

ON SHAFER'S TRAIL

Witnesses in the War Investigation Testify Against Him.

SAYS HE ORDERED SUPPLIES LEFT BEHIND

Colonel Jacobs Defends Quartermaster's Department.

IT IS PREVENTED FROM DOING GOOD WORK

He Alleges Embarkment at Tampa to Be a Haphazard Affair.

SUGGESTS INCOMPETENCY IN COMMANDER

Several Witnesses Furnish Testimony Which Tends to Add Life to the Commission's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Additional interest has been given to the war investigation today by the further direct charges against General Shafter, Colonel Jacobs of the quartermaster's department testified that hospital supplies were left behind on positive orders of General Shafter and that only fifty tents were taken for hospital purposes of which General Miles doubled the number immediately upon his arrival at Santiago.

Colonel Jacobs also said the embarkment of the troops at Tampa was a haphazard affair, and the conditions before Santiago something frightful. He defended his own department by saying it could do more for the comfort of the soldiers in the face of General Shafter's orders to the contrary.

Major La Garde continued his testimony today concerning the conduct of the war from a medical point of view. He spoke first of the yellow fever which he saw at Siboney, which was under his charge, in a general way. He said, however, that his own duties had been so fully occupied with other duties that he had not visited the institution daily. He was satisfied, however, that the hospital was well conducted and that the supplies on the whole were ample. He did not have the complete records before him, but he was sure that the mortality in this hospital did not exceed 8 per cent. There might, however, have been suffering in individual cases on account of the insufficiency of supplies and for want of expert nursing.

Dr. Conner asked whether the contingency of yellow fever could not have been provided against, asking whether the hospital itself should not have been known by the surgeon general that under the circumstances there would be an outbreak of fever.

"He should have known that such were the probabilities and everybody should have known that such were the chances in sending an army into a malarial district in the summer. Evidently the surgeon general did foresee what happened and his words on this subject written before the expedition set out and during the expedition, read like prophecy."

The witness added that under these circumstances he could not understand why more complete provision should not have been made for supplying immune nurses and he did not know but that the corps surgeons had been asked for this assistance in advance. He knew only that they had not been adequately provided. Apparently, however, the army depended upon the yellow fever expert to say when yellow fever would break out. However, it must be said that the yellow fever was very mild and it came to be dreaded less than typhoid. As a consequence the mortality among the troops in Cuba was less than among those left in the United States.

Death Rate About One Per Cent. Returning to the hospital for wounded soldiers, Dr. La Garde said that between 1,300 and 1,400 wounded men had been treated by the surgeons at this institution. There were six operating tables and more could have been used to advantage. There were times when forty or fifty men were waiting outside for attention. Of the wounded men there were about a dozen deaths, or less than 1 per cent. There had never before been a war when the mortality record was so small. This was due largely to the use of the modern rifle and the prompt methods of rendering aid on the battlefield to prevent blood poisoning. He thought that under the old conditions the mortality would have been 20 per cent greater. Dr. La Garde expressed the opinion that had the soldiers been fully equipped there would have been less suffering among them, and he thought that much of the trouble was due to the fact that the soldiers were compelled to lie on the ground without cover.

Colonel J. W. Jacobs, who was chief quartermaster of the Fifth corps at Tampa and in Cuba, testified that General Humphrey had been in charge of the embarkment of troops at Tampa and that no order specifying what vessels they were to occupy were issued.

In reply to a question from Governor Heaver he said the embarkment had been a haphazard affair. As a result there was a great deficiency in the provisions for disembarkment, as only two lighters were provided, and one of those was lost on the way over.

Colonel Jacobs had charge of the transportation facilities at Santiago, and he expressed the opinion that there were not sufficient number of wagons. He thought there should have been at least one wagon to each troop and company in addition to those at headquarters. General Shafter's first order had been to take only fifty wagons. When General Miles went to Tampa he doubled the number, but even this order did not secure a sufficient number. He knew no reason for not sending more, except that there was no means of getting them from Tampa to Santiago.

General McKee developed an animated episode by asking if there was any reason why the cooking utensils and camp equipment of the troops should not have been forwarded from Baiquiri to the troops in the field.

"There was no reason," Colonel Jacobs replied, "except that General Shafter's order forbade."

Continuing, he said that the order was most positive. It did not specify what should not be forwarded, but was most specific in providing that only forage and rations should be forwarded. General Shafter's orders to this effect were written, and the general had given him strict verbal instructions to see that the orders were observed. "Good-bye," he said to the front cook, but he thought the men should have had some facilities for cooking. The order had never been changed during the month he remained at Baiquiri.

Dr. Conner asked whether orders had been given to leave all the hospital equip-

EXPANSION TO BE DEPLORED

Such a Policy Not in Harmony with Idea of Protection to Laborers.

FREE TRADE WILL FOLLOW ON MANY LINES

Home Market Club Shows Why Economic Principles Are Against Theory of Annexation.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The annual meeting of the Home Market club was held today. Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the club, in his annual report, considered the question of national expansion from an economical standpoint, and said: "It is greatly to be hoped that President McKinley will so frame his treaty of peace with Spain as to minimize the dangers and responsibilities which we must assume as the result of the war."

"On October 19, at the quarterly meeting of our officers, all the New England states were represented, there were many strong expressions of personal opinion against the policy known as 'national expansion,' and there was no expression in its favor."

"Some think our opposition is because expansion and protection will not be good together. That will depend upon how the new acquisitions are treated. If they are helped to independence, as I think they should be, or are governed as colonies, as those not able to govern themselves ought to be, if the constitution will permit, tariff may be maintained between them and the United States which will protect both and at the same time give reciprocal preference."

"But if they are annexed and made a part of our country, the provision in section 8, article 1, of the constitution, that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; and the provision in section 9 that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state, which has been held to apply also to territories, may have the effect of practically introducing free trade in such articles as sugar, tobacco, iron, wool, cotton, wool, and all other goods produced in the annexed regions, and as it is impossible to bring working people in these countries up to the American standard, their annexation would seem to expose our industrial population to unrestrained competition with low prices and ill-considered labor."

"If we must have an expansion policy, and it must take a form of annexation and territorial government, how can the party which has always favored protection to American labor ever look a workman in the face?"

"We do not oppose, but we favor the finding of foreign markets. We are gaining them constantly. Hitherto the conquest has been peaceful. The best of them are in countries which are self-governed and for which we have to assume no responsibility and bear no expense. We can continue to increase our trade in those countries, but we can gain vastly more by preserving the conditions of domestic prosperity and cultivating the home market with equal care. Let us do both."

ECKLES OPPOSES EXPANSION

He Thinks a Sound Currency Would Be of More Benefit to the Country.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—At the meeting of the Indiana Bankers' association today afternoon the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this association has watched with interest the efforts growing out of the Indianapolis monetary convention and has been gratified to see the monetary legislation that will place our currency system upon a sound and enduring basis. We respectfully urge upon congress the necessity of the earliest possible enactment of such a measure as will unify and fortify our currency and make the credit of the United States the best in the world for all time.

The following officers were elected: President, C. T. Lindsey, South Bend; vice president, C. A. Coulter, Frankfort; secretary, S. A. Morrison, Indianapolis; treasurer, E. L. McKee, Indianapolis. Executive council: Hugo C. Rohrer, Huntington; J. L. Bayard, Vincennes; Hardin B. Road, Ellettsville; Oliver G. Seely, Plymouth; Mord Carter, Danville. Delegates to national convention: C. T. Lindsey, South Bend; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette; S. A. Morrison, Indianapolis, and A. C. Lupton, Hartford City.

This forenoon the association was addressed by the bankers, James H. Eckles, ex-comptroller of the currency; John Farson and Orin Taft, Jr. Mr. Eckles, in his speech, declared against expansion. He said: "It may be possible, though I consider it extremely doubtful and highly improbable, that this nation may be benefited, and evils at home remedied, by assuming grave duties and grave dangers abroad and letting alone the things at home, which most affect the people. Let the currency of this country be placed on a footing that so one will doubt the integrity of the country and we shall have contributed something to the forces of civilization which cannot help but work out results as beneficial as the occupation of new territories and undertaking new responsibilities."

HEAD CHIEF WANTS A BONUS

Will Not Allow Children of His Nation to Attend School Without Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Agent Rebock of Sac and Fox (Iowa) Indian agency is in the city with a delegation of Indians on business before the Indian office. There is some difficulty between the reds and the Indian office regarding the opening of the new school at Sac and Fox agency. Head Chief demands that the children to attend the school under the plan of \$500 per year, which he claims he is entitled to under the treaty of 1848. This is denied by the commissioner. If the matter is not patched up it is probable the school will be closed.

MCKINLEY TAKES SOUTHERN TRIP.

Atlanta Peace Jubilee Will Entertain the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Captain Evan P. Howell of the War Investigating commission was at the White House today and practically completed arrangements with the president for a visit by Mr. McKinley to the Atlanta, Ga., peace jubilee next month. The president will leave here December 13, arriving in Atlanta at noon on December 14 and remaining until midnight on December 15. If the seventh corps is at Savannah he will visit it there.

New Postmasters for Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Nebraska postmasters appointed: Hiram M. Misher, at Charleston, York county, vice S. H. Lipton, resigned; Charles

FERD PECK TALKS TOO MUCH

American Commissioner to Paris Fair Gets Himself Dialectic.

PICARD WILL NOT CONFIRM STATEMENTS

This Country Has Not Been Allowed Most Space and the Statement It Had Made a Mild Controversy.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The interview which I had with M. Picard regarding America's space at the Paris exhibition was absolutely authentic and was accorded personally by him Friday morning, November 6, at his office in the French exposition headquarters, Quai d'Orsay, and after he had himself seen the cable asking for it. The statements are all exact.

This is so true that Monday, November 14, at 1 o'clock M. Picard officially sent me at my home one of his secretaries, M. Henri Fautier, to ask me to kindly give him the paper in which his interview had appeared as he would like to see his interview. I replied that the paper of that date had not yet arrived in Paris, but I gave him a paper of October 23, containing one of the first assertions in regard to American space. I also showed M. Fautier a Paris Herald containing Mr. Peck's interview upon arriving in America in which appears the phrase, "more than other nations."

He said it was absolutely false and would bring about complications with other foreign nations. After the secretary's visit I went to the United States of America, where there was information that America certainly had not the greatest amount of space; that Russia had been accorded the most and that America would come third or fourth in quantity as a result of Picard's interview.

Peck called to his American commission at Paris asking them to request Picard to confirm his (Peck's) statements which he had made upon reaching America. This Picard formally refused to do, saying that such statements must remain exclusively those of Mr. Peck's. I am sending you Picard's secretary's card presented me to announce his official visit and important documents, particularly upon the entrance of honor Peck at the American headquarters and the comparison between his staff and expenditures and those of other nations. Picard is most friendly toward Americans, but Peck's bluff and exaggerations are harmful to real American interests.

CRIME COMMITTED IN UNITED STATES

Must Be Tried Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of war has directed the discharge without expense of private Rufus O. Colton, company L, Third Nebraska volunteer infantry. Colonel John P. Pratt, First Nebraska volunteer infantry, having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged from the service. The case of Colton was referred to the military authorities by the telegraphic instructions directing the discharge of the following volunteers: Private Spencer B. Paxton, company D, Fifty-first Iowa volunteer infantry, and B. P. Weston, company F, Fiftieth Iowa volunteer infantry.

WILL PROTECT CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

Control of Cienfuegos Port is Desired at Once to That End.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The United States government is anxious that the military forces shall have possession of the port of Cienfuegos on the northern coast of Cuba as soon as this can be arranged. It has been represented to the officials here that the vast sugar-cane fields in the province of Santa Clara, Cienfuegos being the port of entry for that province, are almost ripe and ready for cutting, and that implements for the work and men for hauling duty will be sent to the district as soon as possible.

The United States, in order that these may be given prompt admittance, desires control of the port. The Spanish government has been given notification of the intentions to occupy the port.

GETTING TOGETHER ON RECIPROCALITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Anglo-American commission held a brief formal session today, adjourning in order that the separate committees representing the two countries might proceed. Reciprocity continues to be the main subject under discussion, and it is understood that an advance has now been made by a tentative agreement on a few articles which are to be the subject of reciprocal concessions.

SCHLEY IS ORDERED HOME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An order was issued from the Navy department today detaching Rear Admiral Schley duty with the United States fleet, and directing him to order his home to await further orders.

WILL SING AT USUAL PRICES

International Opera Company Cancels Its Omaha Date and is in a Bad Way at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The International Grand Opera company, which was to have appeared in Italian grand opera at Omaha the last three nights of this week has cancelled its engagements here through the want of business in the west, and the managers, it is said, contemplate disbanding it. The loss at Kansas City has been especially heavy and it was feared that it would be even worse at Omaha. Regular house prices will prevail during the remainder of the engagement here.

ROY CONFESSES TO A MURDER.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15.—Tonight two little boys, one 4, the other 7 years old, told the police that Fred, the 10-year-old son of Thomas C. Oland, shot and killed Andy Bodenmiller, aged 5, whose dead body was found in a barrel pit near Whitey, a suburb of this place. To the police the boy Fred Oland first said he shot at a rabbit and killed little Bodenmiller. Afterward he declared that he was telling the contrary story. Thomas Oland, Fred's father, is a saloon keeper. Sam Jackson, Oland's colored bar keeper, is suspected to be an accomplice in a banquet at the Masonic temple being lynched should this suspicion prove well founded.

PROMINENT MASON DISAPPEARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—William R. Frazier, grand marshal of the Pennsylvania grand lodge of Masons, has disappeared from his home in this city and all trace of his movements has been lost since last Thursday night. Mr. Frazier on that night attended a banquet at the Masonic temple and left shortly after 11 o'clock. He is about 64 years of age, is married and has a family. He is one of the editors of the Keystone, a Masonic paper, and is past master of Mount Moriah lodge, No. 153.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS, NOV. 15.

At New York—Sailed—St. Louis, for Southampton; Mongolian, for Glasgow; Mastic, for Liverpool; Southark, for Antwerp. Arrived—Alatia, from Marseilles; Trave, from Bremen.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Favonia, for Boston.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Victoria, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Kaiser Frederick, for New York.

At Naples—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, from New York.

THEY ARE PICKED UP AT HONOLULU, WHERE THEY HAD BEEN LEFT SICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The steamer Moana arrived from Sydney, Apla and Honolulu this morning. The vessel brought another contingent of Australian gold. The shipment is valued at over \$5,000,000 and is contained in 100 strong wooden boxes. There were forty soldiers aboard, having come from Honolulu. Twenty of them belonged to the regular army. Two of them belonged to the Eighteenth infantry and were San Francisco men. The other soldiers belonged to the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments. They were well enough to leave the hospital and were granted furloughs.

CUSTODY OF TEMPLE DEMANDED.

Crime Committed in United States Must Be Tried Here.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Variable Winds. Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha: High, 54; low, 33.

Nov. 15. 5 a. m. .... 33 1 p. m. .... 53 9 a. m. .... 33 3 p. m. .... 50 7 a. m. .... 33 5 p. m. .... 55 9 a. m. .... 37 7 p. m. .... 54 10 a. m. .... 43 9 p. m. .... 52 11 a. m. .... 47 7 p. m. .... 48 12 m. .... 50 9 p. m. .... 45

WANT ARBITRATOR

Spanish Commission Springs a Surprise on the Americans.

QUESTIONS LEGALITY OF THE PROTOCOL

Ask that Philippine Dispute Be Referred for Judgment.

WILL HANG ON TO ISLANDS TO THE END

Spain Contends It Should Have the Benefit of All Doubts.

ADJOURNMENT FOLLOWS UNTIL SATURDAY

Spaniards Are Merely Making Post Diplomatic Fight They Can and Will Give Up to the Final Ultimatum.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Today's meeting of the Joint Peace commission lasted forty-five minutes and was of high importance. The Spanish commissioners presented their rejoinder to the American reply on the Philippine question, in which they strongly reiterate their contention that Philippine sovereignty does not come up for discussion under the terms of the protocol and sets out various reasons why the United States' proposal concerning the cedula could not be accepted by Spain.

The surprise of the meeting, however, was a request that the dispute should be referred to arbitration, as the scope of the protocol and its legality demand that the United States should consider the sovereignty question under it. This proposal—submitted with the protestation that it was made simply because the great desire of Spain is to bring negotiations to an amicable issue—also pointed out that the United States has always been foremost in championing arbitration; consequently, Spain makes the request with all the more confidence of its being granted. No name for arbitrator is mentioned, but it is understood that the Spaniards have either the king of the Belgians or the president of the Swiss Federation in view.

The American commissioners asked for an adjournment until Saturday, when it is fully expected that they will reject the arbitration proposal which is, in effect, a derogation from their powers. They are commissioned to settle all points arising on the protocol and they maintain unshaken their view that sovereignty of the Philippines is disposable under that instrument.

The Spaniards are merely making the best diplomatic fight they can and it is not believed here is any likelihood of absolute rupture, as they will accept—though under protest—when the American commissioners say their last word about the Philippines.

I hear from another source that the Spaniards' memorandum deals voluminously with the American arguments and concludes by announcing the irrefragability of the Spanish commission to accept any of the American propositions. The Spaniards also presented the proposition to the American commission to the effect if the latter insisted on demanding sovereignty of the Philippines the joint commission should request the two governments to agree on the name of an arbitrator to determine the case making the third and sixth articles of the protocol.

Instructed to Hang to Philippines. MADRID, Nov. 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rios, has received dispatches from the Spanish peace commissioners, now in Paris, indicating that today's meeting of the joint commissions will not be the last. The commissioners, it is added, have received additional instructions to defend Spain's rights in the Philippines.

The minister of marine, Senor Anson, and the minister of foreign affairs have conferred on the statement of Emperor William's visit to Spain.

The newspapers discuss the Carlist agitation, but express belief that the followers of Don Carlos will not issue a revolutionary manifesto.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The meeting today of the Spanish-American commissioners began at 2:15 p. m. The commissioners. The Spanish commissioners presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent the memorandum of today was handed to the Americans without being read. The meeting is expected to adjourn on Saturday noon. The Spanish communication will be translated this evening and its contents will be discussed by the United States commissioners tomorrow at their usual daily session.

The Spaniards in their communication today reaffirm the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines" in article III, of the peace protocol, do not warrant a reference to Spanish withdrawal from the Philippines, except on their own terms, and therefore, the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed in the words "the control, disposition and government."

Amount to Be Offered Spain. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Up to this point the discussion at Paris having touched on principle, the United States attempts to name exact figures in relation to the amount of money that might be paid to Spain by the United States on account of the Philippines. Such, for instance, as the statement that the United States would reimburse Spain "for the pacific expenditures" made on account of the Philippines, for no one here at the time had any exact knowledge of what these expenditures amounted to in the aggregate. This has been ascertained, however, to the satisfaction of the American commissioners at least, and they will name the exact amount of money which the United States is willing to pay over to Spain on this account. What is proposed is a cash payment to Spain, for the United States does not propose to enter into any relations whatever with any of the holders of bonds issued by Spain, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the European powers to bring this result about. As to the amount which will be offered to Spain, the officials here are mute, but it is believed to lie somewhere between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

The American commissioners are under instructions to inform the Spanish commissioners that these figures are not to be the final conclusions of the work of the commission, so that it is certain that an end one way or the other will be reached before long.

Teens Left to Its Fate. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The armored cruiser Maria Teresa has been abandoned by its island and lies a wreck off the coast of Cat Island.

ALLIANCE, THE WORLD'S PRIDE

Lord Chamberlain Delivers a Speech Warmly Praising America Before Conservative Club.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Chamberlain, at the Manchester Conservative club tonight, said amid cheers: "Now I rejoice still more, as the change which has taken place lately in our relations with the United States of America. They stand to us on a different relation to that which is occupied by any other people. They are our kinsfolk and we never shall forget it. They speak the same language and they proceed in argument and in action from the same standpoint as ourselves. I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends. I know none why we should be otherwise."

"I believe that this has been the true feeling of this country toward the United States for many years. We shall welcome, perhaps, misunderstood on the other side of the water. Now, happily, the cloud has disappeared and that good feeling which we have entertained and which we have recently expressed has been cordially reciprocated. A combination between the two great English-speaking people is a combination which would fear no other alliance. Our imagination must be freed when we contemplate such a possibility of such a cordial understanding between the 70,000,000 which inhabit the United States of America and the 50,000,000 Britons who inhabit the United Kingdom and colonies of the queen."

"A combination of that kind would be a guarantee for peace and civilization of the world, if, as seems likely, the United States is about to enter upon a career as a colonial nation. We shall welcome the union into the same field with ourselves. We know it would be animated by the same motives and will carry out the same methods. We know it will be inspired with the same sense of responsibility and with the same love of justice, and such a partnership, we do not, as Lord Salisbury said, serve our interests, not in any selfish or mercenary sense, but because it would give to each of us a better understanding of the work of the other. It would increase our sympathies; it would bring us closer together; it would make easy and inevitable that most desirable co-operation."

COUNSEL FURNISHED FOR DREYFUS.

Court of Cassation Will Demand the Release of Dreyfus.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The announcement that two advocates will be sent to Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, to assist Dreyfus in the preparation of his defense, give rise to the belief that he will not, after all, be brought back. It is believed he will be released. The government's message announcing the revision. The court of cassation will undoubtedly demand the secret dossier and according to the so far the government has taken the full responsibility for whatever measures may be necessary to prevent the dossier from obtaining a publicity that would be dangerous from an international point of view.

WILLIAM SAILS TOWARD SPAIN.

Strict Incoignito Preserved and No Callers Received.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Spanish government has been advised that Emperor William will be in Swabia, near Ulm, on the 17th and 18th inst. He will reach Carthagen on Saturday and Cadix on Sunday. His majesty will observe the strictest incoignito, no honors will be offered and the transport and German war ships will merely exchange the salute. The Emperor will be accompanied by a publicity that would be dangerous from an international point of view.

TROUBLE FOR MOTHER ENGLAND.

"Mad Fakir" is Stirring Up Strife in Swat Valley.

SIMLA, British India, Nov. 15.—Trouble is brewing in the upper Swat valley. There the notorious "Mad Fakir" has headed a band of 500 men in preparation to attack the Nawab of Dir, and to create a rising against British rule.

BUERS STORM STRONGHOLD

Murder of Missionary is Avenged by Prompt Action of Courageous Dutch.

PRETORIA, Nov. 15.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry fire and heavy artillery bombardment, stormed and captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opepe of the Magots tribe, in the Zoutpannsburg district. Opepe recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Three