

SPAIN GIVES IT UP

Accepts Offer of Twenty Million Dollars for Philippine Islands.

BALM FOR WOUNDED CASTILIAN HEART

Submits Under Protest to Conditions Laid Down by America.

YIELDS TO SUPERIOR FORCE OF VICTOR

Will Relinquish Cuba and the Other Islands in Question.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PRACTICALLY ENDED

It is Expected that the Treaty Will Be Signed in the Course of a Few Days—Spaniards Are Moody.

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—My unwavering prediction from first to last that there would be no rupture in the peace negotiations was completely justified today when the Spanish commissioners signified their acceptance, though under protest, of the American demands relating to the Philippines. Senor Abaza said to me to-night: "We have fulfilled our mission here and agreed to make a treaty of peace, but we do so under protest that our sovereign rights over the Philippines are still intact. Our memorandum today sets this fact forth, though admittedly it cannot affect the treaty. We lose a colonial empire, but America does not know what new and difficult responsibilities she is undertaking. Mindano alone will keep her busy for years."

"The treaty contains any reference to the debts?" "No, inasmuch as the Americans have put these questions aside and refused to take them into account when framing a treaty. Subsidiary matters, such as the Carolines, a cable station and so on will also be dealt with separately. I do not expect more than two or three sittings after Wednesday."

At the general sentiment, William T. Stead who has returned here from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country and in some cases their rulers, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The vast majority of Europeans are, of course, shocked at the disturbing factor which is introduced into their daily toll, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what would 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 instruction of the State department to which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less mock incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The officials of the State department, who have been so long in the City of Democracy, are no longer in the City of Democracy. The instructions to the American commissioners sent last week were for arrangements for a renewal of the trade treaties with Spain, for the acquisition of Hawaii, for obtaining concessions for cable connections in other quarters and for the procurement of religious and other concessions in the Philippines. The instructions to the American commissioners sent last week were for arrangements for a renewal of the trade treaties with Spain, for the acquisition of Hawaii, for obtaining concessions for cable connections in other quarters and for the procurement of religious and other concessions in the Philippines.

It is not understood from the news so far received that the commissioners have yet reached the point of signing a treaty. Much remains to be done in execution of the treaty terms 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 for arrangements for a renewal of the trade treaties with Spain, for the acquisition of Hawaii, for obtaining concessions for cable connections in other quarters and for the procurement of religious and other concessions in the Philippines.

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M. Pernace, who has 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 Dreyfus affair through the newspapers. Tremendous applause and uproar followed this assertion. M. Barthelemy, who was minister of public works in 1894, here interjected: "I am ready to endorse the words of M. Pernace, which are true."

This called for more applause and exclamations of "It is right" in a loud voice. Thereupon M. Pernace 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 confession of Dreyfus, which was made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud." (Applause.)

M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, said: "General Mercier secured these confessions." General Mercier was minister of war at the time of the Dreyfus trial. M. Cavaignac tried to speak, but was prevented by the speaker. He said, amid uproar and cries of "date," "But," he resumed, "perhaps Captain Lebrun-Renaud has since retracted his admissions."

Shouts of surprise followed this suggestion. M. de Freycinet said: "The government on assuming office found the proceedings pending. We have only one anxiety and that is to ascertain the truth. We do not 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 law."

After an appeal from M. Miller for a postponement of the Picquart court-martial, M. Dupuy declared that the Dreyfus affair must remain purely judicial as the only means of reaching the truth which may not be attained.

Referring to the statements of M. Pernace, M. Dupuy asked why that deputy had waited so long before interposing his Chamber with his revelations.

"We decline to order a postponement of the court-martial," said the premier. "To give such an order, even if we had the right, would be to strike a blow at the principle of separation of the public powers. It is not within the province of parliament or the government to advise the court-martial which may exist between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. Our intervention would be calculated to hamper the work of the court of cassation. We will respect the decisions of the law. We are a government of law and refuse to be a government of arbitrary measure." (Prolonged cheers.) The order of the day approving the statements of the government respecting the

DISCUSS THE PICQUART CASE

Exciting Time in Chamber of Deputies Interrogating the Government.

VOTE TO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE TRIAL

Order of the Day Approving Statement of Government as to Separation of Judicial and Executive Power Passed, 4