm.

The officials of the Portland Steamship company stated this morning that they had received no tidings of the missing steamer. The revenue cutter Dallas, which started yesterday to look for the missing boat, had not reported up to 9 o'clock this morning, and no word of the steamer had been received at Portland.

The total number of vessels wrecked is estimated at more than 170. The loss of life is hard to determine exactly. It is known that about fifty persons perished in and about Boston harbor. Reports from other places, in some cases, state that the crew of this or that vessel escaped. Many say that the fate of the crew is unknown. Some survivors have turned up and life saving stations and incoming vessels have brought a few sailors from wrecks. Perhaps a score would cover those of whom nothing is known not including the fifty-five who were on board the steamer Portland.

The islands of Boston harbor are, without exception, strewn with wreck and wreckage; no fewer than twenty-nine vessels are ashore at Gloucester; more than twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven are high on the beach; Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dashed to pieces on its sands; the rocks of Cohasset sank a fisherman, a pilot boat and a down-east lumberman, while one tug and three barges known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for, and probably lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves.

The chief loss of life in Boston harbor occurred on the little stretch of beach at Hull. The shore there was lined with men, when two new coal barges were seen in the offing driving ashore. Captain James of the life saving crew was there with his men and boat, but he said that the wind blew so fiercely that not men enough could find room in the boat to row against the wind. Through the snow the forms of five men could be made out on the deckhouse of the first barge. With a crash the barge struck the shore, crumbled and then melted into fragments, which the waves in another minute cast upon the shore. As the barge went to pieces the deckhouse slid off towards the shore in the surf. Men rushed into the water and dragged out the crew. A moment later the second barge struck. Two of her crew of four were saved.

STOCK NO LONGER FOR SALE. Alton's President Takes Back the Option Tendered Sitwell.

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ONLY THE TREATY REMAINS.

Peace Commissioners Expect to Start Home in Two Weeks.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Abarzusa, the Spanish peace commissioner, discussing the peace negotiations, said: "We have fulfilled our mission here and have agreed to make the treaty of peace, but we do so under protest that our sovereign rights over the Philippines are still intact. Our memorandum sets this fact forth, though, admittedly, it cannot affect the treaty. 'We lose our colonial empire, but America does not know what new and difficult responsibilities she is undertaking. The island of Mindanao alone will keep her busy for years.'"

Asked if the treaty will contain any reference to debts, Senor Abarzusa answered: "No, inasmuch as the Americans have put these questions aside and have refused to take them into account when framing the treaty. Subsidiary matters, such as cable stations and so on, will be dealt with separately. I don't expect more than two or three sittings after to-morrow."

Senor Ojeda, the principal Spanish secretary, said: "Peace is assured. We have agreed to sign a treaty in accordance with the protocol of Washington, but at the same time protesting our sovereign rights over the Philippines and stating that we only yield to the hard American terms owing to our inability to renew the war and in the presence of superior force."

Secretary Moore of the American commission puts it in this way: "The Spaniards accepted our conditions unreservedly and a draft of a treaty will be laid before the joint meeting to-morrow. They have accepted \$20,000,000 for the Philippines." Judge Day remarked with undisguised gratification: "I hope we shall be sailing for home in a fortnight. Everything is now clear."

The Spanish commissioners were gloomy and depressed at Monday's meeting. There was no interchange of the usual compliments and civilities. They were performing an ungrateful task under compulsion. It is known that Senor Montero Rios asked Premier Sagasta to accept his resignation from the commission rather than force them to cede or surrender Spanish colonial empire. But Sagasta appealed to them to fulfill their mission in the interest of the dynasty.

For the first time since the meeting of the commission the Spaniards have shown their feelings. When General Cervero entered his carriage he put a handkerchief to his eyes, being overcome with emotion. Montero Rios left the meeting place with bowed head and a spiritless gait, the picture of dejection.

The secretaries of the two peace commissions, Messrs. Moore and Ojeda, began their joint task of formulating the articles of the peace treaty at 3 o'clock this afternoon as directed by their respective commissions at yesterday's conference. This work will be easy and rapid, as to the relinquishment and cessations referred to in the protocol, the terms of which document will be transferred bodily to the treaty.

The secretaries, moreover, will embody in tentative articles, for discussion on Wednesday, the subjects of the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, a naval station for the United States in the same group, cable landing rights at other points with Spain's jurisdiction, the release of the insane-convict prisoners and the revival of the treaties broken by the war.

HIS LIABILITIES GROW. Financier Gillett's Debts Aggregate About \$1,500,000.

AMLEN, Kan., Nov. 30.—The known indebtedness of Grant G. Gillett was added to yesterday by several chattel mortgages that were filed in the office of register of deeds here. There were mortgages that had been placed by Gillett in the week before he ran away and were unrecorded till yesterday. A reporter with a cattle commission man went through the mortgage records of this county last night and figured up the whole list of recorded mortgages given by Gillett, his relatives and employes which are yet unsatisfied. The aggregate is \$2,182,324. About \$500,000 of this is blanket mortgages, that is, it is duplicate mortgages, so that the total amount of this paper that is afloat, as shown by the records here, is \$1,500,000 in round numbers. Following is a partial list of this paper and the ones who gave the mortgages as owners of the title:

G. G. Gillett, \$61,375; G. G. Gillett and E. B. Curtis, \$122,905; C. H. Baumgaugh, Gillett's brother-in-law, \$28,908; Hollinger & Baumgaugh, \$501,064; E. C. & W. H. Hollinger, \$13,832; W. H. & Joseph Hollinger, \$16,095; C. B. Hollinger, \$30,888; J. S. Baumgaugh, \$87,303; J. W. Gillett, \$160,214; C. B. Troxel, \$99,042; I. W. Nail, \$90,330.

The Baumgaughs and the Hollingers are related to Gillett by marriage. Troxel and Nail were Gillett's lawyers.

SAN LUIS CISPEO, Cal., Nov. 30.—Samuel L. Findley, tax collector, has embezzled nearly \$50,000 in county funds and fled. He left nothing in his safe. It is nine days since he was seen here.

TO RETURN HOOLEY'S \$50,000. The Carlton Club Will Not Keep the Promoter's Campaign Fund.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Carlton club has offered to return to the Hooley estate the \$50,000, which Ernest Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, contributed some time ago, through the club, to the funds of the Conservative party. Hooley testified in court that this gift was purely a business transaction to get support from the club in one of his many schemes.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The city is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the terms of the Americans. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scenes of a glorious colonial history."

All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

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MRS. LUNNON'S CASE.

PATHTIC STORY OF A DESERTED WOMAN.

Husband Goes to Australia, Leaving Wife and Baby Behind—Offers to Send for Her if She Will Abandon the Little One—She Refuses and Starts Home to Mother.

The death of the ten-month-old child of Mrs. Effie Lunnon last Sunday on the Rock Island train just a few stations west of Lincoln, of which mention has been previously made, occurred under distressing circumstances. The history of the lady shows that she has suffered a great deal in the past few months, and a few incidents in Lincoln indicated she was suffering so severely that it was strange she did not fall ill herself.

She married her husband, George Lunnon, at Middleville, Mich., two years ago last February. In September of 1897 he took her to California. Two weeks after landing there he took a notion to go to Australia, and he did so, leaving her in a delicate condition. Since he left she has received two letters from him, one containing \$25, and the other stating that he would pay her expenses to come to him if she would give her child away. Unless she would consent to do this, he said, he would have nothing more to do with her. She refused, and used the scanty means at her command for several months, or until she was almost destitute. Then she wrote of her condition to her parents in Michigan, who were respectable, but possessed little means. They sent her a second class ticket to her home. The child sickened before the trip. On the trip, through the kindness of the railroad company, the mother and baby had accommodations in the sleeping car, and the care of a physician from Pueblo. The infant died only a short distance from Lincoln. The mother was given a stopover at Lincoln and the body of the infant was taken to Heaton's undertaking establishment and properly cared for. The mother was almost heart-broken. She had kept constant watch over her child from the beginning of its illness, and its death had found her in a physical condition unfit to bear the strain. A number of charitable ladies of Lincoln went to see her, and when one was about to comfort her, she fell insensible into her arms. She was in that condition for about an hour. She said afterward that she was heart broken and thought that she, too, was dying. Kind hands decorated the little casket with flowers, and transportation for the body of the child was furnished by the railroad. Mrs. Lunnon was sent on, being furnished sleeping car accommodations.

While out with a hand sled looking for "free rides," the seven-year-old son of V. Laro of Wymore fell under the wheels of a wagon and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. He was trying to tie a rope to the wagon, and in some way was thrown underneath and the rear wheels passed over his abdomen and also broke his right arm. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the Jeffrey house, where physicians expressed the belief that his injuries would prove fatal.

Has a Bad Fall. Mrs. Spanogle, a lady over eighty years of age, fell down a full flight of stairs at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lee Halderman at Hastings, where she is residing. She had started to descend, but lost her balance and rolled to the bottom. Her collar bone was broken and she received several severe and painful bruises. She is reported resting very well, considering her extreme age and nature of her injuries.

Run Down. The fast mail on the Union Pacific ran over and instantly killed a woman who was walking along the track. The accident occurred about one mile west of Papillion. The remains were identified