

SPAIN IS CAUTIOUS

Will Endeavor to Gain Everything Possible by Dint of Argument.

KNOWS JUST WHEN TO STOP FOOLING

Will Not Risk Outbreak of Hostilities by Obstructive Policy.

PARIS EDITORS HAVE STRANGE VISIONS

They Claim that Spain Will Not Consent to Yield the Philippines.

PROPHESY AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Such an Appeal, if Made, Will Call Attention to the Alleged Grasping Tactics of the United States.

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LONDON, Nov. 1.—(New York World Telegram-Special Telegram.)—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent is assured by a Madrid politician who enjoys the confidence of the Spanish government that Spain will seek to gain whatever concessions possible by dint of arguments and appeals, but will not ask an outbreak of hostilities as a means of attaining its ends in the way of the peace commission.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The French papers derive their news of the work of the peace commission from Spanish sources, and therefore the morning papers here today are interesting in indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies. It must be recalled that the Spaniards have finally accepted the refusal of the United States government to assume any of the debt of the Philippines. The question has been set away to meet its place in the final treaty, providing differences on the question of the Philippine islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty. As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the treaty be made on a mutually agreed on none of these questions previously agreed on will find a place in the treaty.

This is all the provision or provisional understanding existing. In view of the facts, then, the Paris papers today have dictated a tendency to emphasize the situation. The Matin in reviewing it says: "It is well understood that the cession of Porto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Refusal Expected.

Turning back to Cuba the Matin remarks: "The Spaniards declined to incur in separating the debt from the pledge, the mortgage from the loan, and as it was impossible to reach an understanding, they asked that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed, that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for a compromise." The Americans, however, are not so generous. The Americans finally acceded to the change and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clause relating to the Cuban debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines.

Referring to yesterday's meeting the Matin says: "The Spaniards said they would make their answer known on Friday. But it is easy to foresee what it will be—a refusal, precise and formal. The Spanish plenipotentiaries have made it clear, in the event of the United States advertising to the Philippine proposition, to decline signing the act of peace, to break off negotiations and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected and the violations set forth in the Washington protocol."

The Gullion remarks: "The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt. We hope the Spaniards will not be broken, but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

MINERALS OF PHILIPPINES

Memoranda Resources Prepared by Professor Becker Forwarded to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Admiral Dewey has forwarded the Navy Department a memorandum on the mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared at the admiral's request by Prof. George F. Becker of the United States geological survey. Prof. Becker made considerable researches and consulted all the available sources. He has about a score of the several hundred islands, he says, are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. He includes a table showing the mineral-bearing islands and the resources. This table follows:

Luzon, coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, basalt, catanaguan, Sibuyan, Bohol and Panoson, gold only; Marinduque, lead and silver; Mindoro, coal, gold and copper; Caramaratan, Rapu Rapu, Samar and Negros, coal only; Masbate, coal and copper; Romblon, marble; Samar, coal and gold; Panay, coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron and perhaps mercury; Biliran, sulphur only; Leyte, coal, oil and perhaps mercury; Cebu, coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, silver and iron; Mindanao, coal, gold, copper and platinum; Sulu Archipelago, pearls.

Of the coal, Mr. Becker says it is analogous to the Japanese coal fields. In Washington, he says, that of the Welsh and Pennsylvania coals. It might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite, likely to contain much sulphur as iron pyrites, rendering them apt to spontaneous combustion and injurious to boiler plates. Nevertheless, he says, when pyrites seams are avoided and the lignite is properly handled it forms a valuable fuel, especially for local consumption.

Wood Remains at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A few months ago, General Wood, in command of the city of Santiago, intimated to the secretary of war that he would like to come home on a leave of absence, but in view of the fact that General Lawton has taken the command of the Department of Santiago to General Wood and has been assigned to a division command in the United States, it will be impossible for General Wood to return to this country at present. General Wood has made up his mind to remain in Santiago, has taken a house there, and Mrs. Wood and children will sail for Santiago a week from tomorrow.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$390,238,274; gold reserve, \$229,888,160.

REGULARS DO NOT COMPLAIN

Officer Writes from Porto Rico Explaining Some of the Hard Conditions Troops Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Some of the conditions existing in Porto Rico, where the United States troops have to contend with are set out in the following letter of one of the most distinguished regular officers in the field there:

I am glad the record does not show as yet any complaints from regulars. I certainly appreciate the energetic work you and the others did in the other departments and wonder how you lived through it. I have seen no lack of food, but on the contrary, I eat a toast, lunch, boiled rice and milk.

First—Men not accustomed to eat the United States rations—so different from other food.

Second—The utter ignorance of cooks in preparing the food or cooking or saving the rations.

Third—The failure to cover over with dirt the retorts in all sinks or refuse from kitchens.

Fourth—Men not taking care of themselves when they could, by wearing over aprons, hats, or unnecessary exposure, etc. Sickness we expected from climatic causes and were told when we came into it what to expect and we have got it, and now know the result of tropical exposure. The climate is enervating in every way and care has to be exercised. My breakfast is boiled milk, an egg, toast, lunch, boiled rice and milk. Dinner, same, with soup added. I have never touched their beef nor fruit. Some times I take a potato or a tomato.

Some of the things that I have seen here have been my diet for weeks, chiefly rice and milk, and if I vary from it I know it at once by diarrhea, jaundice, etc. Keep out of the sun, but exercise on the beach regularly. All of my staff have gone home sick and about four weeks ago the doctor gave me a prescription for cholera should I be jaundiced and very weak. I got a "brace on myself" put on extra rig, and as the boys say, and fought it out and am now all right and in good luck. The boys have come out on top. I had a work to do and proposed to stick, but the climate is no more in which you desire to play foot ball. Presenting the question will be settled soon, as the soldiers feel they are losing the value of their money, not getting two to one. These people are not the gentle, amiable, peace-loving people that you would expect. They are no fools in politics or business in any way. I am sorry the boys did not recollect the recruiting sergeant's warning to the recruit—after telling him of his pay allowance, that he was sorry to say that the soldier would have to take his money piecemeal.

NO FEARS FOR MARIA TERESA

Well Out of the Path of the Reported Cyclone—Expected in Port by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the Maria Teresa, although some fear has been expressed in the Santiago dispatches that the vessel, along with its crew, the Vulcan and Leidas, have fallen into the sphere of a West Indian cyclone. The Teresa passed Cape May, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, early yesterday morning bound for Hampton Roads, and sailing at the rate of about 12 knots, the machinery was working smoothly. By this time, according to the calculations of the naval officers, it should be well on its way toward the Bahamas, keeping to the eastward of the Florida coast.

Meanwhile the weather bureau report to the Navy department shows that a cyclone is forming to the southwest of Havana, which probably will come up the southwest coast of Florida, and if this prediction is true the war ship would be well away from the path of the cyclone—at least 1,000 miles, according to the calculations.

The latest calculation, made at the department, is that the Teresa will arrive in Hampton Roads next Sunday afternoon. Presenting it has no doubt that the ship probably will come up to the Norfolk yard for survey. Whether the repairs recommended by the board will be made at the same yard or not will depend largely upon the report of the board and the recommendation of the commander of the contractor Hinchborn, but the probabilities are that the work will be done in Norfolk.

MAKE NO CHANGE IN THE PLANS

Army of Occupation for Cuba Will Go Just as at First Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—There has been no change in the plans of the War department respecting the sending of troops to Cuba. No date has ever been fixed when troops shall depart. The only thing that has been determined upon is that the control of the island shall pass to the United States January 1. Attempts to make it appear that the death of Colonel Waring from yellow fever has changed the plans of the department are without basis. When General Lee was in Washington he was asked to recommend for sending troops to Cuba was November 15, and he did this with suggesting that only a small number be sent and to particular places where there was little danger of disease and fever. With a view to making arrangements for the troops a board of officers was sent to Cuba to select camp sites and ascertain what was needed for the troops. The principal officers of this board, Colonels Hecker and Lee, have been ordered to Washington and their reports will be carefully considered before any troops are sent to Cuba.

The War department, moreover, does not wish to have any conflict with Spanish troops as to occupation of towns, and therefore desires to send the United States troops into Cuba only a short time before the Spanish troops evacuate. Owing to climatic conditions the United States has not been pressing for immediate evacuation, requesting only that reasonable progress should be made by the Spanish authorities.

SENT UP FOR FIVE YEARS

Last of the Bloodthirsty Band of Messenger Boys Will Hold Up a Train Disposed Of.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 1.—James Hathaway and Alonzo Artibery, both 18 years of age, who belonged to the band of messenger boys that held up and attempted to rob a Chicago-bound train near here in August last, were today sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The others of the band received ten year sentences several days ago. The oldest of the convicts is 22 years of age.

President Will Not Issue to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President McKinley will not go to Canton next week to cast his vote. All the members of the cabinet have likewise decided to go to their homes to vote unless something happens to detain them here. The probability is that the president will leave here next Monday afternoon by special train and return to Washington in time to take up his duties Wednesday.

To Relieve Schley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Commander Snow, who is to relieve Admiral Schley as commander of the San Juan naval station, sailed from New York today on the Solace.

CABINET FEELS NO ANXIETY

Not Essential That Peace Treaty Should Be Signed.

WILL HOLD ALL OF THE PHILIPPINES

Failure of the Paris Conference to Agree Would Work Little Hardship Upon the American Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—While the cabinet gave little attention today to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purpose of this government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago. If, after final balancing of the account, viz: the cost of the war to the United States on one side and the acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards it will be made in a lump sum. It is pointed out that at the time that the protocol was signed the United States did not have and had not since acquired any part of the Philippine islands outside of Manila city and harbor, and that the United States has never entertained a purpose to acquire any territory by the power of conquest. What the United States will insist upon is that it must be fully reimbursed for every dollar expended by it on account of the war, and in the statement will be included an amount sufficient to cover all payments, present and prospective, on account of pensions incident to the war.

No Spanish bonds of any character or amount, other than local municipal bonds, will be paid or assumed by this government. The question of the status of municipal obligations under circumstances like the present is fully settled by international law. They must be recognized as valid and binding by the conquering power, and hence it is assumed that the United States will raise any question on this point, but promptly consent to guarantee their final settlement. What sum of money this government will consent to pay Spain cannot even be estimated, but when the final account is rendered it is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

Little Anxiety Regarding Conference.

The belief still prevails among the majority of the cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States and that whatever delay occurs before that result is reached will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms to extort the last possible million dollars before acceding to our demands. The possibility of disagreement of the commissioners and failure of the conference, however, is now contemplated with greater equanimity than at an earlier stage of the negotiations. The administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make it a dangerous opponent to the United States. Therefore, supposing the Paris conference fails, all that would be imposed on our government is an immediate duty to take complete military possession of the Philippines. This it is believed could be accomplished by the end of the month.

As two cases in point, Mr. Kemper mentions that one trans-shipper, carrying six hundred tons of mail, regularly from Manila to New York, Rico enroute and landed at Santiago October 5, while another steamer with three days' later mail, proceeding directly to Santiago, arrived there five days in advance of the steamer which had preceded it in sailing. Mr. Kemper states that during the whole period that the Fifth army corps remained in Santiago the mails from the United States, which rarely numbered less than 150 sacks, were always ready for distribution.

As to the receipt in the quantities of mail lying there undelivered he suggested, may have arisen from the fact that the employed mail pouches were not returned to the United States for fear of spreading infection, but were thrust into larger sacks and piled up in a corner of the office, thus presenting the appearance of an outside observer of full mail sacks undelivered, when in point of fact, they were simply emptied and discharged mail pouches.

REPUBLICS ARE TO COMBINE

Condition of Central American States to Be Known as "United States of Central America."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Acapulco, which arrived from South America yesterday, brings news of the coalition of the Central American states, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, which are to be conducted under a common administration to be known as the United States of Central America.

The inauguration of the new regime was to be observed in today, according to the Acapulco's passengers, and a grand celebration in honor of the event was to be held at Anapala, which is to be the seat of government.

Under the form of the government the administration passes into the control of the postal service by the experimental establishment of a "postoffice on wheels" to operate in the vicinity of Westminster, Md. The service, which is to begin shortly, calls for the use of a postal wagon to travel over a designated route in rural districts. Mails can be placed at some point on the route for express delivery within a mile or two of the proposed route and mail will be collected therefrom. One important feature of the contemplated innovation which, if successful, will be extended generally, is that it will have money order and registry facilities.

YUKON BOATS ARE TIED UP

No More Navigation Will Be Possible and Dawson People Will Come Out When River Freezes.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 1.—Navigation on the Upper Yukon river between Dawson and the lakes has closed for the season and all river steamers have gone into winter quarters. Thirty Klondikers who left Dawson October 19, on the steamer Flora, arrived here today. They report that the Flora was the last boat to leave Dawson. The Yukon is filled with running ice and it would be impossible to make another trip. Frank Sullivan of Mexico, about twenty miles above Stewart river, a number of claims have been staked out. One man is reported to have taken out sixty-five ounces of gold in four days. It is about twenty-five feet deep bed rock. There will be quite an exodus from Dawson as soon as the river is sufficiently frozen over.

MAIL ON THE FIRING LINE

How United States Soldiers at the Front in Santiago Received Letters from Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—An interesting report of the operation of our postal service in and around Santiago, Cuba, has been submitted to First Assistant Postmaster General Heath by Postal Agent Kemper, in charge at Santiago.

Mr. Kemper shows that on June 23, before the landing of General Shafter's invading army in Guantanamo Bay had been fully accomplished, agents of the Postoffice department had opened a postoffice in the abandoned headquarters of the Spanish garrison at Santiago. The first postal agent assigned to this duty, Eben Brower, laid down his life in the service.

On the twenty-sixth day of June the pioneer army mail from Cuba to the United States was put on board the dispatch boat Dolphin. Three days later nearly 300 sacks of mail matter were delivered at Santiago, more than half of it addressed to the volunteer regiments in the Fifth army corps, viz: the Rough Riders, the Seventy-fifth New York and the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, then on their way to the fighting line.

Postal Agent Brower determined that this mail should be delivered at any cost. Finding it impossible to secure army transportation, he bought a horse and got a Cuban with a pony, loaded both animals with mail sacks and with the Cuban for a guide started through the jungle to the front. He succeeded in delivering his mail and then remained four days longer, under fire, aiding in carrying the wounded from the field and in attending them in hospitals. One hundred and thirty sacks more of mail from the United States were delivered at Siboney on July 10 and four clerks arrived to reinforce the slender postal force which, in the meantime, had been slightly augmented by details of enlisted men from the army, and of the force Mr. Kemper has directed.

The mail clerks were ordered to the front by the military authorities every piece of mail matter was saved, although the postal employees had to submit to the destruction of their own clothing and personal effects. The mail clerks were ordered to the front by the military authorities every piece of mail matter was saved, although the postal employees had to submit to the destruction of their own clothing and personal effects. The mail clerks were ordered to the front by the military authorities every piece of mail matter was saved, although the postal employees had to submit to the destruction of their own clothing and personal effects.

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MEIKLEJOHN'S BRAVE WORDS

Assistant Secretary of War Addresses Big Crowd at South Omaha.

ABLE DISCUSSION OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Yellow Journals Are Given a Stinging Rebuke for Their Lying Stories—McKinley's Name Greeted with Great Cheering.

Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn addressed the voters of South Omaha at Blum's hall last evening. The hall was crowded, every seat being taken, and more good all through the meeting. The stage was occupied by a number of prominent republicans, among them being James G. Martin, B. E. Wilson, Senator Isaac Noyes, Charles C. Stanley, Harvey Mosley, L. C. Gibson, Frank Strzyker and Henry C. Murphy.

Judge Fawcett, the chairman of the meeting, was introduced by Mr