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 Spanlards 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 Ladrones, 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 Ladrones; and will cede 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 effort 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 members were with the president, except Secretary Long, who is out of the city. The meeting was called by the president in order that his advisers this evening from the American peace commissioners at Paris.

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

of the Associated Press that the president had received some advices from Paris that he desired to lay before the cabinet and he had called the cabinet together to conside 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 dispatches the president cabled 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 medification. That they will be acceded to by the Spanish commissioners is the earnest belief of members of the cabinet and the presi-

Spain Will Take the Limit. PARIS, 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 Spanlards 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 fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines and today they sent a communication to the American commis-

sioners, asking if the letter would accept a counter-proposal by Spain to cede the l'hilippines for \$100,000,000. Spain imagines the Amercans might be willing to lop off the great island of Mindanao from the the Philippines and pay Spain \$50,000,000 for what would remain, instead of \$20,000,000 now of fered for the entire archipelago.

Ultimate Means Final.

Spain will learn in response to such in quiry that Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions. However strenuously Spain may seek to increase its money advantage for the cersion of the Philippines, it will finally be compelled to know that the United States' offer means \$20,000,000, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pase 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 pospession of the United States, in addition to the Philippine 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 Canaries, as d 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 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The disturb to the last American memorandum. We are considering the matter." he said, "in a conciliatory spirit, and are anxious to re-establish friendly relations be-

tween the two countries. At the same time bonor of Spain." In reply to an inquiry as to whether there largest building in town.

was any truth in the report that the Span-COUNTER PROPOSALS was any truth in the report that the Span- REPORT OF SECRETARY LONG alongside the Merrimac and coaled. The squadron was at that time distant about 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 confer ence 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, 1885, the ministers met in council. They were occupied exclusively with the consideration of 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 the Spanish commissioners, it is believed the Philippine question will be sett ed on Monday ing a suspension of public opinion in connext. asked if Monday's session would see the is quoted and the secretary says: close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied: "Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will view of the disaster." 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 it is believed the cabinet will come to an agreement today at its meeting and decide Spanish commissioners to sign the treaty of

peace. The American note warmly and evidently rejected arbitration, saying that recourse 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 opinionthat 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 Phil- at St. Thomas. ippines and Ualan 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 seized all over Paris and its proprietor forbidden to mail it to foreign countries upon the demand of the German ambassador in might consider with him advices received 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. At the conclusion of the conference Secre- French Navy Headquarters in Pacific. tary of State Hay said to a representative SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 25.—The French Schley to proceed off that port, by the Marcovernment has decided to make Noumena 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 Mulinuu, 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 observed 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, is the manifest duty of every patriotic statesman and Christian to see that the re-lations between the races should be friendly, harmonious and mutually beneficial. race conflicts, antagonism and bloodshe have recently occurred in severa states of the union can be largely traced t wo great causes-the one-sided and irected system of negro education and the ndiscriminate exercise and consequent buse of the ballot box.

The colored race is naturally kind and gentle, affectionate and grateful, with re-ligious emotions easily aroused. But the education they are generally receiving is calculated to sharpen their mental faculties at the expense of their religious and moral sense. It fosters ambition without supplying the means of gratifying them, it feeds the heads, while the heart is starved. No education is complete that does not teach the science of self-restraint and this i found only in the decalogue and the gospel But it is hard to get a hearing on the ut ect of popular education. We must appear f the ballot box is chargeable more to white lemagogues than to the blacks themse The politicians use the negro vote for their wn selfish purposes. I am pursuaded that fication would be a wise measure. It would be an incentive to industry and thes property and they will naturally vote for hose rulers and quo-officers who, in the udgment, are more qualified to protect their property from unjust and exorbitan axation and to promote the material prosperity of the commonwealth.

TEXAS JACKIES' ANNUAL BALL

Among the Popular Figures on th Waxed Floor is Deignan, the lown Boy "Who Sailed with Hobson."

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The sailors and narines of the battleship Texas, to the numher of several hundred, held their annual hall tonight at the Lebox Lyceum Captain sigsbee of the Texas and Miss Sigsbee led he grand march, in which 400 couples par icipated. Captain Sigsbee was vociferously heered during the march. There were many noted characters present, but perhaps the nost popular ones were Sailors Deignan, Clausen and Philips, who sailed with Hobon on the Merrimac. A dinner was served ifter midnight.

EARTHQUAKE SHUCKS SOUTH Many Points in Virginia and Car

olina Report Distinct Vibrations-No Damage Done.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25 .- Many points in south and southwest Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about ance was felt from Nottoway county to the Tennessee line. No damage is reported. FRANKLINSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 25 .- A very distinct earthquake shock was felhere this afternoon about 3:05. Vibration we are here to defend the interests and was from east to west. At Winston, N. C. the shock was felt at 3:10. It shook the

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

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE FLYING SQUADRON

Naval Militia, While Recruited Outside of Sentaring 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-victories which have given the names of our naval commanders worldwide fame and added an additional page to the

The report describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the reserved regarding the instructions sent to squadrons and put the navy in readiness for hostilities. Sigsbee's famous telegram ask-The premier, Senor Sagasta, was nection with the blowing up of the Maine "This judicious telegram did much to se-

glorious naval history of our country

cure, in the public mind, a dispassionate The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told and of it the secretary says:

Aside from the mere act of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the whether it will or will not instruct the service, it removed at once all apprehension for the Pacific coast. The indirect pe-cuniary adventage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insur-ance rates and in assuring the country from freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

The secretary tells how Cervera's fleet, having sailed from the Cape Verde islands April 29 for an unknown destination, Sampson sailed east with a portion of his fleet for the purpose of observation. At Cape Haytien, May 7, the department advised him that the Spanish squadron was reported

Bombardment of San Juan.

The following statement explains officially why the bombardment of San Juan was never forced to an end:

Instructions were also received that the vessels accompanying him were not to be risked or crippled in the bombardment of for-tifications, as it was considered unwise to risk any of the vessels of our navy until the Spanish fleets had been met and de-stroyed. • • • The squadron did not arrive off San Juan until the morning of the 12th. A bombardment of that place fol-lowed for two hours and a half, but as there was no land force to hold it in case of its surrender and as the Spanish fleet was not there it was determined to return to Havana, where it was possible Cervera might have gone.

The report shows that the flying squadron under Schley was ordered to Cienfuegos upon notice that Cervera's squadron had been seen off Curacoa. But on May 20, the department having heard that Cervera was at Santiago, advised Sampson to order blehead. Schley was instructed to proceed to Santiago if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos. On May 22 Sampson had dispatches stating first that Cervera was in Santiago on the 21st and also that he was expected to visit San Juan and that Schley should follow him. This sent Sampson into the Nichols channel to prevent an approach from that direction. On the 26th Sampson received from Schley a letter, dated the 23d, stating that he was not satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfueges and that he would, therefore, remain off that point with his squad-

ron. The next day Schley was informed that Cervera had been in Santiago from the 19th to the 25th and he was directed to proceed with all dispatch to that port. At this time he telegraphed Sampson, under date of the 24th, that coaling off Cienfuegos was very uncertain; that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos; that he would go eastward on the 25th, but on account of the short coal supply he could not blockade if Cervera was in Santiago, but would go to St. Nicholas mole to communicate. Upon receiving this information Sampson decided to go to Key West for coal at once, and, if authorized, then proceed to Santiago in person.

Locating Cervera's Squadron.

Schley left Cienfuegos on the 24th and stopped on the following day at the moles south of Santiago to repair the collier Merrimac. At 7:50 p. m. he signaled to the equadron:

"Destination Key West, via south side of Cuba and Yucatan channel, as soon as col-

lier is ready; speed nine knots." After steaming to the westward until

11:20 p. m. the squadron again stopped to make repairs to the Yale. On the morning of the 27th the Harvard, from Mole St. Nicholas, delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Harvard, Nicholas Mole, Hayti: Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the senior officer at present off Santiago, as follows: All de-partment's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts and tha the enemy, if therein, does not leave with-out a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of the harbor and that there insur gents probably will be found and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained notify the department whether the enemy is there. Could not equatron and also the Harvard coal from the Merrimac, leeward off Cape Cruz. Gonaives channel, or The department will Mole, Hnyti? coal immediately to Mole. Report without

At 11 a. m., after receiving this dispatch from the department, Commodore Schley signaled to the squadron, "Can you fetch into the port of Key West with coal remaining? Report by signal."

At noon the Harvard left, carrying his reply to the department's dispatch as fol-

Schley Cannot Comply.

delay situation at Santiago.

KINGSTON, May 28.—Secretary Navy Merrimac Washington: • • Merrimac engines disabled; is heavy; am obliged to have it towed to Key West. Have been unable absolutely to coal the Texas. Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from cellier owing to rough sea. Bad weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than ufficient coal to proceed to Key West; cannot remain off Santiago present equadron coal account. Impossible coal lec-mard Cape Cruz in the summer owing to southwesterly gale. * * Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the departforced to Have striven earnestly; proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy's position. • • Very difficult to tow collier, to get cable to hold. SCHLEY.

Later in the day the squadron, meantime having again moved westward, the signal "stop" was made to the flying squadron, fafter which the Texas and Marblehead went

forty miles to the southward and westward

On the 28th a signal was made to return in the direction of Santiago and the squadron stopped for the night ten miles off shore, with the Marblehend scouting two miles in side. 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

of Santiago.

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 deals next with the seizure of the harbor of Guantanamo and the gaffant three days' fight of the marines; with the convoying 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 Santiago. 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 by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined o permit him to be one of the signatories.

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

High praise is awarded to the marine corps for its work throughout the campaign. In view of the prospective increase in the navy and the necessity of guarding the naval stations which will be needed in the newly acquired territory of the United States, and especially in view of the general efficiency displayed by this corps, the secretary says that it should be increased to 5,000 and the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval milita, Secretary Long says these organizations were largely recruited outside of the scafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which are necessary for efficient service in the navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency. Considering their lack of experience the service rendered by them was so valuable that 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 lease or purchase for the navy and in such cass shows "bb purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including

The most expensive ship was the New Orleans, which was bought from Brazil. It cost the United States government \$1,429,-219, while its sister ship, the Albany, cost \$1,205,000. The Nictheroy, now the Buffalo, cost \$575,000, which was precisely the price paid for the Southern Pacific company's Ef Norte, El Rio, El Sol and El Sud. The Panther and Badger, formerly the Venezuela and Yumuri, cost \$375,000 and \$367,000, respectively, while the Yorktown of the Old Dominion line was purchased for \$475,000. The most expensive of the vessels of the yacht class was the Mayflower, for which \$430,000 was paid. The Scorpion was also the yacht Sovereign and the government paid its owner, Mr. Borden, \$300,000. The gunboat Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, was a bargain, being purchased from the Thames Iron works, London, for \$170,327. Mr. Charles Flint received \$24,250 for the torpedo boat Manley and the Schichau Iron works of Germany \$72,997 for the torpede boat Sommers. The Merrimac was bought from the Hogan line at a cost of \$342,000. In addition to these purchases the American line steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Nev York and Paris were chartered at \$2,500 a day each for the first two and \$2,000 a day each for the last two. The City of Pekin

was chartered from the Pacific Mail company for \$1,000 a day. The secretary, in summing up the work imposed upon the department in its vastness, says that the country, as well as the service, has cause for congratulation in the results which have followed and which have been so generally approved, and the further fact that no personal feeling has arisen to mar the glorious victories and magnificent

work of the service. Over Two Million Dollars for Coal.

The secretary compliments the equipment bureau for the satisfactory manner in which, notwithstanding the many difficulties which developed, in providing coal for the fleets. The largest single item of expenditure was for the purchase of coal-452,551 tons being bought at a cost of \$2,122,000. The secretary includes in his report

short and concise statement under separate heads, of the operations of each of th bureaus of the department, and submits estimates for the next fiscal year aggregat ing \$47,098,251, which is an increase o \$9,869,175 over the appropriations for 1897 and contains new items aggregating \$7.027, Of these new items the most imporant is \$4,729,899 for yards and docks. There is also an item of \$1,620,000 on account of he Naval academy.

In reference to the workings of the sys em of labor employment at the navy yards. which is said to have been severely tested luring the war, the secretary says that is continuation of the policy of giving preference in appointment to veterans of the civil war he proposes to give the pensions to the persons who served during the Spanish-American war, rating first those who serve in foreign waters or on foreign soil, an next those who served in the United States or its waters, provided they have honorable

lischarges. Under the head of legislation recom mended, the secretary approves a number of recommendations of the judge advocate general. These look to the use of depositions in naval courts, the conference upon such courts of the power to compel civil testimony, the creation of a retired life for saflors, the combination of examining and retiring boards, the adoption of a un form ule for classification of naval vessels and provision for the use by the government of patents owned by naval officials. The sec retary asked for an increased pay corps and for an increase of the naval supply fund o \$2,500,000.

ack trains were taken with the regiment In his opinion the transport service should be under the control of the Navy department and a reserve should be kept to re-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TROOP SHIP REACHES HAVANA CONDITION OF THE WEATHER DREYFUS IN DESPAIR

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 Hendquarters.

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 order to superintend the landing of the American troops there.

Marshal Blanco, whose resignation as capain 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 formed at the landing place and marched to their camp, two miles away, filing past and flowers. Rear Admiral Schley was es-General Greene and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the men. All the men, with the exception of five who are still suffering from seasickness 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 aldes-de-camp of General Blanco's staff, who will sail for Spain on the steamer Juan Forgas on December 3. On the same steamer, it is announced, will embark General Blanco, General Solono 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 Telesfera, from Liverpool, both with cargoes and passengers, and the Spanish cruisers Infanta Isabel and Conde de Venadilo, from

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 heavy underwear, woolen blouses and cloth breeches, which are very trying under the scorobing sun of the seacoast. The medical staff considers it urgently necessary that Khalli uniforms be sent at once for the comfort of the men.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners today delivered a note announcing the com-plete evacuation of the Holguin division. The United States commissioners sent the Spanlards a note, informing them that the following troops were expected on or about November 30:

The Fifteenth 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 connection 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 foe. Major McLeary, whom 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 Major McLeary's successor Senor

Bacardi, an old resident. The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was 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 this morning at the Hotel Pfister, the bes permit, to worthy persons. He will promise to look closely to the general interests dressed and arrived here last night. He 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. Thanksgiving Observed in Manila by

All Anglo-Saxons. MANILA, Philippine Islands, Nov. 24 .-(Delayed in Transmission)-Thanksgiving ay was generally observed by the Amerians here and the British also celebrated the day as a holiday.

The feature of the day's festivities was a dinner tendered by O. F. Williams, United States consul, to the officers of the American army and navy. Covers were laid for thirty four persons, and among those present were Rear Admiral Dewey, Captain Dyer of the Baltimore, Captain Coghlan of the Rafeigh, Commander Leutz of the Monterey, Captain Lamberton, of the flagship Olympia, Commander Walker of the Concord, Lieutenant Commander Singer of the Manila and Lleutenant Braunersreuth of the Charleston, Generals Anderson, Hale, McArthur, Reeves, H. G. Oris and Ovenshine and Colonel Mc-Clure, the British and Belgian consuls and some representative newspaper men. The Minnesota regiment enteretained the

whole of the California regiment. The inmates of the hospital were not forgotten. Start for Cuba.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 25 .- The Fifeenth infantry, 1,300 men and 211 animals. eparted tonight via the Southern railway or Savannah, where they will take the

Want Beer Tax Rescinded. INDIANAPOLIS Ind., Nov. 25.—The ex-ecutive boards of the State Brewers' asso-ciations of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds. Yesterday's temperature at Omaha. Hour, Deg. 1 p. m. . . . 10 2 p. m. . . . 18 3 p. m. . . . 17 Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 25 6 a. m.... 25 4 p. m..... 15 12 m...... 19

gan, Wisconsin and Kentucky met today at the Bates house for the purpose of taking concerted action toward securing from congress the rejeal of the war tax of \$1 a barrel on beer. The meeting passed resolutions, which will be formally drafted and presented to the several congressmen from the states represented, who will be urged to secure action by congress this winter.

BROOKLYNITES DINE SCHLEY

St. Clair McKelway Acts as Tonst master-Tribute to Guest of Occasion by Dr. Depew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.-Rear Admiral W. S. Schley was tendered a complimentary dinner in the Brooklyn club tonight by its members. Covers were laid for 150. The club house and dining room were decorated (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) with flags of all nations and potted plants corted to the club by Congressman Bennett. a translation of Dreyfus' last letter read to He was accorded a hearty reception by the his wife by the chief clerk of the minister guests when he took his place at the guests' of the colonies, the government having table along with Chauncey M. Depew, Ben- withheld from her the possession of the jamin F. Tracey, Colonel Hester and St. original letter: Clair McKelway.

with prolonged cheers, which were renewed without news. Nothing, nothing comes to at intervals.

fleet, he said: "It was a high tribute to my ing my memory, of clearing my name, my profession to say that not a Spanish vessel honor and that of my dear children whom I escaped us." The other speakers were Chauncey Depew

and Benjamin F. Tracey. Depew said in all there is to be said and I have nothing part: The war of the revolution was fought to establish a principle repudlated by states-men and existing only as a theory in phil-

csophy that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of The civil war was fought because this sentiment had not been crystallized in the laws or the sentiment of the nation. From 1812 to 1814 our American navy was making that glorious record which it has equaled and then surpassed in every subsequent struggle. It fought then under Decatur and Perry and Bainbridge to make the seas and the oceans free highways for American merchantmen and to make American terri-

tory on every deck, armed or unarmed, over which floated the stars and stripes. It

fought from 1861 to 1865 to make the land

free over which floated the siars and stripes for every race, color or creed which had once gained its citizenship. This time its heroes were Farragut. Porter and Pauld-It fought once more, in 1898, to free the people of Cuba from the intolerant tyranny of Spanish rule and the genius of its admirals and commodores and the gunnery of its men drove the Spaniard and his flat from the western hemisohere and won a new empire in the Pacific ocean The heroes of this war are the popular idos of the day. Tonight we honor Schley. Some Every one is

other night it will be Sampson and some memorable night it will be Dewey. BANQUET TO GEN. SHAFTER

In the Course of a Speech He Says the Americans and the Spanish

Soldiers Were as Thick as Flees. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.-General Shafter was the principal guest tonight at a banquet given at Delmonico's by the Sons of the Revolution of the state of New York. In the course of a speech he said: "I wish to say something about the late war, about the success in Cuba. At Santiago there was no rancor or enmity be-

They flocked together thicker than fleas, if I may use the term. They swapped coats and experiences as best they could, not knowing each other's language and using an interpreter when one could be had." General Shafter then spoke of a letter he had received from a Spanish officer just before leaving Santiago, in which the writer said it was a source of great gratification

tween the Spanish and American forces.

so much generosity and magnanimity from a "I suppose," continued General Shafter, "that you all know how that campaign has been literally criticised. I want to tell you that it is much easier for a man to say how a thing should be done than to

to all the Spaniards to have experienced

do it." SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE HEAD Charles Wainwright, Registering

from Omaha, Commits Suicide in

a Milwaukee Hotel. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-A young man registering as Charles Wainwright, Omaha, Neb., committed suicide hotel in the city. Wainwright was well proceeded to his room and was not seen again alive. This morning he was found on his couch. He had placed a blanke carefully over the couch so as not to stain it with blood and then shot himself in the right temple. All his papers had been destroyed. His laundry marks and linea marks also had been cut out. There is nothing whereby he can be identified. He is

30 years old. The name of Charles Wainwright does no appear in the Omaha city directory

SON AVENGES HIS MOTHER Section Foreman in a Frenzy Shoots His Wife and the Son Breaks

the Murderer's Skull.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.-In North Little Rock this morning M. B. Lane, a section foreman, while in a drunken frenzy, emptied both barrels of a gun loaded with sea, foundered yesterday morning off buckshot into his wife's face, killing her nstantly. The woman's son, V. H. Wright, seized the gun and broke it over the murderer's head, crushing the skull. The Lanes came from Evansville two years ago.

At Philadelphia-Sailed-Kensington, At New York-Arrived-Chester. Amsterdam; Pomeranian, from Glasgow; St. from Southampton. At Boston-Arrived-Pavonia, from Liver-

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 25.

At Hamburg-Arrived-Palatia, from New York At Liverpool—Sailed—Cymric, for York. Arrived—Carthagenian, from

ransport Chester for Nuevitas, Cuba. Two At Rotterdam-Arrived-Amsterdam, from New York; Werkendam, from New York. At Naples-Arrived-Kaiser Withelm II, from New York. At London-Arrived-Assyrian, from Mon-

Lonely Prisoner on Devil's Island Finally Gives Up All Hope.

THINKS ALL HIS FRIENDS ARE FORGETFUL

Thinks all his friends are forgetful to be made in 12 Abandons Idea that Anyone Will Move in

WISHES TO HAVE MEMORY VINDICATED

His Behalf.

Leaves that Task to President Faure and

General Boisdeffre. WILL COMMUNICATE WITH FAMILY NO MORE

Contents of the Officer's Last Letter Prove Too Much for Madame

Dreyfus' Nerves and She in Seriously III. PARIS, Nov. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Following is

"Despair is beginning to seize me. Have Letters of regret were read from General all my friends forgotten me? No one seems Woodford, William C. Whitney and Su. to be occupying themselves with me. I repreme Court Judge-clect A. F. Jenks. Mr. call to you that months and months ago McKelway acted as toastmaster and intro- I wrote to the president of the republic duced the guest of the evening. When Ad- and to General Boisdefire begging them to miral Schley arose to speak he was greeted introduce a revision of my case. I am me. I leave as a bequest to the president In telling of the destruction of Cervera's and General Boisdefire the task of avengshall see no more. I shall no longer communicate with my family, as I have said

> more to say." The communication of this despairing letter proved too much for Mme. Dreyfus' already overstrained nerves. She is now in bed very ill and has had no further letters from her husband.

> UPROAR OVER THE PICQUART CASE.

Sensational Scenes Expected When Matter Comes Up in the Chamber. PARIS, Nov. 25 .- The Picquart case may raise even a greater storm than the Dreyfus affair. The papers favorable to the general staff are dumb in the face of the barefaced decision of the military governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, to try Colonel Picquart by court-martial, while those who favor revision are furious at this new attempt to

defeat justice and protest against the courtmartial being ordered. Nobody believes that Colonel Picquart is guilty of any crime except a courageous desire to render justice to Dreyfus, but on all sides it is recognized that in a practically secret trial he may be condemned on some technicality, thus attaining the apparent object. which is to " row doubt on his depositions before the court of cassation in the

Every one is asking the motive of General Zurlinden in so persistently pursuing Colonel Picquart and why the court-martial, if necessary, could not be postponed until the decision of the court of cassation has been given. Every one is asking whether it is desperate attempt to shield the former minister of war, General Mercier, and the general staff, even at the risk of inciting general disfavor and the nation's hatred and, in any event, of driving every doubting person into the Dreyfusite party. A protest against the court-martial of Picquart, bearing the signatures of leading authors, politicians and journalists, is being widely

circulated for further names and will be presented to the government. This evening it is reported that M. de Freycinet, minister for war, has consented be interpellated on the subject on the Chamber of Deputies next Monday, when a sensational scene may be expected. Another feature of the case is the torrent of hostile criticism now poured upon M. de Freycinet, who is accused of qualling before General Zurlinden and the general staff. M. Labort, Colonel Picquart's counsel, says he is convinced it will be impossible to condemn Picquart on the charge of forgery, but that the accused officer may possibly demned on the charge of communicating secret documents, although the communication

was in no way inimical to the interests of the state. Colonel Picquart continued his evidence before the court of cassation throughout the whole day and his deposition is expected to occupy several days more. There is still some hope that he may receive justice, owing to the presence on the court-martial of Colonel Bonnal, who is a great friend of Picquart, but M. Clemenceau in Aurore declares that the court-martial is packed and accuses M. de Freycinet of allowing an innocent man to be victimized in order to in-

crease his own chances at the next presidential election. MINISTERS ANNOY THE SULTAN.

Cabinet Wanted Which Will Not Suggest Needed Reforms. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25 .- Several of the Turkish ministers have submitted to the sultan memorials pointing out the disturbed state of the empire and the reforms they consider necessary. The sultan is irritated at this attitude on the part of his ministers and it is expected he will dismiss several of them, although it will be difficult to find

substitutes who do not favor reforms. FRANCE WILL FLOAT LARGE LOAN. Extensive Railroad Improvements Planned in the Orient.

the purpose of establishing an Indo-Chinese railroad system in connection with the Chinese railroads. Lost in the Channel Storm. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The local steamer Fitzjames, bound from this port for Swan-Beachy head, in the English channel, dur-

PARIS, Nov. 25.-The cabinet has decided

to authorize a loan of 160,000,000 francs for

The remainder, numbering nine, were drowned. Halls Will Observe Sunday. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The London county ouncil has upheld by a vote of 62 to 33 the decision of the licensing committee to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday con-

ing a gale. Three of the crew were rescued.

certs are given for profit. VALPARAISO, Chili, Nov. 25 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today the minister of finance declared, in the name of the prest-

Carlists Lose Their Guns. MADRID. Nov. 25 .- A quantity of arms destined for the Carlists have been seized in a house in Bilbao.

dent, that there would not another dollar or paper money issued.