

COUNTER PROPOSALS

Spaniards Make Several Offers for Settlement of Philippine Question.

THREE DISTINCT PROPOSITIONS SET FORTH

All Involve a Monetary Consideration for Cession of the Islands.

BOTH COMMISSIONS HOLD LONG SESSIONS

Numerous Notes Fly Back and Forth Between the Two Bodies.

AMERICAN CABINET HOLDS A SESSION

President McKinley Stands Firmly by His Former Demands and Cables the Commissioners to That Effect.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spaniards have made by letter to the American commission three alternative proposals:

First—Spain will relinquish sovereignty over Cuba and cede Porto Rico and the other islands of the Spanish West Indies, the whole of the Ladronez, the whole of the Philippine archipelago for \$100,000,000.

Second—Spain will cede Strong Island in the Carolines, which gives the United States the right to lay a cable to any of these islands or any of the two countries to the Philippine archipelago excepting the southernmost islands for \$50,000,000.

Third—Spain to relinquish sovereignty over Cuba, cede the Philippines, Porto Rico and other West Indies islands and Guam as indemnity for war expenses and losses to American citizens, the two countries to agree to submit to arbitration what debts and obligations of a colonial character ought to be assumed by the receiving country.

Several notes have passed between Montero Rios and Day today. Both commissions have held long sittings and communications have been flying between them and their governments. Five dispatches have been received from Washington today about the last offer of the Spaniards, who will answer Monday. Rios in his last letter to President Day refers to the possibility of a cessation of negotiations, but this is believed to be an empty threat.

Special Cabinet Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at 10 o'clock tonight. All the cabinet members were present, except Secretary Long, who is out of the city. The meeting was called by the president in order that his advisers might consider with him advice received this evening from the American peace commissioners at Paris.

It is understood that the advice related to counter proposals informally made to the American commissioners by the representatives of the Madrid government.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary of State Hay said to a representative of the Associated Press that the president had received some news from the Spaniards which he desired to lay before the cabinet and he had called the cabinet together to consider them. Mr. Hay declined to discuss the matter, as he said it was a matter which could not be gone into for publication at this time. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatch the president called the American commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one point, new in the negotiations thus far, was raised in the dispatch received by the president. It related to a modification of the terms of the proposition submitted to the Spanish commission a few days ago by the American commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted was made clear by the president in cabling to the American commissioners a reiteration of his former instructions. The American commissioners will insist that the demands of the United States as presented to Spain a few days ago be considered without further modification. That they will be accepted to the satisfaction of the cabinet and the president.

Spain Will Take the Limit.

SPAIN, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will exhaust its time limit, which expires on Monday, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine islands. In the meanwhile the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every resource to postpone the inevitable.

As cabled to the Associated Press on Wednesday they could not accept the American ultimatum as final without asking if it were really so. That applied to the time limit.

Now, the Spaniards apparently doubt the fitness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines and today they sent a communication to the American commissioners, asking if the latter would accept a counter-proposal by Spain to cede the Philippines for \$100,000,000. Spain imagines the Americans might be willing to lop off the great island of Mindanao from the Philippines and pay Spain \$50,000,000 for what would remain, instead of \$20,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

Ultimate Means Final.

Spain will learn in response to such inquiry that Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions. However strenuously Spain may seek to increase its money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, it will finally be compelled to know that the United States offers no means of compromise, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum. Spain, before giving up or turning away, will also propose some alternative bargain of the Carolines or the Canary islands, to be held in the possession of the United States, in addition to the Philippines islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain its sovereignty in the Philippines.

In other words, Spain would cede certain territory in the Carolines and in addition the control of the Philippines by the United States under a nominal Spanish sovereignty, and as a further inducement, proposes that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine islands.

Considering Their Answer.

Senor Montero Rios told the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening that the Spanish peace commissioners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

"We are considering the matter," he said, "in a conciliatory spirit, and are anxious to re-establish friendly relations between the two countries. At the same time we are here to defend the interests and honor of Spain."

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there

was any truth in the report that the Spanish commissioners had decided to accept the American offer of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, Senor Rios said:

"No, no; the commission has not decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at the conference on Monday, when we will discuss the matter with the Americans."

At the same time he added in a still lower voice: "We will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

"Then the final instructions have not yet come?"

"Ah, but we are approaching a confidential matter," said Senor Rios, innocently. "Everything connected with both commissions is a secret."

Spanish Council Meets.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—After visiting the queen regent today, in order to condole with her majesty on the death of her husband, King Alfonso XIII, who died on November 25, 1888, the ministers met in council. They were occupied with the peace question. Eventually the ministers unanimously approved the instructions to Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace commission, drawn up by the foreign and colonial ministers, which will be telegraphed to Paris tonight.

While the cabinet ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent to the Spanish commissioners, it is believed the Philippine question will be settled on Monday next. The premier, Senor Sagasta, was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied: "Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will arise or further consultations or exchanges of views will be necessary."

The Liberal today says: The cabinet disagreed yesterday as to the reply which should be sent to Senor Montero Rios. But while the cabinet was in session an agreement today at its meeting and decide whether it will or will not instruct the Spanish commissioners to sign the treaty of peace. The American note warmly and evidently rejected arbitration, saying that equal could only be had to arbitrate when two nations found themselves in equal positions and possessing different arguments, but never when it was merely a question of discussing a single opinion—that of the conqueror."

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special from Washington says: There is reason to believe that the administration will be willing to purchase from Spain not only the Philippines and Ulan Islands, but all of the Carolines and the Pelew group.

CARICATURES THE KAISER

Paris Comic Paper Represents the German Emperor as a Pig.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Le Rire, the well known French comic journal, has been making all over Paris and its proprietor for the past few days has been busy with the demand of the German ambassador in Paris, who considers the caricatures of William II as insulting to his majesty. The offensive picture, the ambassador claims, represents the emperor as a pig, but the proprietors of Le Rire claim that the so-called pig is meant for a wild boar.

FRYNS NAVY HEADQUARTERS IN PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, N. S. W., Nov. 25.—The French government has decided to make Noumea its naval headquarters in the Pacific. A large dock and naval works will be constructed there. The German and British war ships have made a combined demonstration against Noumea, in Samoa.

VICTIMS OF THE POLITICIANS

Cardinal Gibbons Says the Race War in the South is Due to Educational System and Abuse of Ballot.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons, in discussing the recent race troubles in the south, said:

"In the history of mankind it has been calculated that when two distinct races co-existed in the same territory one race has always exercised a certain supremacy over the other. While this principle is admitted, the race conflict which has been the result of the educational system and the abuse of the ballot is a tragedy which has never occurred in several states of the union can be largely traced to two great causes—the one-sided and ill-considered education of the negro and the indiscriminate exercise and consequent abuse of the ballot box.

The colored race is naturally kind and gentle, affections easily aroused, but the education they are generally receiving is calculated to inflame their passions and excite at the expense of their religious and moral sense. It fosters ambition without supplying the means of gratifying it; it feeds the heart with the desire for power, but education is complete that does not teach the science of self-restraint and this is what only the deacon and the gospel, but it is hard to get a hearing on the subject of popular education. We must appeal from Peter drunk to Peter sober. The abuse of the ballot box is a tragedy which has never occurred in several states of the union can be largely traced to two great causes—the one-sided and ill-considered education of the negro and the indiscriminate exercise and consequent abuse of the ballot box.

TEXAS JACKIES' ANNUAL BALL

Among the Peculiar Figures on the Wood Floor is Deacon, the Iowa Boy 'Who Sailed with Hobson.'

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The sailors and marines of the battleship Texas, to the number of several hundred, held their annual ball at the Longview Hotel. Captain Sigbee of the Texas and Miss Sigbee led the grand march, in which 400 couples participated. Captain Sigbee was vociferously cheered during the march. There were many distinguished characters present, but perhaps the most notable ones were Senators Deigan, Clausen and Phillips, who sailed with Hobson on the Merrimac. A dinner was served after midnight.

EARTHQUAKE SHUCKS SOUTH

Many Points in Virginia and Carolina Report Distinct Vibrations—No Damage Done.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—Many points in south and southwest Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The disturbance was felt from Northwest county to the Tennessee line. No damage is reported.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. C., Nov. 25.—A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon about 3:05. Vibrations was from east to west. At Winston, N. C., the shock was felt at 3:10. It shook the largest building in town.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LONG

Navy's Rehabilitated Fighting Power Put to Supreme Test of War.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE FLYING SQUADRON

Naval Militia, While Recruited Outside of Seafaring Class, Was of High Order of Intelligence and Did Good Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—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, which have given the names of our navy commander and his men won undying fame.

The report details next with the seizure of the harbor of Guantanamo and the brilliant three days' fight of the marines; with the conveying of the Shafter expedition from Tampa to Santiago and with the conferences that took place between Shafter and Sampson in the effort to secure the co-operation of the army and navy in the direction of the blockade. The story of the operations at this stage involves the recital of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, which is told, however, in the most concise official form.

Sampson Wanted to Participate.

One fact disclosed by the history of the day before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson asked to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of the surrender of Santiago. It was 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, however, presented 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 the successful capture of the Spanish fleet. From the beginning of the war till the end rendered the most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle.

High praise is awarded to the marine corps for its conduct throughout the campaign. The report 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 the number should be increased to 5,000 and the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long says these organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which the navy has acquired. It is said that they were of a high standard of education and intelligence and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency. Considering their lack of experience the service rendered by the militia was a noble one. The country has been amply repaid for the money expended in their instruction and training.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service.

Purchase of Ships for the Navy.

Secretary Long gives a complete list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by the navy during the war. There were 110 of these vessels, including war ships, bought abroad.

The most expensive ship was the New Orleans, which was bought from Brazil. It cost the United States government \$1,429,000. The next most expensive was the USS Albatross, which was bought from the Netherlands for \$1,205,000.

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alongside the Merrimac and coaled. The squadron was at that time about 100 miles to the southward and westward of Santiago.

On the 25th a signal was made to return in the direction of Santiago and the squadron stopped for the night ten miles off shore, with the Merrimac about two miles inside. Next morning the Spanish squadron was sighted inside. On June 3 the Merrimac was sunk. Of this the secretary says:

This attempt, although unsuccessful as to its object, was daringly executed. It is now one of the well known historic marvels of naval adventure and enterprise in which Naval Constructor Hobson and his men won undying fame.

The report details next with the seizure of the harbor of Guantanamo and the brilliant three days' fight of the marines; with the conveying of the Shafter expedition from Tampa to Santiago and with the conferences that took place between Shafter and Sampson in the effort to secure the co-operation of the army and navy in the direction of the blockade. The story of the operations at this stage involves the recital of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, which is told, however, in the most concise official form.

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TROOP SHIP REACHES HAVANA

First American Camp in Province is Pitched Near Mariano Beach.

BLANCO PREPARES TO MAKE HIS EXIT

After Landing from the Florida the United States Soldiers March in Review to Their Headquarters.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The United States transport Florida arrived in front of Morro castle today, took a pilot on board and proceeded to Mariano beach. General Greene and his staff went to Mariano early in the morning to superintend the landing of the American troops there.

Marshal Blanco, whose resignation as captain general of Cuba has just been accepted, sails for Spain on Sunday next. He will be succeeded by General Liminez Castellanos, a division commander.

All four companies of the Second regiment volunteer engineers, which arrived off Mariano beach this morning on board the Florida, landed by 9:30 o'clock at the Mariano wharf with colors flying. They were met at the landing place and marched to their quarters at Mariano beach. General Greene and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the men. All the men, with the exception of five who are still suffering from sea sickness and were taken to the camp by train, were in line and all are in good spirits and fit for duty.

One hundred and fifty Cubans of General Menocal's division were employed in clearing the camp site, and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana.

Passports were today delivered to the aide-de-camp of General Blanco's staff, a long column of the steamer Juan Fargas on December 3. On the same steamer, it is announced, will embark General Blanco, General Solano and his staff and the officials employed at Blanco's headquarters. Senor Fernandez de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, last evening held a long conference with General Greene.

Among the arrivals at Havana this morning were the Norwegian steamer Columbia, from Mobile, and the Spanish steamer Telefera, from Liverpool, both with cargoes and passengers, and the Spanish cruisers Infanta Isabel and Conde de Venadillo, from New York.

The volunteer forces at Cardenas have delivered their arms to the authorities. Senor Govin, secretary of the interior in the colonial government, has accepted the resignations of the civil governors of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The resignation of Senor Page, the fiscal of the queen regent in Cuba, has also been accepted.

The men have been busy all day fixing the camp and pitching tents. The site for the camp is excellent, on high ground and well supplied with water. The men have arrived with only a few heavy overcoats, woolen blouses and cloth breeches, which are very trying under the scorching sun of the seacoast. The medical staff considers it urgently necessary that khaki uniforms be sent at once for the comfort of the men.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners today delivered a note announcing the complete evacuation of the Holguin division. The United States commissioners sent the Spaniards a note, informing them that the following troops were expected on or about November 25.

The thirteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, which will be stationed at Pinar del Rio; the Third New Jersey, to be stationed at Mariel; the Two Hundred and Second New York, assigned to Guanajay, all in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The troops destined for Mariel will be landed there, the port affording excellent shelter and facilities for disembarkation. Those intended for the city of Pinar del Rio and Guanajay will land in Havana harbor, where they can make immediate railway connections for those points.

Owing to his expected early departure Captain General Blanco was asked by the United States evacuation commissioners to appoint a day and hour when they can visit him at the palace to say farewell.

TRYING CIVIL GOVERNMENT

General Wood Appoints Senor Bacardi Mayor of Santiago, Who Discharges Spaniards and Employs Cubans.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25.—Some time ago with Mr. Henry, who is General Leonard Wood had appointed mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his mayoralty duties and to return to his military post. The request was complied with today. In the opinion of General Wood it is preferable to appoint to the mayoralty a civilian acceptable to the Cubans and he has appointed as Mayor McLary's successor Senor Bacardi, an old resident.

The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was to discharge the entire clerical force in the mayor's office and to employ Cubans who had served in the war. He will shortly issue a manifesto to the effect that he intends encouraging the city's development and giving employment, as far as conditions will permit, to worthy persons. He will promise to look closely to the general interests of the community and will call on all Cubans to obey the law and thus to promote the prosperity of the country and insure the happiness of its people. General Wood has high hopes of this first attempt at civil government under Cuban control.

AMERICANS FEAST ON FAR SHORE.