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be sailing for home in a fortnight. Everything is now clear."

The Spanish commissioners were gloomy and depressed at today's meeting and there was no interchange of the usual compliments and civilities. They were performing an ungrateful task under compulsion. for it is known that Rios asked Sagasta to accept the resignation of the commission rather than force it to accede to the surrender of Spain's colonial empire, but Sagasta appealed to them to fulfill their mission in the interest of the dynasty.

When General Correo entered his car riage he put his handkerchief to his eyes. so overcome was he with emotion. Old Montero Rios came out with bent head and hesitation accepted as accurate the Asa spiritless gait, the picture of dejection. Secretaries Moore and Ojeda meet tomor

row to begin the treaty in conformity with the American demands, including the relinguishment of sovereignty over Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and the entire Philtopine group. The draft will be ready Wednesday, when the American commissioners will present it in the form of articles. Other matters referred to in their last proposition will be embodied in the final treaty, after verbal discussion held then. It is expected that the treaty will be signed within two weeks from Wednes-

Paris is so deeply absorbed in the Picquart scandal and the stormy meeting of the Chamber that no stir is created by the virtual conclusion of the Hispano-American treaty.

Associated Press Story.

PARIS, Nov. 28 .- Spain has accepted the United States offer of \$20,000,000 and at a joint session of the peace commissions the Spanish commissioners consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guan and the Philippine islands.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as soon as possible. but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles and in the note says "it has rejected them."

Basing its attitude upon the justice of its cause, the note then says it still adheres to to the State department, although, of course these principles, "which it has heretofore in- it has knowledge of the general terms of the variably formulated."

However, the note adds, in the desire for peace Spain has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. It has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had equally rejected.

Americans Reject All Spain Proposed.

These allegations, in Spain's reply, as to attempted arbitration, refer to its proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol and also to submit the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba and the Philippines to arbitration. The last proposition is submitted in a written communication. Since its presentation and its return for such arbitration Spain offered to cede the territory in dispute.

The Americans refused both propositions for arbitration. Spain's reply today, in substance, continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment and it feels, therefore, that the United States' proposal cannot be considered just and equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the re-

hemisphere. But Europeans who read the ewspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the old world. They are practically unanimous on the matter. Outside of England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostillty of all was found at the vatican. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The officials of the State department without sociated Press bulletin from Paris announcing that the Spanish commissioners had ac cepted the American terms. Secretary Hay has been confident from the beginning that such would be the outcome, although at times in the negotiations there were signs of serious disagreements that might have led to a failure of the commission.

Work Still in Prospect.

It is not understood from the news so far received that the commissioners have vet reached the point of signing a treaty. Much remains to be done in execution of the ast instructions of the State department before the peace treaty itself can be completed and made ready for signature. The work may be hurried materially, however, should the State department decide to permit the treatment of the remaining questions to be settled in separate conventions. The instructions to the American commissioners sent last week were to arrange for a renewal of the trade rteaties with Spain. for the acquisition of Halan, for obtaining concessions for cable connections in other quarters and for the procurement of religious toleration in the Carolines. These things may be that the American commissioners will feel that they have complied with the

in including in the peace treaty a provision | sions." binding the Spanish government to negotiate thereafter on those subjects on lines that may be very broadly defined in the peace treaty. In this case two or three more sessions of the Peace commission should suffice to complete the work of that body; otherwise it is doubtful whether the work can be completed before Christmas. The exact text of the agreement reached in Paris up to this point is not yet known

agreement. Consequently it is not possible at present to obtain here a copy for publicalaw." tion of this important document. Moreover it is suggested at the State department that if the customary rules relative to the publication of treaties be followed, this particular treaty must be withheld from the press until the United States senate in its discretion decides to make it public. There is no rule or law, however, on this point and the

practice is based entirely upon a rather oldfashioned conception of the degree of courtesy which should be exhibited towards the senate by the executive branch

Other Nations May Meddle. A call at the State department today of the German charge d'affaires, Count Von Sternberg, gave rise to a rumor that he had come to make representations to the de partment respecting certain rights claimes by Germany in the Sulu islands. Whether this is true or not would not or could not be ascertained. The department however, has not failed to take notice of certain indirec and suspicious attempts to alienate the Sulu islands from the rest of the Philippines and has been forehanded in this matter. It was recognized from the beginning, an this lession was learned from the experience of other nations that have gone to wa

(Continued on Third Page.)

enjoying scandalous immunity. (Applause.) "There are other forgers besides Picquart who ought to be prosecuted," exclaimed the deputy. "These injustices will end by exasperating the nation."

M. Perncare, who was minister of public instruction in 1893-95, created a sensation by adding: "We were attacked for the Dreyfus prosecution in 1894, but I learned of the Droyfus affair through the newspapers. Tremendous applause and uproar followed

this assertion. M. Barthou, who was minister of public works in 1894, here interjected: "I am ready to endorse the words of M Perncare, which are true."

This called forth more applause and exclamations of "It is absurd!" "It is inconceivable!" Thereupon M. Perncare added: 'The only proof of Dreyfus' guilt in 1894 consisted of the bordereau. No cabinet minister, nor even the president of the council of ministers, heard any mention of the con

fessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault." (Applause.) M. Cavaignac, former minister of war said: "General Mercler secured these confessions." General Mercler was minister war at the time of the Dreyfus trial.

M. Perncare continued: "Captain Lebrun-Renault, when he was examined by the president of the council, did not mention the Dreyfus confession." This statement caused applause to break forth from all parts of the house, during

which M. Cavaignac tried to speak, but wa howled down, although one deputy shouted: 'Let us hear the hero of the forgery." Perncare concluded: "Silence has weighed heavily upon me and I am now happy to have had the opportunity to tell what I know

of the case." (Renewed applause.) **Cavaignac** Creates Surprise

M. Cavaignac reasserted that Captain Lebrun-Renault's evidence was given to are not likely to be easily disposed of, so it General Mercler. "His report exists," he said, amid uproar and cries of "date, date. "But," he resumed, "perhaps Captain Le spirit of their instructions if they succeed | brun-Renault has since retracted his admis-

Shouts of surprise followed this sugges M. de Freycinet said: "The governmen on assuming office found the proceeding pending. We have only one anxiety and that is to ascertain the truth. We do no object to furnishing the court of cassation

with all evidence available excepting the evidence involving the national defense Both the civil and military courts are equipped to deal with the respective cases and as all desire to arrive at the truth, it will be reached. The government asks the chamber to respect the independence of the

After an appeal from M. Miller for postponement of the Picquart court-martial M. Dupuy declared that the Dreyfus affait 'must remain purely judicial as the only means of reaching the truth which may now o attained."

Referring to the statements of M. Pern care, M. Dupuy asked why that deputy had waited so long "before astonishing th Chamber with his revelations." Decline to Postpone Court-Martial

'We decline to order a postponemen of the court-martial," said the premier 'To give such an order, even if we had he right, would be to strike a blow at the principle of separation of the public nowers. It is not within the province o arliament or the government to adjus he connection which may exist betwee he Dreyfus and Picquart cases. Our inervention would be calculated to hampe he work of the court of cassation. W vill respect the decisions of the law. We are a government of law and refuse to b

government of arbitrary measure." (Pro nged cheers). The order of the day approving the state ments of the government respecting the : \$7,639,276

the matter. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, and the chief of the emperor's military cabinet will be summoned to Potsdam this week to discuss the advisability of an official German pronouncement on the subject. It is said the emperor during his recent tour conversed with several persons about the Dreyfus

case and it is added that the new points which he has heard have prompted him to his present action.

DISASTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Ferryboat Capsizes and Passenger Are Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28 .- A ferry boat, full of workmen, has been capsized while crossing the Volga at Kinessma drowning twenty-nine of the passengers.

Farrer Enumerates America's Follies. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Lord Farrer, while presiding at the recent annual meeting of the Cobden club in London, said: "No nation has committed more economical follies than the United States." He was requested to specify the follies referred to. Lord Farrer in reply sent a special cable dispatch, in which

he savs: "LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The economical follies committed by the United States include money, legislation, protection, the McKinley and the Dingley tariff laws, navigation laws, pensions, etc., etc. FARRER."

To Arrange a Fisheries Treaty. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 28.-The American members of the joint high commission for the settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada desire, it is reported here, to arrange a fisheries treaty with Newfoundiand, independent of Canada, upon the basis of the Bond-Blaine convention. Canada strongly objects to this proposal and the fisheries difficulty bids fair to neutralize the efforts of the commission.

Mad Fanatic Makes Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-Special dispatched from Simla, the summer capital of British India, say the Mad Mullah has been successful in his first fight, defeating the Dir tribesmen and killing a number of them. The Nawah of Dir has sent an army against the Mullah and the British native frontier troops are moving toward the Swat valley, where the outbreak has occurred. The Mullah is trying to arouse a fanatical outbreak against the British.

Japanese Cruiser Damaged.

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 28 .- The second-class rotected cruiser Kasaiga, built by the tramps for the Japanese government, and which left New York on November 5 for this port, has sustained considerable injury colliding with and damaging a bridge abutment at this place.

Greece Feels a Shock. PATRAS, Greece, Nov. 28 .- At 9:40 o'clock esterday evening a severe earthquake shock occurred, causing the inhabitants to ecome panic-stricken. At 10:20 p. m. a econd shock was experienced. No fatalities have been reported.

Cargo May Be Smouldering. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28 .- The Brittab teamer Oakfield, from Galveston, October 20, for this port, arrived here yesterday. It is feared the cargo in the fore hold is on

Internal Revenue for October. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The monthly eport of the commissioner of internal reveue shows that during the month of October he receipts aggregated \$21,735,807, an inrease as compared with October, 1897, of

Knaak used the expression on which his arest followed. He stated that the insulting In such conditions a campaign, he writes, expression was directed not against the kaiser, but against one of the clergy who accompanied him; that the persons who way would be to make some raids with a few eard him confused the glergyman and the fast vessels. saiser, hence the misunderstanding."

The admiral points to the futility of at-The alleged insulting expression employed by Knaak was excised by the German press censor from this dispatch and has not yet make repairs should they win a great viceen published. tory without resources. He says:

which would cause us to lose the island in

the worst possible manner. • • • Only

in case we could depend upon some power-

"With an easy conscience I go to the

The last letter in the series is one from

will be as certain as it will be useless and

and a Severe Storm is Expected

-Snow at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 28 .- A light storm has

At Gibraltar-Arrived-Fuert Bismarck,

At Liverpool-Arrived-Tauric, from New

At London-Arrived-America, from New

New York

The

New

New

from

been in progress in this vicinity today.

Turmoil of Litigation Ensues Over Sensational Failure of Gillett, the Kansas Cattle King.

ful ally could we expect to win." KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28 .- Attachment The admiral refers to the Spanish Pacific proceedings, growing out of the sensational force as not able to afford even a shadow failure of Grant G. Gillett, the Kansas catof resistance to the American naval force le "king," were begun here today. The Further on he speaks of the war as at last A. J. Gillespie Commission company, which in sight and laments the incomplete state is deeply involved in the Gillett failure. of the Spanish vessels. But after all, he having negotiated and indorsed \$210,000 of says that he is glad the end is coming and the plunger's cattle paper, is the defendant. is prepared to do his duty. He is on record Gillett is a stockholder in the Gillesple as protesting against the idea of sending the company and its president, W. S. Hollinger, little torpedo boat flotilla to Cuba, pointing is his brother-in-law. out that a naval defeat for Spain would

The Atchison Live Stock company of precipitate the loss of Cuba. He speaks of Atchison, Kan., secured a writ of attach- the surprise and astonishment experienced ment against the Gillesple company for by all of the officers of his squadron on re-\$3,681, the balance due on a shipment of ceiving orders from Spain to sail from Cape live stock consigned to the Gillespie com- Verde for Cubs, inasmuch as they had united pany. Another action against the Gillespie in pointing out the condition of the ships, concern was a replevin suit filed by the Says the admiral: . C. Bohart Commission company of St. Joseph, Mo., to recover 586 head of Texas sacrifice, but I cannot understand the desteers, valued at \$20,000, which recently cision of the navy general officers against passed from the St. Joseph firm into the my opinions hands of the Gillesple company and were

shipped to Marion county, Kansas. Admiral Villam'l of Cervera's squadron, addressed directly to Sagasta, pointing ou

GEN. MACEO VISITS HIS HOME | that the sacrifice of the Spanish naval forces fruitless for the termination of the war. He Says that Mission of Cubans

Washington is to Get Money to Pay Off Insurgent Army.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.-General Blizzard is Hovering Around Farge Maceo, former president of the Cuban insurgent government, arrived here yesterday

on a visit to his family. The members o his Cuban colony have tendered him a public reception.

but reports from the Dakotas indicate the In an interview he confirmed the report hat one of the chief objects of the mission heaviest snow of the season for parts of of General Garcia and Messrs. Carpote and those states. At Fargo, in the north state, the indica Sanguilly at Washington is to secure a tions this afternoon were for a blizzard begrant or a loan of money sufficient to pay off the insurgent army, which is about to fore morning and Watertown, S. D., reports be disbanded. He added that the provisional a snow storm of increasing severity. rovernment is bankrupt and that unless the Dakotas escaped the heavy storm of last week and this is their first hard experi-Cuban army is provided for satisfactorily ence of the season.

The Cubans, General Maceo says, entertain profound admiration and gratitude for the Americans, but nevertheless they will

ighty-seventh anniversary of the declaration of its independence of Spain, made in war against the Spanish forces until 1824. when Bolivar was named dictator and brought about the alliance between Colombia and Guatemala that led to the achieve ment of the former's independence in 1825. The festivities, which are on a large scale will continue until Wednesday night.

BOSTON. Nov. 28.—The directors of the At Queenstown-Sailed-Campania, Calumet & Hecia Mining company at their Liverpool, for New York, 27th.

places, where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of nuwould be disastrous if not an offensive one, merous collisions between the ships and the and all that could be done in an offensive wharves.

Among the tugs which started down the harbor as soon as daylight came was the tempting to blockade the United States police boat Guardian, which last night was ports and asks how the Spanish navy would caught in the thick weather off Deer island. while endeavoring to ascertain the meaning of distress signals flying from the light-"It would be foolish to deny that what house. It made for the tiny beacon which BEGIN ATTACHMENT SUITS we may reasonably expect is defeat, which marks the inner harbor channel again this morning and with a tossing sea and strong may be glorious, but all the same defeat, morning and with a tossing sea and strong incoming tide, tried to answer signals. Finally, it was learned that the lighthouse had no fresh water, for the heavy seas had broken in the bulkheads and spoiled the water stored there. There were five men in the lighthouse. The two boats which isually hang from the davitts had been splintered by the force of the waves and the sea was dashing over the lighthouse with such force that there was little hope of reaching there.

10.00

Big Steamer Blown Out of Water.

Beyond Deer island lies the big Wilson iner. Ohio, and the steamer C. A. White of Taunton, ashore on Spectacle island. It a matter of surprise to harbor pilots how the Obio reached its present berth. It stands up without the semblance of a list. on a hard gravel bottom, in water which at floodtide this morning hardly came to the level of the propeller shaft. It is firmly aground. That it should be in such shalow water is due to the fact that the tide n which she went ashore was fourteen feet above the usual floodtide

Leaving Spectacle island astern a sorry sight is that presented by the threenasted schooner Calvin F. Baker, on Shag rocks, midway between Boston light and the Brewsters, where the deep sea rolls in and half buries the craft, which is fast going to pieces. The mainmast has been whipped out and hangs dangling over HEAVY SNOW IN THE DAKOTAS the side, supported by the top hamper of the other masts.

From this wreck the two mates were taken off by Captain James and his crew from across the bay at Hull. It was day break when the Baker was seen and the lifeboat was sent out on its mission. The pull was a long one and finally when the wreck was reached three bodies were seen lashed aloft. Two of them were secured and life was found in them, but the other had been frozen stiff to the lashings. The survivors and the body were taken to Hull. In the fury of the storm two big newly built barges of the Consolidated Coal company were dashed to bits almost in an instant. On the shores stood scores of men who were ready to risk their lives for those who were on many of the vessels in the offing, driving to destruction.

Thrilling Escapes of Sailors.

Captain James of the lifesaving crew was there with his men and boat, but he said the wind blew so fiercely that not men enough could find room in the boat to row against the wind. Out of the driven snow came the dim outlines of a barge, with the forms of five men discernible on the deckhouse. With a mighty crash as it came down on a receding wave barge No. 1 struck the shore only to crumble and then melt into fragments which the waves in another minute cast upon the shore. But in that instant five men escaped impending death, for as the barge split in twain the deckhouse slid off toward the shore into the surf and at the same time men on shore with lines about them rushed into the water and pulled out the sailors.

A moment later barge No. 4 came ashore and was ground up by the waves. Nothing was seen of its crew. Soon after this other wreckage came ashore and this morn ing it was seen that both the Abel C. Babcook and the Samuel W. Tilden had been

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 28. At New York-Arrived-Thingvalla, from Copenhagen; Furnessia, from Glasgow Maasdam from Rotterdam; 27th, La Tour oppose annexation or a protectorate. aine, from Havre, Sailed, 27th-Lucania, for Liverpool: Manitou, for London; La Normandie, for Havre; Spaarndam, for Rot-PANAMA IS CELEBRATING terdam; Patria, for Hamburg; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam. **Observance** of Eighty-Seventh Anni At Antwerp-Arrived-Bremerhaven, from Philadelphia; Southwark, from New York. versary of Declaration of In-At Leghorn-Arrived-Victoria, from New dependence from Spain. At Ginsgow-Arrived-Mongolian, from New York. At Philadelphia-Arrived - Belgenland, COLON, Colombia, Nov. 28 .- The whole sthmus of Panama is celebrating today the rom Liverpool. At Naples-Sailed-Bergundia, for 1811, which was followed by an incessant York At Stettin-Arrived-Norge, from York At Marseilles-Arrived-Patria, from New York.

Dividend of Calumet & Heela. York

arise.

grave and regrettable complications may