THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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FIXING THE DETAILS

Final Treaty.

AGREES ON THE FIRST THREE ARTICLE

Spain Relinquishes Sovereignty Over and and commercial, between the two countries. Claim to Cuba.

CEDES PORTO RICO, GUAM, PHILIPPINES is dated Tuesday and is forwarded from the

Mutual Release of Military Prisoners is Agreed Upon.

DAILY SESSIONS TO BE HELD HEREAFTER

Possibility that the Work May Be Concluded This Week-Spanish Cabinet Cables Instructions to Montero Rios.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-At the session of the joint commission today President Day put in a draft of a treaty of fourteen articles and the first three were settled, namely:

Relinquishment of sovereignty and title to Cuba; cession of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands; cession of the Philip-The commission discussed the succeeding

five articles dealing with political and rethat Spain shall have equal privileges with years in the Philippines. The Spaniards ask that the open door policy sha'l be extended to Cuba and Porto Rico, to which the American reply will be given today. The treaty will probably be signed by the middle of nex. week unless some unexpected obstacle arises.

PARIS, Nov. 30.-The Peace commission held a session today for the purpose of discussing the draft of the treaty articles made yesterday by Secretaries Moore and Ojeda. There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

First-The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West In-dies, together with Guam in the Ladrones. Third—The cession of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines. Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty. Sixth—The release of military prisoners

mutually.

Seventh—The cession by Spain of the island of Kusae, or Strong island, in the

Eighth-The mutual relinquishment of in-

Agree on Three Articles.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon today, as was also the articles embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and

Porto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo. The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta in Morocco or at other Span-

ish penal settlements. Daily sessions will be held hereafter and it is now believed that the work may possibly be concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable. The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners today and in faconly eight of the thirteen articles were discussed. Four points arise about which the Spaniards desired to consult Madrid and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington. After the session and the de parture of the Spanish commissioners the Americans remained in the conference champer for an hour in executive session. The adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Spain Sends Instructions.

MADRID, Nov. 30 .- The cabinet's instructions to Senor Montero Rios, which were drawn up last evening, were to request the immediate release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands, to negotiate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine islands in favor of Spain, to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commercial with former Spanish possessions and an arrangement of the debt of the Philippines. and, if possible, of the Cuban debt. The government also agreed to refuse a ratification of the protocol of 1875.

The protocol of 1877, which the Spanish government has notified its commissioners not to revive, is the celebrated Cushing protocol, which has been a source of much correspondence between the two governments and was invoked by this government a number of times prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The protocol was framed with special reference to the outbreaks in Cuba against Spain, and now that it has lost nearly all of its colonies, and especially those near our soil, has not its former im portance to the United States. Its aim was to guarantee our citizens protection against summary and secret legal proceed ings. Its first clause, which is fairly descriptive of the whole protocol, provided that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain or its island possessions, charged with treason, conspiracy against the government, or any other crime, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal unless captured with arms in hand, but instead shall be tried exclusively by the ordinary legal

The Imparcial announces that the government intends to retain the Carolines, and will only sell them in case it receives an advantageous offer and they become a burden to Spain. The paper adds: government heretofore has not received such proposition, but expects to do so."

Reviving Old Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Respecting the various matters that were cov ered by treaties with Spain which have been unsettled by the renunciation of those treaties at the beginning of the war, it is New York December 2, bears the remains the present purpose to adopt the simple expedient of providing for the renewal of those treaties in general articles. Nothing will following hypodermic injection. Mr. Keck, former partner of Mr. Willets, accompanies be perhaps in the treaty itself as to the the remains.

institution of negotiations to replace these BLANCO SNEARS OUT OF CUBA old treaties with more moderate conventions, but it is not doubted that at a convenien time such negotiations will be had, though it is not desired that the conclusion of the Peace Commission Discusses Draft of the peace treaty be retarded by embarking at this time upon the discussion of these com plex and delicate questions. Therefore, if this view is correct, the peace treaty will be of wider scope than was in contemplation a few days ago, for in this single document provision is likely to be made for a com-

Calls for a New Ministry. LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, whose dispatch

frontier, says: "The opposition papers accuse the government and the Spanish peace commissioners of a lack of skill and energy in protecting Spanish interests. They demand the immediate convocation of the Cortes and the resumption of the constitutional guarantees, so that public opinion can declare for a new and competent ministry that can undertake to his lifelong friend, Count Lambillo, at 11

His Holiness Exerts Himself to Prevent Further Shedding of Blood.

World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A ranza, at his disposal. As soon as Marshal Rome dispatch to the Mail says: "Leo XIII has been deeply impressed and

pained by a long report which the papal shal Blanco, are Generals Bernal and Tjeda, nuncio at Madrid has forwarded to Rome on the state of Spain. Mgr. Nava, the nuncio, takes so alarmed a view of the situation. considering civil war almost inevitable, that the holy father, anxious to avoid the shedding of more blood in Catholic Spain, has, ligious liberty and the American proposal with the queen regent's consent, opened negotiation with Don Carlos, proposing that American merchandise and ships for ten Don Jaimie, the latter's first born, should marry Princess Mary of Asturias." RESENT COUNT THUN'S THREATS.

Speech in Reichsrath on Austrian

Question Excites Comment. BERLIN, Nov. 30.-Intense surprise and bitterness have been caused here by the speech of the Austrian premier, Count von Thun Hohenstein, in the Reichsrath yesterday, when, in reply to an interpellation on the subject of the expulsion of the Ausof Austrians and to adopt retaliatory measures if necessary.

Papers like the Vossiche Zeitung, which "unseemly and ill-advised menace."

The Vossiche Zeitung, noting the fact that Count you Thun declared he had the approval of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, asks whether the Austrian premier is preparing the world for a dissolution of the triple alliance and whether his Reichsrath speech was the outcome of the recent visit to Vi-

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treatles tung both warn Austria that while there PRICE ON THE HEAD OF FRIARS.

> Aguinaldo Demands a Million and a Half Dollars.

MADRID, Nov. 30 .- The government has received an important dispatch from the Philippines, in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands \$1,500,000 for the release of the imprisoned friars.

Active Volcano in Alaska. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 30.-Dr. W. E. Kinslow and T. H. Jones, Denver mining men, who, with Colonel Hughes of Rossland, have just returned from Alaska, report that a volcano is in active eruption about fifty miles from Atlin City. No name has yet been given to the volcano, but the officials of Atlin are preparing for a trip of inspection. and will christen it. It is said to be the second in a string of four mountains lying fifty miles due south of Lake Gladys, all of which are more than 1,400 feet high.

Knaak to Be Released. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Nov. 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Knaak will be released on bail tonight. He most strenuously insists he used no word reflecting on the emperor. A full statement of his defense was taken from him today by the secretary of the American embassy, in which he explains how his remarks applying to the members of the emperor's entourage were misunderstood as directed at the emperor himself.

Not Betrothed to George. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the prince of Wales, states that the alleged engagement of the Princess Victoria of Wales to Prince George of Greece is entirely without foundation. It is stated, however, in court circles that an alliance for her with another foreign prince is being negotiated.

Germans Clash with Natives. BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 .- The Soir says trouble has arisen in Africa between Germany and the Congo Free state relative to the respective boundaries of German territory and Congo territory north of Lake Tanganika. It is added that a strong force of Germans has been sent to the Manyems country, while the Congo forces at Lake Kivu have been considerably reinforced.

Thief Scores Failure. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- A special dispatch from Lyons, France, says that a man named Charles Walker, saying he resides at Quebec has been arrested at Lyons for attempting to snatch a wallet containing 11,600 franca from a bank messenger. Two accomplices of the prisoner succeeded in escaping.

Plot to Assassinate Prince Ferdinand LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Special dispatches from Buda-Pesth, published here this afternoon, say that a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Sofia. It is added that numerous arrests have been made.

Heir to Throne May Wed. MADRID, Nov. 30 .- It is asserted here that a marriage has been arranged between Don Jaimte, son of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos, and a Bayarian princess.

Willets' Remains Sent Home. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 30.—The United States transport Obdam, to arrive at

Former Captain General Leaves Havana an Hour After Midnight.

NO BRASS BAND PLAYS WHILE HE DEPARTS

Pomp and Ceremony of Former Years Laid Aside-Weyler's Understudy Gets Out of Town Under Cover of Darkness.

HAVANA, Nov. 30 .- The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former captain general of Cuba, and his suite on board, left this port at 1 a. m. to-

The departure of Marshal Blanco was not accompanied by the pomp and ceremony marking similar events in previous years. assembled at the palace Generals Castella-POPE LEO FEARS FOR SPAIN governor and other military and civil offnos, Parredo, Ruiz and Maroto, the civil cers. After a long conference with his successor, General Castellanos, Marshal Blanco (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) terola, the Spanish naval commander here, LONDON, Dec. 1.-4 a. m.-(New York who placed the admiralty launch, Espe-Blanco arrived on board the Villaverde, the vessel weighed anchor. Sailing with Mar-Colonels Cevellos, Pagliery, Tusser and Domenicio and several other officers of lesser rank, belonging to his personal staff.

Causes Gossip.

The circumstances of Marshal Blanco's departure, particularly the clandestine nature of his movements early this morning, have furnished occasion for much gossip and for bitter vituperation, as the affair throws light upon his methods and conduct during the entire period of his captain generalship.

The oft-repeated statement that he was not popular among the Spaniards in Cuba gets confirmation from the fact that none of his fellow countrymen prominent in civil, social or industrial circles, men whose loyalty to Spain is above suspicion, went near him to say farewell.

At the palace and on board the steamer trians from Prussia, he said the Austrian he was met only by those whose official mili-foreign office had strongly protested and tary duty it was to pay a tribute of respect would not hesitate to protect the rights and courtesy to the ex-governor general of the island, but no personal friends were present to relieve the gloom and duliness of his last hours in Cuba. This he appeared opposed the expulsion policy from the be- to feel keenly, for he was morose and silent, ginning, are nevertheless quick to resent showing visible signs of his disappointment in a patriotic outburst Count von Thun's and regret. His only outburst of feeling was when he embraced General Ruberte, military governor of Cabanas, an old and trusted friend and brother soldier. While clasping the younger officer in his arms, Marshal Blanco seemed greatly affected.

Blanco Roundly Denounced.

Now that he has gone tongues are was the outcome of the recent visit to Vininth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—Cable landing rights at points
within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release in Cuba and the

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The National Zeitung and the Kreuz ZeiDaily accused of weakness and lack of character. He is made responsible for the reverses of the campaign
and the final result of the war, as the corrupt justrument of the corrupt and unprincipled few who rule the destinics of
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out that though he had 150,000 men at his disposal, he withheld reinforcements from Santiago and that while deceiving people by announcements that General Pando had left for the eastern provinces at the head of a powerful army no such movement was even contemplated, Pando instead leaving secretly for a tour in Central America. ostensibly on a diplomatic mission, the exact import of which has never been actually

Finally, his countrymen make answerable for the destruction of Cervera's squadron lying at his door. His countrymen here now wish to make him criminally tremendous loss of life.

CUBANS REACH THE CAPITAL.

General Garcia and Colleagues Seek WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The members of the commission delegated to visit the United States to discuss with officials of this government the many problems which confront the Cubans and Americans on the island arrived in Washington this even-

The commission is headed by General Calixto Garcia, the veteran soldier and leader. Associated with him on the commission are Major General Jose Miguel Gomez, who won distinction by his gallantry in the late revolution; Colonel Sanguilly, Colonel Jose Gonzales Lanuza and Colonel Jose R. Villalon, a civil engineer who served on the staff of General Maceo, Senor Villalon is the secretary of the commission. The commissioners were met at the station by Senor Quesada and Senor Casanova. Accompanying the commissioners were Horatio S. Rubens, counsel in New York of the Cuban government, and Rich-

The party went directly to the Raleigh hotel, where apartments had been reserved for them. It is the present expectation of General Garcia and the other commissioners to remain in Washington about ten days. Tomorrow General Garcia will call upon Secretary of War Alger, but beyond that call no arrangements have been perfected for

the movements of the commission, In a general sense it is the purpose of the commission to discuss with the officials of the administration all questions relating to the future of the island and its people. One of the principal questions will be that relating to the disposition of the Cuban army.

Want Money for Cuban Army.

In the course of an interview General Garcia said it would be a hardship for the Cuban army to disband at this time without receiving pay for its services in the field. When the revolution began the Cubans left their homes to fight for the freedom and independence of the island. Through the assoldiers are now anxious to return once more to peaceful pursuits. In a majority of cases, however, their homes have been destroyed and their lands laid waste. They hope some method may be provided whereby they may be given sufficient means to gain a new start in life.

General Garcia has no suggestion to make as to the method of providing this means, but expresses the hope of obtaining, through the assistance of this country, a sufficient mount partly to reimburse the Cubans for their services in the field. This sum may be advanced on the security of the Cuban revenues or obtained in any other way that might be satisfactory to this country. General Garcia says that the Cuban government stands pledged to pay its soldiers and will in good faith live up to any agreement that may be made for the adjustment of the temporary difficulty.

Concerning the proposition which has been made to annex the island to the United States, General Garcia said: "I do not think it is a question which can

be discussed or settled at present, because the congress of the United States has de-clared that the people of Cuba ought to be free and independent. I have such faith in the honor and integrity of the United States that I am satisfied that declarations of con-gress will be carried out. Other things are matters of detail."

Matters of detail."

Acting in Sood Faith.

General Garcia says the Cubans are acting in the utmost good faith and that they believe the United States government is acting and will continue to act in the same way. He and other Cubans are willing to join this government in its effort to gain for the island a free, independent and stable government. He believes the Cuban people are prepared to establish and maintain such a government and is satisfied that time will demonstrate the accuracy of his views. He has no objection to the sending of American troops to the island to afford the population protection pending the establishment of the new government and the creation under that government of a proper army and police force.

On returning from paying a farewell visit indeed, he says the Cubans themselves to his lifelong friend, Count Lambillo, at 11 are willing to be enlisted as such garrison o'clock last night, the former captain found force, in whole or in part, as this government may deem desirable, but suggests that when American soldiers are sent to the island they be placed under smart restraint in order to prevent the recurrence of such affairs as that at San Luis. In making this left the palace, accompanied by the generals comment General Garcia discisimed any rementioned, and drove to the Cabelleria's flection upon the American army, for which wharf, where he was met by Admiral Man-

> CUBANS ARE IN REED OF FOOD. Appeal for Aid for Those Who Have Fled to the Hills.

Pied to the Hills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 50.—General Jose Gomez has called on Stephen E. Barton at the Red Cross headquarters in this city to ask his aid in sending relief to the sick and starving women and children at Las Vilas, Sanctus Spiritus and Trinidad in Santa Clara province. The general stated that the suffering was more intense there than in any other part of the island and if the relief did not reach them soon it would be

General Gomes said that the million ra tions that were to be sent by the government were going to the north coast and would not reach the districts where they were most needed. He did not make his appeal in be-half of his own forces, which are on the south coast of Sanctia Spiritus and Tunas de Saza, but stated that he had given food intended for them to the starving women and children of that vicinity. He said that his troops were in a most pitiful condition, now that the fighting is over. They cannot help themselves.

General Gomez said that he would lay this

matter before the president if he is received. The general said that here were about 4,500 families at Sanctus Spiritus who have absofamilies at Sanctus Spiritus who have appointed into the cities into the hills and are now existing on what they can hunt. As to the repulation in the city itself, where the Spanish are, the general was unable to speak. Mr. Barton as patch dated on board the flagship New sured the Cuban leader that he would do York, July 15, and winds up with one from what he could, but that the supplies which he would send would be only a temporary relief. He thought the people should be put in the position to help themselves permanently and that agricultural implements,

MAY REARRANGE CUBAN TARIFFS

Higher Duties on Wines and Lower on Recessaries of Life. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 30 .- Robert P. Porter, United States special commis sloner to Cuba and Porto Rico, charged with the duty of inquiring into and reporting upon the economic and financial conditions of both islands with special reference to the tariff, arrived outside the harbor at daybreak Tuesday morning on board the steamer Admiral Dewey, which left Boston last Thursday. Owing to the port dues and also to the quarantine regulations enforced at Jamaica responsible for the order that entailed this the Hist went to meet the Admiral Dewey off Moro castle and brought ashore the long delayed mails and also a supply of turkeys, which, though somewhat late, were welcome The Admiral Dewey, after transferring Mr. Porter and his party, with the mails and

supplies, to the Hist, proceeded on its course to Jamaica. Mr. Porter on reaching Santiago immediately visited General Wood. He then went one or more of his ships if he attempted to the custom house, where he made numerous memoranda. He has made many suggestions regarding the tariff, recommending chiefly an increase in the duties on wine and decrease of those on the necessities. He will visit Baiquiri and Juragua to inspect

the mining interests of the province. The United States transport Reina de Los Angeles is now leaving supplies along the north coast of Santiago province. It is also tion of both army and navy would be made taking two companies of immunes to join more difficult if they failed in the attempt Colonel Hood at Gibara. The means of communication overland to Holguin have been found extremely difficult, owing to recent rains, flooded streams and boggy lands. Consequently it is necessary to rely principally upon the periodical trips of steamers like the Reina de Los Angeles and others available

General Wood intends to make his long delayed trip along the north coast this Shafter renewed the request that Sampson week, but it is possible that there may be another postponement, owing to the negro regiment troubles at San Luis and other important business.

To Investigate Outrages. SANTIAGO, Nov. 30.—General Wood has San Luis, where the recent outrages by negro soldiers were committed, claiming hopes that some of the guilty men may be identified. Several merchants , have petitioned for permission to close their stores on Sunday. Under the Spanish law they are the part of the army has been published. compelled to keep them open until noon General Wood grants all such requests.

Woman on Trial for Murder. MILAN, Mo., Nov. 30.—(Special Telegram.)

—Rebecca Lumsden was placed on trial in
the circuit court here today for her life on sistance of the United States the yoke of the charge of murdering her husband nea Spain has been thrown off forever and the here last May. The evidence against her is wholly circumstantial, but is securely linke together in every particular. first woman ever placed on trial for her life great interest. The court room is crowde at ever, session to its utmost capacity, hundreds of women being in attendance, and the whole audience the defendant seems to be the last least concerned.

> Chester Finally Floats. SAVANNAH. Ga., Nov. 30.—The transpor Chester, which left this port Monday to Cuba with the Fifteenth United States in fantry on board, is still in the river, four miles below town. After being pulled out of the mud yesterday by six tugs, it again went aground in endeavoring to turn around, and was let alone until the fog cleared. It was pulled off today the second

MILWAUKEE. Nov. 30.—Albert J. Anderson of Whitewater. Wis., today filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court. The liabilities are placed at \$53,000,

time and is now safely anchored, waiting

RECEIVES A FATAL WOUND

Frank D. Cheesman Shot by George Ray at Nebraska City.

VICTIM LYING AT THE POINT OF DEATH

Tragedy the Result of a Quarrel Over a Trivial Matter-Two Cases of Murder and Suicide in lows.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 30 .- (Special Telegram.)-As the result of a quarrel over a trivial matter Frank D. Cheesman was shot by George Ray this afternoon and is lying at the point of death. Both parties reside at Brownville and the shooting occurred at that place. Cheesman is a barber and Ray is a clerk in McInch's store. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect, one passing through the lungs and another through the shoulder. Ray immediately mounted a horse and fled to the country and is still at large.

IOWA BLOOD FLOWS FREELY

Two Cases of Murder and Suicide Are Reported from the Hawkeye State.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 30 .- John Gross today shot and killed his daughter Tillie and American citizens, as compensation for the shot himself dead at his home near Decorah. The daughter was about to leave home against her father's wishes. This morning at his request she wrote his will and signed over her share to her mother. Immediately afterward he attacked her with a club. Her brother answered her cries for help, but was driven off. The father then shot her through the head and stomach and broke the stock of the gun over her head. Securing another gun, Gross blew the top of his own head off. His wife saved her life by running away. Before committing suicide he burned the will he had compelled his daughter to write, DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 30.-Frederick

Martzen, a farmer 35 years old, who lived near Green Tree, this county, shot and killed his wife and himself this afternoon, No cause is known.

OPERATIONS ON BLOCKADE

Admiral Sampson Endeavors to Set Aright Impressions Concerning Navy's Assistance at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The Navy department today made public a report from Admiral Sampson covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's equadron. The report begins with a disthe same flagship dated Guantanamo, August 4.

In the first report Admiral Sampson tells of the demonstration made against Aguadores by the Michigan troops under Duffield, the point of which was that as soon as the ship took part in the firing the Spaniards disappeared. He says that the bombard-ment of Santiago on the 2nd of July served no particular end, because Shafter's attack from himself to Shafter stating that it was impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the mines had been removed, and that work could be accomplished only after Shafter had taken the forts. Shafter replied that he could not tell when he could take the batteries. Says he:

"I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 500 men. By all means keep up fire upon everything in sight until demolished. I expect, however, with time and sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay."

An hour later on the same day, July 2 Shafter again appealed to Sampson to immediately force the harbor entrance, so as to avoid future loss among his men, already very heavy. He says: "You can operate with less loss than

In reply on the same day Admiral Samp son pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking o to enter the harbor, and that by sinking one the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others.

He had hoped that Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so that he might drag for the torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to under take it, thinking, however, that the posi-He promised to use mines at Guantanam to countermine those at Santiago, which would consume considerable time. Says

Sampson: it is the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port."

After the battle with Cervera's fleet force the entrance, saying his present posi tion has cost him 1,000 men and he did no wish to lose any more. Sampson, in comment, says this shows a complete misapprehension of the circumstances.

Says Sampson: "I have been surprised received numerous letters from residents of to see published in the papers statements of refusal on my part to endeavor to force my way into the harbor. I cannot understandto have been eyewitnesses and offering to in case the newspaper reports are truthful testify at the inquiry, which is to take place of what was said by him-General Shafter's at an early date. General Wood has strong sending any report of this kind. I here, moreover, would animadvert upon the ap parently extraordinary openness with which every detail of hope, effort or suggestion on The unwisdom of such procedure is too manifest for discussion."

EXTRADITION FOR NEBRASKAN J. E. Cagney, Said to Be Wanted in

This State for Forgery, Held in

Custody at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30 .- Acting Governor Watkins this afternoon recalled papers granted for the extradition of J. E. Cagney, now in the Hudson county jail, and wanted in Nebraska to answer to a charge of forgery. The papers were recalled on representation of Cagney's counsel that Cagney had never been in Nebraska.

A. S. M. E. Elect Officers. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The American Soclety of Mechanical Engineers today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Commodore George F. Melville, U. S. N., Washington; vice presidents, John C. Kafer, New York; Charles M. Jarvis, Berlin, Conn.; Walter S. Russell, Detroit; E. D. Meiler, St. Louis; George R. Stetson, New Bedford, Mass., and B. N. Farren, Pittsburg, Pa.; treasurer, William B. Lowry. New York; secretary, F. R. Hutton, New York. Also, a board of managers. The report of the council shows a total member-ship in all classes of 1,881 and expenditures during the last year were \$31,755. There is no debt.

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Honr. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m.... 26 1 p. m.... 34 6 a. m.... 20 2 p. m.... 30 7 a. m.... 25 3 p. m.... 35 8 n. m..... 24 9 n. m..... 25 10 a. m..... 26 11 a. m..... 30 12 m.... 33

CALLS IT VAST RAVISHMENT

Scathing Criticism of Peace Commission's Work by Ex-Minister Taylor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Hannis Taylor, late American minister to Spain, publishes in the December number of the North American Review a scathing criticism of the work of the American Peace commission. Mr. Taylor contends that in the negotiations with Spain respecting Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the members of the commission should have been guided by the precedent established by this country in its dealings with Mexico after the victorious issue of the Mexican war. Then, he says, we refused, as Mexico lay helpless at our feet, to take from it a single square mile of territory by right of conquest. Our commissioners were instructed to offer \$15,000,-000 in cash and the assumption upon our part of more than \$3,000,000 due from it to area out of which has been carved Califor-

nia, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Mexico. "And this," says Mr. Taylor, "established a new principle of moral law which stands alone, perhaps, in the annals of nations." Mr. Taylor contends that now, when for the first time since the conquest of Mexico. we have another vanquished nation at our feet, we owe to Spain all the consideration and justice that can be due to the weak from the strong, especially as Spain has been an old and a good friend, with whom we had never before broken off diplomatic

The arrangement which has been concluded by the American commission, Mr. Taylor characterizes as "a vast ravish-

"We have refused arbitration," he says, 'we have summarily demanded the surrender of the entire Philippine archipelago and we have tendered \$20,000,000.

"The war has cost us directly about \$165,-000,000, and as compensation for that outlay, we have appropriated Porto Rico, which can hardly be valued at much less than double that amount. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines we should have been unwilling to recognize those reasonable and natural equities which follow acquired territory.

"In the case of the Philippines, we have admitted that, so far as the debts of these islands represent expenditures for the improvement of the country, they must 'run failed completely. with the land,' and constitute a charge upon it. "Upon what grounds have we rejected the

application of that elementary principle of law and common honesty in the case of Cuba? "The pretense that it cannot be there apsovereignty over Cuba will not avail, for prospects are peaceful.

ternal, a condition which must exist until congress orders otherwise. "In the case of Cuba, as well as that of provisional government. the Philippines, the amount of specific expenditures made by Spain for the permanent improvement of the island should have been

bring a military government there and

rigidly enforce all laws for the purpose

of collecting revenue, both external and in-

recognized as a legal charge upon it." WRECKED ON KOOTENAI LAKE

Steamer Ainsworth Capsises and Three Passengers and Six of the Crew Are Drowned.

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 30 .- The Ainsworth small steamer plying between Nelson and Bonner's ferry, was wrecked last night during a storm on Kootenai lake, six of its crew and three passengers being drowned. The passengers drowned were:

CHARLES CAMPBELL, a merchant of Kuskanook. TWO ITALIANS of Kuskanook.

PERRY, mate. JAMES M'NEAL, fireman. JOHN GUEIN, steward. JOSEPH DAVIS, deck hand. C. HUME, cook

SECOND ENGINEER, whose name canot be learned at present. Captain Lean, First Engineer Kane and J Donnelly, a deck hand, reached shore in the lifeboat and the balance of the crew were

TEN YEARS FOR A MURDER Findings of the Eighth California Court-Martial in Case of James Meadors Are Approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- The findings of the Eighth California court martial in the case of James Meadors of that regiment, who killed Private Jonas Uruy and threatened to kill several other privates, have been approved and Meadors sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Meadors has een sentenced to hard labor and will forfeit all pay and allowances.

Reorganizes Linseed Oil Trust. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Journal and diertiser says that P. C. Eddy, a lawyer from Chicago, who has been in this city for two days, has practically succeeded in effecting a combination of the linseed oil inerests of the country, stock of the prominent linseed oil interests in the United States having been exchanged for stock in the new rganization. It is said that the capital took of the new combination will be fixed at

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 30 At Southampton-Sailed-Saale, for New At Havre-Sailed-Moravia, for Baltimore At Queenstown—Salled—Cephalonia, for Boston, Arrived—Germanic, from New York. At Glasgow-Arrived-Anchoria, from New

At Genoa-Arrived-California, from New At Hamburg-Sailed-Pennsylvania, for New York. At Liverpool-Arrived-Laurentian, from Montreal; Pennland, from Southampton,

At London-Arrived-Minnesota, Philadelphia, Chesapeake, from Philadelphia. At Baltimore—Arrived—Dresden, from At New York-Sailed-St. Paul, for South ampton; Kaiser Friedrick, for Bremen; Pomeranian, for Glasgow; Teutonic, for Liv-erpool. Arrived—Corinthia, from Marseilles;

Noordland, from Antwerp. At Rotterdam-Arrived-Statendam, from At Naples - Arrived - Fuerst Bismarck

At Bremen-Arrived-H. H. Meier. Copenhagen - Arrived - Heckla, from At Amsterdam - Sailed - Amsterdam, for

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER IN A STATE OF SIEGE

General Regalado Usurps Presidency of Salvador and Insurrectionists Get Control.

UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA FAILS

Union of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador Declared Dissolved.

OUTBREAK IN SALVADOR IS THE CAUSE

Revolutionists Upset Law and Order in Absence of President Guttierres.

HONDURAS TROOPS FAILED TO ACT IN TIME

Alliance Opposed by Insurrectionists and Regulado Seises the Reins of Government While Guttlerres Escapes to Unknown Parts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- General Tomas Regalado, the head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador, has usurped the presidency and proclaimed himself chief

executive of the republic. Such is the sensational information that has been received in this city. The news was conveyed in a private cipher cable dispatch received by a prominent banker here who has extensive business in Central America. The statement is added that Arinjo has been appointed general minister and the affairs of the government are now

in the hands of the insurrectionists. The news is of the utmost importance for the reason that the success of the revolutionary forces prevents the formation of the Greater Republic of Central America. The coalition of three states had been attempted, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras having agreed to unite under one government. Regalado, who had been a general in the artillery service of Guttlerrez, president of Salvador, was dissatisfied with the plan and during Guttlerrez's temporary absence from Salvador Regalado managed to gain

control of the government. Such, in brief, is the news conveyed by the cable dispatch referred to above. Whether Regalado is able to maintain his position until Guttlerrez's return to Salvador is a matter that future events must determine.

Coalition Fails.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 30 .- (Via Galveston, Tex.)-The attempt to effect a coalition between the states of Nicaragua,

Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has The federal organizers today formally declared the union dissolved, the three states resuming respectively absolute sovereignty. The collapse is due to the failure of the

federal organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation plied because we do not intend to accept and to force Salvador into the union. The as soon as Cuba is evacuated by the Span- WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The uprising in ish troops the United States will exercise Salvador, a meager rumor of which was a qualified sovereignty over the island and received by the press of the country last night, has reached the dimensions of a revolution, in the judgment of officials and diplomats familiar with affairs in that

troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the

to General Regalado, who has formed a The changes are construed by some of them as a deathblow to the newly formed republic, known as the United States of Central America, composed of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, one of whose main purposes was to provide a joint military force for common defense against uprisings.

but other diplomats take just the reverse

quarter. President Guttierrez has given way

view. A gentleman sustaining an official relation to the government of Nicaragua who is in connection with canal affairs said that the deposition of President Guttlerrez by General Regalado appeared to be established beyond doubt. In the judgment of this official the change would be rather favorable to the Central American union than otherwise, for the reason that General Regalado was known to be a sincere friend of the federation, whereas President Guttierrez was known to be a secret opposer of the al-

liance. Deathblow to New Union.

Members of President Iglesias' party, on the other hand, construe the result of the Salvadorean uprising as a deathblow to the Central American union. One of the chief officials of the party said the union was designed for the sole purpose of keeping in power the three rulers of the state entering the union, namely Zelaya of Nicaragua, Bonilla of Honduras and Guttlerrez of Salvador. This official said he understood that in the uprising General Regalado, who led the movement, had on his flags words signifying his purpose to oppose the union and to

demand the sovereignty of Salvador. Much curiosity is aroused as to the whereabouts of former President Guttierrez, as the reports do not say what has become of him. One of the officials here believes that Guttierrez has been allowed to escape. Among the Costa Ricans who are here the outcome of the Salvadorean trouble is taken as another reason why Costa Rica should not join the Central American union. President Iglesias has regarded the union as experimental.

Senor Correa, charge d'affaires of the union, has received little or no information on the trouble. When the first word of it was received Mr. Correa cabled President Zelaya for information, but no response to the inquiry has been received.

Up to this point the United States government has not recognized the "United States of Central America," and the impression is growing that it will not be called upon to do so. It did not recegnize the greater republic except in a provisional fashion that absolutely protected any interests the United States or any of its citizens might hold in the shape of concessions. The failure of the Department of State to recognize the combination, it is believed, went far toward causing the dissolution of the greater republic and a substitution for it of the United States of Central America, a combination which it was believed by its projectors would meet the objections made by the United States government to the former union. Whether this pellef was well founded or not cannot be stated at this time, for the State department has not yet received the official translation of the articles of confederacy in the

Indictments for Rioters.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A special to the Republic from Carlinville, Ill., says: The Virden riot investigation by the Macoupin county grand jury was practically concluded today and the state's legal representatives are busy drawing up the bills of indictment. That true bills have been returned against all who participated in the battle of October 21, as far as the investigating body can ascertain, is virtually assured. The nature of the indictments cannot be learned.