

## DEMANDS GRANTED.

### Spain Cedes a Vast Empire to the United States Government.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands Given Up for \$20,000,000—Spain's Answer Very Brief—Commissioners' Work About Ended.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of \$20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions yesterday afternoon consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands. The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them." Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to these principles, "which she has heretofore invariably formulated." However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose a certain compromise, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had likewise rejected.

Spain's reply, in substance, continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels, therefore, that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American commission as presented at the last sitting.

Commissioner's Work Nearly Ended.  
Washington, Nov. 29.—It is the impression at the state department, in the absence of anything save press reports of the proceedings at Paris yesterday, that the commission's work is now near at end and that about two weeks' time will suffice to close it up. This idea is based on the belief that, instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty of peace, a general clause will be placed in the treaty binding each of the parties to begin negotiations in the near future upon those subjects.

Madrid Calm but Bitter.  
Madrid, Nov. 29.—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 scene 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.

## EUROPE NOT PLEASED.

Execut England, All the Old World Countries Resent America's Taking the Philippines—The Pope Especially Bitter.

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 it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole 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 seen the highest politicians in each country, and, in some cases, their rulers, said: "The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely 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.

## ST. LOUIS' CENTENNIAL.

The City Is Pushing Ahead With Its Plans for a Celebration in 1903 of the Louisiana Purchase.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—At a meeting of the general committee of 50 appointed recently to take preliminary steps looking to the proper celebration in the year 1903 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana from France, the committee on design made its report favoring an exposition. It was decided to request the governors of every state and territory included in the purchase to appoint one delegate from each congressional district and two from the state at large to meet in this city on or before January 15. The purpose of this meeting will be to decide upon the time, place and manner of celebrating the event in history which added so much territory to the domains of this country.

## THE WEST PROSPEROUS.

Mr. Warner, of the Missouri Pacific, Says Farming and Industrial Interests Are in a Highly Satisfactory Condition.

New York, Nov. 29.—Mr. C. G. Warner, of St. Louis, vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, is now paying a short business visit to New York. He has nothing but cheerful views to express regarding the outlook. He feels that the decision of the supreme court on the joint traffic matters renders legislative action by congress necessary. He said: "General business conditions in the western states are highly satisfactory; farming, railroad and industrial interests are all getting the benefit of the change which has gradually been making itself felt during the last year and a half in every department of trade."

The President Invited to Detroit.  
Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary Alger, Senator McMillan, Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Maj. G. H. Hopkins and Albert M. Henry, all of Detroit, today extended an invitation to President McKinley to attend the celebration of the Sons of the American Revolution to be held in Detroit next summer. The president was unable to make a positive engagement so far ahead, but it is understood that he intends to make an extended trip next summer and probably will stop at Detroit during the celebration.

Dark Picture of Manila.  
Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 29.—Capt. Frederick Keye, First North Dakota volunteers, who has arrived here from Manila on leave of absence, reports that among both volunteers and regulars the feeling is strongly against the retention of the Philippines. The officers are all desirous of returning home, and a large number have tendered their resignations, which will not be accepted. The insurgents are very insolent and even refuse to obey the orders of the American authorities.

A College Destroyed by Fire.  
Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 29.—Galloway college, located at Searcy, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated in the fourth story in some mysterious manner and in less than one hour the building and contents, save two pianos, were a total loss. Two hundred people, of which number 175 were young lady students, were asleep at the time, but not one person was injured. Several thrilling and narrow escapes were reported, however.

Hold Hold-Up in Kansas City.  
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—Two masked robbers entered the hardware store of Burnett & McVey, at 28 Southwest boulevard, about nine o'clock last night, and while one of them covered the proprietors of the establishment with a brace of revolvers, his companion broke open the money drawer and took \$75 in bills and small change. Then they bounded and gagged both Burnett and McVey and coolly walked out of the store and quickly disappeared in the darkness.

Highwaymen Captured With Booty.  
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 29.—The police captured a gang of highwaymen who have been terrorizing the city for a week. Many prominent business men were victims of the thugs. The prisoners are James Gilmore, John Allen and Harry Howard. The arrest was effected by a posse of officers, who surrounded them in their rendezvous in a disreputable quarter of the city. Booty was recovered, including a \$200 watch taken from Attorney J. C. Davis Saturday night.

Little Japan Will Resist.  
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 29.—The steamer Glenogle has arrived here after a tempestuous passage, bringing an interesting budget of news from the restless east. From Tien Tsin comes news which shows that Japan has decided to resist Russian aggression. She is preparing to drive the czar's troops from Korea and to this end large detachments of troops are being landed in the hermit's kingdom.

Losses in the Keith Fire.  
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—The losses from the burning of the Keith building at Eleventh and Grand avenue yesterday morning will not exceed \$100,000 on the stock of the Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet company and \$40,000 on the building, owned by Mrs. Harriet Bryant, of Independence, Mo. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

## UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Postmaster General Smith Gives Valuable Facts and Figures.

Interesting Views Regarding the Work in Our New Colonies—Amazing Growth of the Postal Business—Rural Free Delivery.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The most interesting view of the postal service for some years, owing to its operations in military and naval fields, is the report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. Aside from the discussion of the regular branches of the department it tells of the work accomplished and policies adopted in our territorial acquisitions. The postmaster general says:

The war entailed the necessity of a military postal service and prompt measures were required for handling the mails of an army of 250,000 men. Large post offices were suddenly created at the camps of concentration, the exigencies of constant changes and movements were met, and the military and naval forces on active services in the West Indies and Philippines had prompt and constant postal communication with home. These military post offices were clothed with all postal powers. Some of the larger camps increased their volume of postal business to that of cities of high rank.

Postmaster Smith calls attention to the rapid and amazing growth of the postal business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was \$89,012,618, against \$33,315,479 in 1880, and the gross expenditure \$98,053,523, against \$36,542,804; the number of post offices, 73,000, against 43,000. Within this period the population has increased about 50 per cent, while postal business has multiplied nearly threefold. The general increase of expenditures for the past year has been little more than the preceding one, despite the fact that nearly \$1,000,000 earned in mail transportation by the aided Pacific railroad companies was paid this year directly out of the department appropriations. There was an increase in postal receipts of nearly \$6,500,000 over the aggregate of 1897, which is cited as a proof that the country is again prosperous.

The estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, follows: Total revenue, \$100,958,112; estimated expenditures, \$105,224,000; deficiency for 1900, estimated, \$4,265,888. But for the gross abuse of the second class matter privileges, the deficit would have disappeared long ago, and its present and promised decrease is in the face of this abuse.

Discussing rural free delivery, the postmaster general says replies to circulars sent out suggest some assurance of the permanence of the service. A revision and rearrangement of the service established prior to 1897 is contemplated.

The most marked advance in the volume of money order business in the history of the system was this past year, the increase being 1,700,000 in number and \$16,000,000 in money carried. There were 28,753,412 money orders issued; face value, \$304,593,891. Legislation is asked for at the next session of congress to correct the evils growing out of the practice of bidding for star route service.

There were 15,600,230 pieces of mail matter registered at the post office during the year and the aggregate of \$998,199 in fees collected was an increase of over seven per cent. over the previous year.

Among recommendations for legislation are those to make depreinations of railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for ten cents for greater security and safety; for at least curtailing the use of postage stamps as a medium of exchange, and for allowing postmasters of the first and second classes to pay for the special delivery of letters by salaried postal officials, and to allow car fare to special delivery messengers in the great cities.

## CHIEF SALMON'S REPORT.

Work of the Bureau of Animal Industry During the Last Year Set Forth—Interesting Statistics.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his report to the secretary of agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, says: During the year meat inspection was in operation at 135 abattoirs, as against 128 for the previous year, and in 35 cities, as against 33 in 1897. The number of animals inspected before slaughtered numbered 51,355,398. Of these 5,228,237 were cattle; 10,028,287 were sheep; 48,199 calves and 31,613,675 hogs. At the time of slaughter, 31,116,831 animals were inspected and 63,682 were rejected, 91,508 carcasses were condemned. The meat inspection stamp was affixed to 14,883,789 packages of mutton and beef and pork products, of which 374,131 contained microscopically examined pork.

Seven to Five for Conviction.  
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26.—The jury in the case of David V. Reiger and Richard D. Covington, president and cashier respectively of the defunct Missouri national bank, was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged by Judge Philips in the federal court. The jury was out for nearly 60 hours during which time a score of ballots were taken, with practically the same result each time—seven for conviction to five for acquittal.

## MANY LIVES SAVED.

Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service Makes a Report of a Year's Splendid Work.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The following is an abstract of the report of the general superintendent of the life-saving service:

At the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 264 stations, 191 being on the Atlantic, 64 on the lakes, 15 on the Pacific and one at the falls on the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the service during the year was 402. There were on board the vessels 3,113 persons, of whom 12 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels and cargoes involved was \$7,168,300. Of this amount \$6,413 was saved and \$707,887 lost; 693 shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations. The number of vessels totally lost was 59. In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 363 casualties to small craft, on which there were 874 persons, of whom 19 were lost; value of the property involved, \$199,705, of which \$177,825 was saved. Forty-six other persons were rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., the most of whom would have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews. The crews saved, and assisted to save, during the year 471 vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$2,888,655, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 314 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 226 vessels.

## SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

The Storm on New England's Coast Results in Great Loss of Life and Over 100 Vessels are Wrecked.

Boston, Nov. 29.—It is known definitely that more than 70 lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and, if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 140, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them known to be wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shore the bones of some stanch craft, while along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard off Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

Riot Among Kansas Soldiers.  
Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 29.—A riot broke out in Camp Waties, of the Twenty-first Kansas, last night. An attempt was made to demolish the cook house, operated by Green & Co., of Topeka, Kan., under contract. The trouble was the outgrowth of dissatisfaction over the quality and quantity of the food. The contractors dared not show themselves until the officers came to the rescue, driving the men off with their swords.

Drowned While Testing the Ice.  
Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Wilson Klinger, of Will county, Ill., a graduate student in the school of pedagogy at Cornell, was drowned in the hydraulic laboratory canal in Fall creek. The theory is that he was drowned while testing the ice to ascertain its strength for skating purposes. He was preparing at Cornell for an appointment as professor in the Missouri state university.

The Alton Option Withdrawn.  
Chicago, Nov. 29.—Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Chicago & Alton by a syndicate headed by President Stilwell, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & 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.

Car Famine Is Serious.  
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—The railroads centering in Kansas City are face to face with the most serious car famine which has ever existed in the west for years. If the present equipment of every railroad in Kansas City were increased 50 per cent, it is probable that the demand would not be filled. The car famine has existed for weeks and there is no indication that the end is near.

The Experiment Stations.  
Washington, Nov. 29.—Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, in his report says that the agricultural experiment stations are, as a rule, working more thoroughly and efficiently for the benefit of American agriculture than ever before. The appropriation of \$720,000 by congress for the support of the stations was supplemented by over \$400,000 state funds.

Shipping Losses on the Lakes.  
Chicago, Nov. 29.—A careful estimate of losses to shipping and vessel owners on the great lakes for the record breaking year of 1898 places the probable figures at \$2,500,000. This may be increased before the close of navigation, but, even without more storms or foundered vessels, it will hold first place for losses in the history of navigation.

Detectives Are After Gillett.  
Woodbine, Kan., Nov. 29.—Pinkerton detectives are on the trail of G. G. Gillett, the ex-cattle king. A fund was formed yesterday to organize and continue the pursuit. The information here is that the absconder has not yet crossed the Mexican line. The story from New York that Gillett had sailed for Spain is believed to be a fake.

## IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Our Navy Put to Supreme Test and Not Found Wanting.

Words of Praise from Secretary Long, Who Reviews the Work of the Recent War and Gives Facts Not Heretofore Published.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy is much longer than the usual annual report. The first sentence explains this as follows:

For the first time since its rehabilitation the navy has been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development have brought it to a point of high efficiency which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country.

The report describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the squadrons and put the navy in readiness for hostilities. Sigbee's famous telegram asking a suspension of public opinion in connection with the blowing up of the Maine is quoted and the secretary says: "This judicious telegram did much to secure in the public mind a dispassionate view of the disaster."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told, and of it the secretary says:

Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life, such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all its confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehensions for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

One fact disclosed by the history of the days before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson asked to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of surrender of Santiago by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

A brief chapter in the report tells of the operations of the blockade. It is said that this was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many devoted officers and crews from the beginning of the war till the end rendered most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle. High praise is awarded the marine corps for their work throughout the campaign.

In view of the prospective increase in the navy and the necessity of guarding the naval stations which will be needed in the newly-acquired territory of the United States and especially in view of the general efficiency displayed by this corps the secretary says that it should be increased to 5,000 men, with the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long says those organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence, and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service. Secretary Long gives a complete list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by lease or purchase for the navy and in each case shows the purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including the warships bought abroad.

The secretary, in summing up the work, imposed upon the department, in its vastness, says that the country, as well as the service, has cause for congratulations in the results which have followed, and which have been so generally approved, and in the further fact that no personal feeling has arisen to mar the glorious victories and magnificent work of the service.

The secretary compliments the equipment bureau for the satisfactory manner in which, notwithstanding the many difficulties which developed, in providing coal for the fleets. The largest single item of expenditure was for the purchase of coal—452,551 tons being bought at a cost of \$2,123,900.

In the Garb of a Miner.  
Paris, Nov. 29.—To avert a strike of miners at Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais, at the extreme north of France, President Faure, with his suite, visited the town yesterday. The president put on miners' clothes and went down into the pit. He talked with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he wanted to bring to the workers proof of the government's solicitude for them.

Prosecution Not Probable.  
Washington, Nov. 26.—Criminal prosecution of persons connected with the wrecked Emporia bank is not now probable. Comptroller Daws is inclined to believe that the suicide and subsequent publication of the confession of Mr. Cross renders unnecessary any proceedings against the remaining officials.