

TO BE G. LONES FOR A YEAR

The President's Plan of Government for New Possessions.

WILL BE NO HASTY ACTION.

Porto Rico and the Philippines Will Be Retained Under Military Government Until Commissions Have Fully Investigated the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President McKinley has developed his policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines. He will save the country from the blunders of hasty action and will delay the final decision for a year.

The conquered islands will be continued under a strong military government.

All fiduciary positions will be administered by army officers.

The islands will be kept out of politics as much as possible until the American people have had an opportunity to study them and the national sentiment can crystallize as to the relation they should hold to the United States.

The islands will probably retain their present systems, but they may be bolstered by decrees which will insure stability.

Being in effect military colonies, the conquered islands will have tariffs of their own which will be levied on imports from the United States as well as those from other countries.

The United States will collect duties on imports from the islands the same as though they still belonged to a foreign sovereignty.

The President's program is said to be based on the ground that the American people are not sufficiently informed about Porto Rico and the Philippines to decide off hand whether they should be treated as territories or colonies, somewhat after the British system.

Many Americans believe that the natives of the conquered islands are not suited to be taken into full membership into the Union.

The President has held that position at least, toward the Philippines, and his reluctance to take all the Philippines was based on the various stages of civilization of their inhabitants.

The President's program is based on the theory that the coming session of Congress will be too short and busy to permit legislation for a comprehensive system of government for the conquered islands.

The appropriation bills and other important measures will absorb most of the time of the outgoing Congress, and the construction work for the new possessions will go over to the next Congress.

There is a movement to have the present Congress appoint commissions similar to that which visited Hawaii.

Their mission will be to visit Porto Rico and the Philippines, study the people and their needs, familiarize themselves with the special conditions that must be considered and on their return recommend to Congress forms of government for those islands.

President McKinley has already established a military government in Porto Rico and parts of Cuba and the Philippines by virtue of his authority as commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

It is by that authority that he will continue in control until Congress takes the responsibilities of government from his hands.

If Congress fails to take the necessary action at the coming short session, the President can continue his military management until December of next year.

If a change is needed in the laws of Porto Rico, in the opinion of the American officers on the ground, the President can order it on a moment's notice.

With army officers scattered over the island, all earnestly studying the needs of the situation and reporting to the President, he can make such adaptations from day to day as may seem desirable, and when Congress takes up the problem a year hence it will find the ground work for a government well laid.

The Porto Ricans will be given a civil government under the general supervision of the military power, and it will be the aim of the President gradually to shape that government to the system of the United States.

TO WIRE DREYFUS THE NEWS.

The Court of Cassation Will Ask the Exile to Prepare His Defense.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The court of cassation has informed the minister of the colonies, M. Guillaud, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have begun and that he prepare his defense.

The ministry of the colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the court of cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have begun, and to notify him to prepare his defense, is significant as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

Against Extra Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—It is reasonably safe to assert that there will be no extra session of the legislature in Kansas this year.

Governor Leedy last night held a conference with forty or fifty fusion leaders who are believed to fairly represent the feeling of the people on the matter.

While both sides in the proposition were present, the sentiment was strongly against an extra session.

Special session has been

FILIPINOS SORELY GRIEVED.

They Protest Against American Actions at Manila—Appeal to McKinley.

HONG KONG, Nov. 15.—The Filipino junta, representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government here, have drawn up what they designate "an appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed."

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast, alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for all the friction," points out that the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier leading to great bloodshed, and beseeches the United States to help the junta to control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests; but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now after months of campaigning the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say:

"We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance and of the assurances the American officials gave General Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

"We await the arbitration of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

DAWSON'S BIG BLAZE.

Chief City of the Klondike Suffers a \$500,000 Fire.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited with a \$500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new postoffice building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of October 16.

It started in the Green Tree saloon, as the result of a row between two women of the town. Belle Mitchell threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread and in a few seconds the building was on fire. The fire started at 5:30 a. m. The fire of a year ago was caused by this same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place, in Third avenue, in Dawson, by throwing a lamp at a woman, and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

TEMPLE ABANDONED.

The W. C. T. U. Gives Up the Big Enterprise.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—The W. C. T. U. national convention decided by a vote of 287 to 71 to abandon the temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous and occasionally bitter and personal debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation, and fought the every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them and carried their point.

Must Send Fleet to Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The morning papers comment editorially upon the peace conference crisis and the American naval preparations, reiterating their conviction of the hopelessness of Spanish opposition and recognizing that the United States has practically no alternative, especially after the elections, but complete annexation, and that if Spain continues obstinate the United States must send a fleet to Europe.

It Ran Into an Open Switch.

Eight Persons Killed or Fatally Injured in a Collision in Canada.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 15.—The Grand Trunk railway express from Montreal to Toronto collided with a freight train last night. Eight persons were killed or fatally injured.

The accident occurred at a place called the Diamond crossing, about two miles from Trenton. The express which was due at Trenton at 3:35 a. m. ran into an open switch and dashed into the freight train.

Stowaway Stopped by Death.

THOR, Iowa, Nov. 15.—F. E. Fredrickson, while clopping with Miss Anna Swanson last night, was shot and killed by the young woman's father. The latter had followed the clopping couple and had been shot at by Fredrickson. He returned the fire, killing his daughter's fiancé instantly.

Coffeyville, Kan., Nov. 16.—A. J. Resley, a farmer living south of here, killed himself with a revolver because of despondency over ill health yesterday.

HARRIS IS NOT DISMAYED.

The Kansas Senator Is Still Hopeful for Free Silver.

DISCUSSES THE ELECTION.

An Extra Session of Congress in March to Pass the Gage Currency Bill—A National Third Party If Silver Is Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—"War talk had something to do with Republican success in the West this year," said Senator W. A. Harris to-day, "and," he continued, "many people voted to sustain what they called the President's war policy, which, by the way, is a mythical sort of thing when you come to analyze it. Then I found some of the voters in the agricultural districts well satisfied with big crops and higher prices of last year and without reasoning as to causes were inclined to vote to keep things as they are."

"Do you think the results of the election were a rebuke to the free silver idea?"

"I do not. People do not change their views in that way. The people think now about the same as they did in 1896. Public attention has been diverted in the West from the soundness of the money question by a term of unusual agricultural prosperity. You let a touch of hard times, a period of depression come again as it will, and the matter will come to the front with as much vigor or more than ever. You must remember the so-called 16 to 1 plank of the Democratic platform is more than that. It is a financial policy. It protests against the retirement of the greenbacks and denounces a national bank currency. The financial policy of the Democratic party is not dead. It is very much alive."

"Were not the Democrats afraid of the issue in the East?"

"They made a mighty poor fist in their fight without the silver issue. They could hardly have done worse with it, and I think they would have been much more successful had they made a fair and square fight with free silver and the Democratic financial policy as the issue. I think they lost by ignoring it."

By dropping the silver issue the Democrats might gain a few gold standard Democratic votes, though for my part I believe there are few of such. They have permanently joined the Republican party. On the other hand, by abandoning their present financial position the Democratic party would lose the free silver vote, which would result at once in the coming to life of a third party in national politics. The Populists have retained their organization. They are on guard. They are ready to go for themselves so soon as the Democratic platform becomes unsatisfactory to them. In such an event you would find whole states now Democratic would go for the third party. The Democratic party would lose far more than it would gain if, in 1900, it should abandon its present financial policy."

"There is another thing which is going to make a demand for the free coinage of silver, and that is the new United States colonies in the silver-using countries. These people we have undertaken to govern will have to be supplied with money. They want silver. They are accustomed to it, their dealings are on a silver metallic basis. Silver coins in small denominations and large quantities are necessary for their domestic commerce. They know nothing about gold and have little or no occasion to use it. We will have to increase the supply of silver money to meet their needs."

"What are the Republicans going to do to carry out their financial policy?"

"I am sure an extra session of congress will be called March 4 for the express purpose of passing a financial measure based upon the Gage plan. This, as is well known, puts issue of paper money into the hands of the banks and makes the security for the bank paper the capital and deposits in the banks instead of government bonds as under the present system. The new law will also retire the greenbacks or treasury notes. With the Senate as now constituted this measure could not prevail, but the recent elections have probably given the power into the hands of the administration to pass a bill as recommended by Secretary Gage. No time will be lost in so doing and an extra session will be called for the purpose. This you see makes the financial issue a very live one."

WAR TAXES WILL CONTINUE.

Chairman Dingley Says There Will Be No Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Washington Post states that the war taxes will not be abolished at the coming short session of Congress, and that there will be no revision of the tariff whatever. It bases this announcement upon the positive statement made by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, who, in an interview, says:

"The government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During the month of October, the war expenses exceeded the war revenue by some \$14,000,000, and this month they will be \$10,000,000 in excess. This being the case, there will be no changes at least this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged, except, perhaps, in a few minor administrative features, for at least a year longer."

"I think that the military administration ought to be continued for at least a year longer. Military administration means the maintenance of order, the establishment of sanitary regulations, the giving of assistance to those who may need it. It will bring order out of chaos and afford us time to determine the wisest legislation. Time always enlightens, and certainly when Congress meets at its regular session in December of next year we will be much better equipped to consider the proper method of dealing with our new possessions."

"For my part," added Mr. Dingley, "I hope that the territory to be added will be no larger than is absolutely necessary. I realize that in some cases it will be easier to hold than it will be to let go, but at the same time I hope that the treaty, when it is presented to the senate, will provide for the acquisition of a minimum amount of territory."

GENERAL MILES' CHALLENGE.

Says If Any One Has Dispatches of His to Publish Them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—General Miles was interviewed relative to the publication in a Washington paper of the statement that, either by accident or design, there was omitted from his report any mention of an order which he issued on May 9, contemplating the sending of all the available army to Cuba at once. General Miles said he had not seen the article. It was handed to him. After he had read it, he said:

"I have no comment to make on the report. If they have any such order of mine in Washington, let them publish it. My position in the matter of sending troops to the fever stricken districts of Cuba is well known, and I am satisfied to stand by my record."

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. "It adds: 'If the United States persists in its present claims Spain will accept the conditions after formally announcing at a session of the commission and in a circular to the powers that she yields to force and owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable assistance in defense of her rights.'"

GOTHAM'S SNAKE SHOW OPENS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The world's snake show opened last night at the Grand Central palace. It hardly seems possible that the snake show will ever gain the popularity of the horse show, but there were many who deserted the equine display for the reptilian. Most of the visitors were women and scientists.

SMITH AND WEST DRAW.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—"Mysterious Billy" Smith and Tommy West sparred a twenty round draw at the Horizon Athletic club at catch weights last night. West outpointed his opponent, but the decision was a draw, according to the agreement.

MANLY FISHERMEN LOSE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16.—The books of the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance company of this city show the loss for the year of nineteen fishing vessels, valued at \$88,125, and carrying a total insurance of \$98,752. Their total tonnage was 1,297.27, and the loss of life 97.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jefferson City, Mo.—E. W. Stephens, proprietor of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald, has purchased the interest of the late Henry W. Ewing in the Tribune Printing company. He will reorganize the company and will take charge of the property at once. Mr. Stephens will continue the publication of the Herald and the operation of his printing establishment at Columbia.

Chicago.—United States Senator Stewart telegraphs from Carson, Nevada, that he will be re-elected by a two-thirds majority, having been endorsed by the silver convention before election.

London.—The Royal Geographical Society offers \$25,000 to head a subscription for outfitting an Antarctic expedition.

Had For Captain Dreyfus.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The court of cassation examined General Zurlinden and General Chanoiné, who recently resigned, successively, the portfolio of minister of war, and it is said that their evidence was highly important in upholding the attitude they have taken throughout that Dreyfus is guilty, and that a communication of the secret dossier would compromise the safety of the state and the good relations of France with foreign nations.

BRECKINRIDGE CRITICISES.

Inspector General Testifies About the Santiago Campaign.

WON IN SPITE OF SHAFTER.

The Army Brought the Commanding General Through in Safety—Thinks It Would Have Been More Satisfactory If Miles Had Commanded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the United States army, criticised the conduct of the Santiago campaign before the war investigating committee to-day. When asked his opinion of the result of the campaign, he said he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—"what was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter. I think it would have been different if General Miles had been in command—that it would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spark and genius of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

In his testimony to-day, General Breckinridge dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, gone to Cuba as inspector general, arriving at Tampa June 5. He had observed casually the preparation for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left and had concluded that they were quite inadequate.

"I made no report, however," he said, "as General Miles was upon the ground and could observe for himself."

Continuing, he said that there was no preparation for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might make. So far as he had observed there were two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa. It was his understanding, however, that the army and navy were co-operating in this expedition.

Speaking of the conflict of authority upon the transports he said the masters of the vessels did not respond as promptly as might have been desired. "True," he said, "there was a little navy cadet on board each of the vessels, but he had no authority. An actual naval officer of the quartermaster's department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the vessels, and the masters of the transports did not respond very promptly."

He was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago and replied that the result was what he had expected it would be. Everything there, he said, was strained to get men on board and consequently there was comparatively little effort to secure equipment. While he knew nothing definitely of the plans of the campaign he was sure there was a plan. He was quite certain from a conversation he had had with General Miles that he had a plan, though he did not say that this was the plan carried into effect.

"Of course," suggested ex-Governor Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign."

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Ex-Governor Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan might have been fought and the victory won within eight days of the landing. General Breckinridge replied that the victory had been won "when General Toral's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the war was the Lord's war and that this wonderful success was due to His supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march. While he considered the result as marvelously commendable, he did not feel that General Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting all calls. "No matter how it was tangled up," he said, "it went to victory."

He had, at this time, quoted Lord Beresford when he said to his army upon a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get me out of it."

He was sure at least that all engaged in the war had acted with zeal and every man had done the best of which he was capable, and he had never known a war when there was not criticism at the close of it.

FOR SHAFTER TO TELL.

General McCook Asked General Breckinridge if He Had Visited Shafter in His Tent when the Latter was Ill at Santiago. Breckinridge Replied that He Had Done So.

"Did he then offer the command of the army to you, as has been reported in the press?"

General Breckinridge replied: "I would very much prefer not to answer that question. You should ask General Shafter. Such a conversation as occurred between General Shafter and myself on that occasion is not of a character to be spoken of lightly. I fall to see how a reply from me would promote the object of your inquiry. You want to know what General Shafter did, not what he may have thought of doing. If General Shafter

has not repeated the conversation I ought not to do so."

"As a matter of fact, he did not turn the command over to you?" suggested Governor Beaver, to which General Breckinridge responded: "No, he did not, and I do not think there is any impropriety in my saying that he could not have done so."

With this the matter was allowed to drop and General Breckinridge was excused.

ECKAM TO BE TRIED IN KANSAS.

A Former Topeka Girl Caused the Arrest of a Post Trader's Assistant.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—B. H. Macke or H. B. Eckam, he used both names, has been arrested at Gallup, N. M., and will be brought to Kansas for trial on a dozen different criminal charges. Eckam came to Kansas three years ago and worked for Eli G. Nadeau, a Pottawatomie Indian, who runs the trading post in the reservation of his tribe, twenty-five miles northwest of Topeka. Nadeau trusted Eckam with his business while he looked after his ranch on the reservation. Eckam did the buying, in fact managed all the business of the concern.

About a year ago Eckam borrowed on Nadeau's credit \$5,000 from each of the following banks: Morrill and Jones, private bank, Hiawatha; Lindcott & Co., bankers, Holton; National Bank of St. Mary's. He told the bankers he wanted the money to make change at Indian payments. He attended the big gatherings the Indians have when the payments were made on the Pottawatomie and Iowa reservations and secured \$16,000 of Indian money. Then he took the receipts of the Nadeau store and postoffice, \$8,000, and went to Mexico. He had \$40,000 when he left.

Yesterday a telegram came to the United States attorney's office, stating that Eckam was in Albuquerque on his way from Mexico to California. Harry Bone, assistant United States attorney, wired Marshal McMillan to arrest him at once. By the time the telegram reached Albuquerque Eckam had started West, but he was captured and a telegram this morning announces that he is in jail at Albuquerque and his wife is with him. He will be brought back at once.

The capture was the work of a girl cashier at Albuquerque hotel, Miss Lizzie McGrath. Eckam had been drinking and talked to her about Kansas. She told him she came from Topeka and he told her he had lived there as Eckam. He had registered as Macke. The girl notified the local authorities. Several years ago he was agent for an insurance company in the South and spelled his name Mackley.

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR.

The "Greater Republic" Gets Its First Taste of South American Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A cable dispatch from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador.

It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America. Merchants and commercial men in this city who are familiar with affairs in Central America, however, were not surprised when informed that a revolution in Salvador was reported to have broken out. While the federation of the three countries was approved and carried out by the presidents and commissioners appointed from each country to draw up a constitution, the people of Salvador have not been enthusiastic over the new scheme, particularly as it appears that the financial burdens of maintaining the new state will fall most heavily upon them, owing to their having a denser population than either of the other parties to the consolidation.

N. Rolet Peraza, consul general in this city for the Greater Republic of Central America, says that he has received no report of a revolution in Salvador.

"I do not think that there can be any serious uprising or I should have been notified," the consul general added. "The officers of the new government have not yet been elected and I do not see why the people of Salvador should start a revolution before the new plan is given a trial. I believe it will prove to be a local disturbance and easily put down."

WHEN MERRITT COMES HOME.

The Major General to Command at Governor's Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—General Merritt will resume command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island when he returns from Europe, and General Shafter will go to San Francisco to command Department of the Pacific, which he relinquished when the war began. These assignments are to be made whether hostilities are resumed or not, as both the officers concerned are satisfied to make way and give younger men an opportunity for active service in the field if occasion requires. General Shafter will reach the retiring age of 64 years October 16, 1899, and his wish to end his military career in his adopted home on the Pacific slope will be respected. General Merritt can advance no further in rank before his retirement, on June 15, 1900, as his immediate superior, General Miles, still has five years to serve.

Much Inspection; Little Done.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Havana says: Beyond building temporary docks on the Marianao beach, nothing has been done to make ready for the American troops. Considering the number of commissions and officials that have inspected and reinspected the camp sites, dodged the yellow fever and fled at the appearance of that disease, what has been accomplished seems insignificant.