## AGUINALDO'S STATUS

Filipino Leader is Certain to Assume a More Conciliatory Attitude.

HE IS ONLY A FIGUREHEAD, ANYHOW

Rival Leaders Make Life Somewhat o a Burden for Him.

THEY ARE CLAMOROUS AS FUNDS RUN LOW

News of Cession of Philippines Creates Little Stir an Manila.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS SHOW DISGUST

Object to Doing Garrison Duty After Peace is Declared-One Manila Editor Rails at the United States.

MANILA, Dec. 2 .- Owing to the fact that the result of the Paris conference has long been anticipated here, the agreement of Spain to cede the Philippine islands to the United States created no excitement. The Americans made no demonstration, commercial circles were relieved, the Spaniards were indifferent and some of the American volunteers were disgusted at the prospect of being detained here, now that the fighting is finished.

Aguinaldo is certain to assume a conciliatory attitude, because his position is daily becoming more untenable. Moreover his rival intruders are becoming uncontrolable, especially since funds have run short and the outlying provinces have become disaffected. Although never much more than a figurehead, Aguinaldo has been conelatently temperate and the authorities have no reason to fear that he will depart from this policy.

Nevertheless the native newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles. The Republica Filipina today publishes an artiele headed "The Moment Has Arrived." Denies Spain's Authority.

"When the conference terminated its labors," says this paper, "the Filipinos had already conquered all of the island of Luzon Bunch of Gillett's Cows Will Be Taken and the adjacent islands except the towns of Ilollo, Cebu, Leyte and Samarillo, Therefore, Spain has ceded authority which it did not possess. The Filipinos will never consent to the ignominy of being treated as chattels. They will shed their blood in torrents again before bowing to foreign dominion, however light.

"America brought the great chief, Aguinaldo from Hong Kong and recognized our nationality by allowing our flag to be raised at Corregidor island, and to sail the bay in full sight of all the foreign fleets. None dared to interfere. If America now declines to openly acknowledge our independence a great injustice will be committed. Had Spain asked \$40,000,000 for the islands the Filipinos would gladly have given twice that

conclusion the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for the Americans, insists that the insurgents will never fire the first shot and adds that the har mony exating will only be broken by "priest or traitors inducing the Americans to at-

HEALTH OF PHILIPPINE TROOPS

One-Third of Present Sick List Has Typhoid and Malarial Fevers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- That there is

decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines is shown by the following cable message from General Otis, commanding at Manila, received by Adjutant General Corbin today: Per cent of sick of command Novembe

30, 10 1-6 as against 12 1-5 October 31; November deaths twenty-six, as against forty-five for October. The sick rate in command about the same as among the troops of other governments serving in tropical countries. One-third of present sick suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers, one-sixth from of allments slight in character.

### HOPES OF THE DEMOCRACY

Governor-Elect Thomas of Colorado Denies He Seeks a Union of Eastern and Western Factions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.-Governor-elect Charles Thomas of Colorado has been in the city the last two days, on his way to New York and Washington. When asked concerning a possible union of the eastern and western factions in democracy, he was emphatic in denying his interest in any such effort. Croker and Tammany in the east, in his opinion, were the cause of the recent defeat of the democrats.

'We feel," he said, "that so far as the national democracy is concerned, its principles can only be subserved by a negation of the things for which Tammany stands; and we feel that the cause of democracy's decadence since '92 has been due to the confusion created by attempted blending of the so-called Tammany democracy with the national democracy. The Chicago platform in its proper shape represents what the west regards as orthodox democracy. The convention of '96 has done more to renew the confidence of the common people in the democratic party and its purposes and motives than anything that has been done

by that party since the rebellion. "The purpose of western democrats, without exception, is to renew the pledges of 1896 and organize upon that basis, firmly convinced that they are bound ultimately to triumph. So far as the Rocky mountain region is conncerned, and the states lying west of it, with the exception of Oregon, they will cast their votes solid for the candidate who may be nominated by that party in 1900, upon such a platfrom. Speaking for my own state, I think I can my with perfect propriety that it is out of the republican column so long as it stands for the St. Louis platform and nothing can change this condition except a surrender of the democrats to the forces which controlled it prior to 1896. Its electoral vote will be given to a free coinage candidate for president two years hence; and, at the same time, a senator will be selected, and two representatives whose views will be entirely in accord with those of Henry M. Teller. We have become great gold mining state, notwithstanding the owners of our gold mines, as well as the ruiners themselves, are all of them free coinage men, staunch and true. The prodigious series of the state and the character and enterprise of our people have enabled us to get along frirly well, notwithstanding the adverse industrial conditions of the past years; and while we can endure these conditions, perhaps, with less suffering than

less favored sections of the country, neverwe are as anxious for the return

of general prosperity as any other section of FINANCES OF PHILIPPINES

The governor-elect left for Grand Rapids tonight with Mrs. Thomas and from there he will go on to New York ..

PROMOTE THE NAVAL RESERVE Association in Annual Session at

Philadelphia Favors Support of

State and Naval Militia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2 .- The fourth annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States met here today on board the old receiving ship St. Louis. representatives being present from Florida,

California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Missouri and other stales. The meeting will be one of national importance, on account of the movement now on foot looking toward the formation of a ditions in the Philippines, has made his re national naval militia. The conference was port to the secretary of the treasury, in the called to order by Captain J. W. Miller of New York, president of the association, who, in a few remarks, introduced Governor Hastings, who formally welcomed the dele-

gates. Captain John W. Bartlett, who had charge of the auxiliary naval force during the war, spoke briefly. He said the Navy department made some mistakes, as did also the naval militia. There were bound to be mistakes in times of war, and these can now

happily be overlooked. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the reports the remainder of the day was given to a general discussion of the advisability of forming a naval reserve of a national character. It appeared to be the opinion of all those participating in the debate that such a step would be a move in the right direction, and about the only point on which there seemed to be a difference was whether or not state naval militia should be dis-

Captain Bartlett, U. S. N., favored the continuation of the state militia as a stepping stone to a higher organization, to be known as the National Naval reserve. He held that the state militia could be made a

national reserve men of experience.
Lieutenant Sutherland, representing the Navy department, gave his views, as outlined in his recent report, and held that the men composing the national reserve In the spring of 1878 an edict was issued should be trained from the start in that from Madrid prohibiting the import of all body and under its regulations, exactly as is done in the regular navy.

### CATTLE GIVEN A RECEIVER States.

Charge Of by Missouri

Court. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2 .- A special to the Star from Abilene, Kan., says: Suit was today filed in the district court by Morton Jourdan asking a receiver for 1,500 of Gillett's cows with their calves of the "70" brand, now near Herrington. The petition states that last July Gillett gave mortgages on said cattle to Elmore & Cooper of Kansas City for \$37,000, due November 16; that they were then extended, additional notes for \$9,034 given, and the notes all endorsed and sold by Elmore & Cooper to plaintiff; that Thomas Kinnehan claims to own the cattle, and the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Third National Bank of Comamount or more rather than lose their merce, Kansas City; Third National bank, in different seasons of the year resulted to merce, Kansas City; Third National bank, in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the aspirations and sacrifices of those who of the septrations and sacrifices of those who of the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the septration in the demand for money seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the demand for money and the properties of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the seasons of the year resulted to widely fluctuating rates of exchange and the properties of the year resulted to wideal properties and the properties of the year resulted to wideal for care and deteriorating in value. George

A. Rogers was appointed receiver by the of the Mexican dollars of a date subsequent probate judge in the absence of the district to 1877 proved a great hardship to the busitake charge of the stock. Nothing has been heard here or at Wood-

bine of Gillett's capture.

### TWO COAL BARGES ARE LOST

Lines Are Broken and Heavy Crafts Sink with Ten of the Crews.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-The coal barges Helicon, Quinnebaug and Corsica, it has just been learned, were lost during the recent storm with ten of the twelve men who composed their crews of four each. barges Helicon and Quinnebaug, loaded with coal in tow of the tug Ocean King, and the Corsica, in tow of the tug Luckenbach, left Norfolk on November 23 for New Eng-

They encountered the gale in all its force and when about thirty-five miles off Bargate the Corsica broke from its tow and went down, followed by the Helicon, and of the eight men composing the two crews six were drowned. The Quinnebaug, being the rear tow of the Ocean King, was lost sight of. It was learned the Quinnebaug went down off Scotland light ship, Saturday, probably taking its crew of four men with it. The Luckenbach Transporting company mays the tugs were worth \$20,000 each.

# EXCEEDS REQUIRED SPEED

Torpedo Boat Farragut on Second Trial Trip Makes 30.18 Knots Per Hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The torpedo boat Farragut had its official trial on the bay today and succeeded in exceeding the required speed of thirty knots by 0.18 of a knot, the official time being 36.18 knots with 419% revolutions. The exact official time will not be given out for a day or two.

Cleveland Returning from Duck Hunt NEW YORK. Dec. 2.—E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, the Oneida, Captain A. C. Fickett in command, is expected in port tomorrow from a southern trip. Ex-President Cleveland, Captain Robley D. Evans and others are on board the yacht as guests of Mr. Benedict. The party has been on a two-weeks' hunting trip to the of the Santee club on the shores of Winwah bay, just below Georgetown, S. C. About 100 ducks and a quantity of other fowl and game have been sent north

## as a result of the cruise.

Strikers Given Free Hand. DENVER, Dec. 2.-Judge Johnston of the district court today dissolved the temporary injunction issued to restrain the striking employes of the F. M. Davis Iron works from intimidating non-union workmen or declaring a boycott against the company. The judge said that the condition of affairs was not so serious as to warrant inter-ference on the part of the curt and that he police were able to maint in the peace. The plaintiff took an appeal.

## Explosion of Turpeutine.

DETROIT. Dec. 2.—An explosion of tur-Reuther & Co's, carving and modeling tablishment caused serious injury to three William Lenore, an employe, and head. Joachim Jungwirth, a member of the firm, was burned about the face and hands, and Charles Kummerfield an employe, had a leg broken. The damage by

Queer Defense of Murderer. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo, Uruguay, says: Arredondo, murderer of President Idrarte Borda, has been absolved by the court be-cause he is said to have acted under the influence of political effervescence. The pubinfluence of political effervescence. The pub-

Silver is the Basis of the Currency Used or the Islands.

VALUE OF EXPORTS LAST YEAR \$41,342,480

Hemp Industry Leads in Importance and Others Are Sugar, Cours and Tobacco-No Danger of Over Production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Edward Harden who was appointed in August last an honorary commissioner of the United States to make an investigation of the financial concourse of which he says:

Silver is the basis of the currency in the Philippine Islands. There is no gold in general circulation and there has been none for more than twenty years. The Mexican dollar of a date previous to 1877 is current in the islands, and it is practically the only money in general circulation. The Spanish government in the summer of 1897 coined \$6,000,000 of silver in a local currency which was sent to the islands. These dollars are lighter in weight than the Mexican dollar, but the scarcity of money in the Philippine islands caused them to be quickly absorbed. There is a local note issuing bank called the Banco Espanol Filipino which has in circulation notes based on silver, of which there

stop the export and the import of the other. to the value of the new currency. silver dollars bearing a date subsequent to This law was maintained until the control of the islands passed to the United

Fluctuating Money System.

The amount of money needed for the trade and commerce of the Philippine isl-February to June, when large amounts of sugar are exported—there is a sharp increase in the demand for money.

For the ordinary needs of the country little money is used, as the credit system is in vogue throughout the islands, and there is, therefore, no great amount of money needed for the payment of wages to the laboring classes.

In the off season, when exports are light, the demand for money would become so small that the circulating medium would be found to be much more than sufficient for the needs of the country. The fluctuation in the demand for money

The law which prevented the importation

udge, and went to Herrington at once to ness interests and would have been a much greater evil had it not been for the laxity of the officials, which permitted and encoursed smuggling. It was not unco for the dollar to go to a premium of 10 or 12 per cent, and this would immediately start the flow of silver toward the islands, which would be continued until the demand was met and the rate of exchange was reduced to a point to cause smuggling to cease to be

Silver Smuggling an Industry.

The smuggling of silver into the islands was a recognized industry. It was carried on largely by the rich "mestizos," or Chinese half castes. There was a regular system for the bringing in of these coins. The result of the Spanish laws was to make money dear during the season when there was a big demand for currency, and the producers as well as the merchants and not meddle with the insurrection and they

After the American occupation of Manila permission was given the banks to import silver freely, and the result has been to keep exchange rates on a more stable basis. The Spanish government kept no statistics of currency and finance, and the bankers here only give estimates of the most gen ral character. The most careful estimate of the currency of the islands, therefore, ar likely to be incorrect. There are 8,000,00 people in the islands, according to the esti nate of the Spanish government, of whom only a small fraction live in the territor contiguous to Mantia and Ilotlo. Whe money once leaves these centers it passe out of the knowledge of business men, an it is impossible to form any correct idea the amount of money now in the islands There is \$6.00,000 in Philippine dollars coined by the Spanish government and sent out a year ago, of which only a small per-

centage is now in Manila. It is estimated there is in circulation \$10,000,000 of subsidiary coins, 10-cent, 20cent and 50-cent pleces, which have been recoined from Mexican dollars by the Spanish government. The estimate of the Mexione of the best informed bankers in the island, is from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This, with the \$2,500,000 of notes of the Banco Espanol Filipino now in circulation,

### constitutes the currency of the islands. Five Dollars Per Capita.

This would make a total of from \$40,000,-000 to \$45,000,000, speaking roughly, for the entire islands, or approximately \$5 per capita for the total population of the islands. It must not be overlooked that these figures are given on a silver basis and that, therefore, in figuring on our own standard al these figures must be cut in two. Three banking institutions do the banking business of the Philippines, aside from that done by the large commercial houses, which buy and sell exchanges and to a limited extent carry on the business which legitimately belongs banking institutions. Of the three banks the two most important are branch concerns, the third being a local institution controlled by the Spaniards and natives.

There is in Manila a savings institution and public pawn shop, which is practically under the control of the church. It is called the "Monte de Piedad." It was established to make loans to the poor people and has done a good work during the few years it has been in existence. It has been fairly successful and has proved to be a source of profit to those interested in it.

Under the charter of the Banco Espanol Filipino it is permitted to issue bank notes in amount equal to three times its capital stock. The present capital is \$3,500,000 and its note issue may amount to \$4,500,000. On September 30 there was in circulation, as previously stated, approximately \$2,500,000 | cordage. There is practiaclly no rope manuthese notes. These notes are issued on a factured in the Philippine islands.

be realized on in ninety days, a sufficient

amount to cover its outstanding obligations in bank notes, deposits and accounts current. There must be maintained in the bank's vaults silver in amount equal to at least one-third of the notes in circulation. Can Use Only Stiver Currency.

The question of the future currency of the slands is one which is of vital importance to all business men in the islands. The best informed men in Manila are unanimous in their opinion that under present conditions the silver currency is the only one adapted to the islands. A great deal of the trade of the Philippines is with China and Japan, the Strait settlements, India and Australia.

In China and Japan and in India the whole trade in on a silver basis, though Japan has adopted the gold standard, having, however, as the basis of its currency a gold dollar which is, approximately, worth only 50 cents, and its currency, therefore, in effect, is on a silver basis, the same as China and India. The natives of the Philippine Islands are conservative to a degree in the matter of their currency, and it would be a long and tedious task to educate them to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in

circulation. Notwithstanding the Americans have force of 15,000 soldiers in Manila who are paid in gold the people of the islands will have nothing but silver. All of the soldiers when they are paid in gold take their money to one of the banks and exchange it for local currency. The native will take the Mexican was outstanding on September 30, 1898, approximately \$2,500,000.

The currency of the islands was originally gold, in pieces of \$1, \$2 and \$4, and the Mexican silver dollar and the old Spanish silver dollar might be minted for circulasilver dollars, the latter circulating to a tion in the archipelago, the same as the imited extent only. Previous to 1875 British dollar has been put in circulation in silver was often at a premium over gold. the Strait settlements, in Hong Kong and When silver began to depreciate in value in other ports where British interests prethe gold coin was rapidly exported and re- dominate. In time the gold standard might placed by the Mexican silver dollar, which be put in force in the Philippines, but in has for a long time been in general use the opinion of the business men generally it valuable training school and give to the accomplished slowly. Connational reserve men of experience.

throughout the orient. Gold became so would have to be given to the scarce through the export of the gold coin. and the silver was taking its place so rapidly conservative attitude of the people and to that the Spanish government took steps to the fact that they would have to be educated

## Mexican Dollar is Standard.

The Mexican dollar in general circulation in the Philippine islands contains forty-seven grains of silver .900 fine. The pur-chasing power of the dollar is the bullion value of the silver contained in it, and it increases or decreases in value in accordance with the quotations for bar silver in Lon-don, which are received every day by cable ands fluctuates in the different seasons. In in Manila. The Spanish government has the height of the sugar season—say from sought in every way to favor home manufacturers and has tried to keep exchange rates favorable to Spanish markets. This was the favorable to Spanish markets. This was the reason for its prohibition of the importing of Mexican dollars, the intentes being to supply the islands with Spanish coins. It has never met the demands of the country, however, with coins bearing the Spanish stamp, and the merchands and bankers have been compelled to obtain noticed currency through the smuggiers.

There is an issue of \$40,000 of bonds which was put out by the thanks powernment in July, 1897, and serves as a first like on the customs receipts of the same of the currency carita, payable in for. The same bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The issue price was \$2. They were divided into two classes, called A and B bonds. The A bonds

lauses called A and B bonds. The A bo consisted of \$25,000,000 issuable in Spain and with interest and principal payable there The B bonds comprise the remaining \$15. 000,000 and they were to be issued in Manila. with interest and principal payable in Manila. Of the A bonds \$20,000,000 were underwritten by the Banco Hispano Colonial of Madrid, which paid a commission of 3 per cent. Of the B bonds issued in Manila, those

that were put out were practically a forced loan. The Spanish government in Manila received deposits from private individuals, and in effect it compelled those having money to deposit to receive these bonds in settle n.ent of their claims against the government In this way about \$6,000,000 of these bonds

were floated in Manila. Practically all of the export and impor trade of the islands is in the hands of for eigners. There are a few Spaniards engaged in trading, but the bulk of the business in a commercial way is done by British, German Belgian and American citizens. These do bankers have been robbed from year to have been able to maintain friendly relations not only with the Spanish government officials, but with the natives as well.

Exports of the Islands. The most reliable figures that can be ob tained on exports from the islands for the year 1897 give the following as the value at

pal items:	
	\$18,0
Sugar	12.9
Copra	4.4
Tobacco leaf	2.7
Various articles	1.0
Indigo	
Coffee	3
Rope	. 9
Sibucao (dyewood)	- 3
Gums	
Skins for glue	
Mother of pearl shells	1

. \$41, 342, 480 There are no official figures islands. One of the larger importing houses, which keeps statistics of imports and which has practically complete figures of all goods shipped into Manila, has prepared the folcan dollars now in circulation, as given by goods imported by shopkeepers and Chinese would render justice to rich and poor alike. from Hong Kong:

First-Woven fancy goods (ging-hams, grandvilles, muslins, re-.. £ 380.000

Value in Mexican money, \$16,100,000. Imports Estimated. Coal imports amounted to about 90,00

Petroleum imports amounted to about 114

330 санев. The average value of coal in Manila \$10, and petroleum is worth on an average 83 a case, or \$342,990. Adding these two items to the estimated table of imports gives

total of \$17,342,990. Taking this as being correct, there is trade balance in favor of the islands of \$23,999,290, that being the excess of exports over imports.

The four principal industries of the islands

n the order named are hemp, sugar, copraand tobacco. The hemp industry supports a large pro portion of the population of the southern part of Luzon and islands to the south and, according to the opinion of those most familiar with the trade, there is no dange of an overproduction. It is all exported. and there would seem to be room for the establishment of a plant for the making of

United States Cruiser Will Proceed to the Cuban Capital.

SAMPSON TO HOIST HIS FLAG ON ARRIVAL

First United States Ironclad to Enter Havana Harbor Since the Battleship Maine Put in Its Appearance There.

9 a. m..... 28 10 a. m..... 24 11 a. m..... 25 12 m..... 28

on the coast of Porto Rico. For the most

part the ports are simply open roadsteads, untirely unprotected from winds and gales seaward. The harbors of San Juan and

being securely and-locked. A vast portion of the former is capable of being dreuged

and will afford ampie anchorage for a large number of vessels in ueep water. The har-

bor of Guanica is wholly and simply a har-bor of refuge. There is a small village of poor people on the shore, probably to the

number of 560 or 600. Vessels going into this harbor would carry from seven to ten

fathoms of water and not less than four and a half close in to the shore. This is the point where General Miles landed his army.

250 vessels. The nearest town from this

municating with the interior of the island. Of the ports, such as Fajardo, Huamacco and

Arroyos are simply the entry ports for cus-toms purposes of the towns, which lie some five or six miles in each case in the interior.

when our customs and navigation laws shall be enforced, there should be at least two

down on the charts. The soundings are generally inaccurate, furnishing no accurate

guide for the mariner.

The question as to when the patrol of this coast should be inaugurated is a matter which will be determined by the secretary of the treasury, probably at an early

**EXPOSITION FOR NEXT YEAR** 

Officials at Washington Speak Quite

Encouragingly of the

Project.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)-Mr. Rosewater, who has been in

members of the cabinet, heads of depart-ments and others in official life as to the

Rosewater, conceded that there were many

on, he says the proposition is received with

dinner of the Gridiron club tomorrow even-

Secretary Bliss today affirmed the de-

cision of the land commissioner in the case

An order was issued establishing a post-

Adam McLain was commissioned postmaster.

Postoffices discontinued: Iowa - Key.

Bremer county; mail to Wapsie. Wyoming-

the postoffice at Haram, in Lincoln county,

February for Sanitary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-The War de-

partment has decided to adopt at once the

suggestion of General Wood, in command

at Santiago, that the removal of the re-

mains of American soldiers from that sec-

tion of Cuba be deferred until February at

the earliest. While it is fully realized that

this postponement will bring great disap-

have no right to expose to the horrors of

the yellow fever outbreak the large popu-

The department bad advanced very well

in the preparation of plans for the removal

the work of disinterment almost imme-

diately. It had employed the services of

an expert named Rhodes, who had thor-

oughly gone over the ground at Santiago

and arranged the details of the plan. For

granting permits for the removal of the

relatives of the soldiers furnished a metallic

casket, which could be hermetically sealed,

thus preventing the introduction of con-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The British am-

bassador has furnished the secretary of

state with a copy of a notice issued by the

government of the Bahamas for the benefit

of the inhabitants of the outlying islands.

the outlying territory in December and

January last. The notice calls attention

to the fact that persons committing such

for any term not exceeding fourteen years.

Garrison Troops at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The First New

ordered home from Honolulu, its place may

be filled later on by a detachment of regular

troops, the selection of which, however, has

not yet been determined. After the New

render of Santiago be disposed of.

tagious diseases into the United States.

some time past the department has

from a mere sentimental consideration.

Tivaton, Johnson county; mail to Clearmont

involving lands in the Huron, S. D.,

ing at the Arlington.

land district.

S. D., to Leeville.

harbor is about six miles back from shore, from which point there is a railroad com-

t would furnish an anchorage for at le.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 .- A special from Washington says: Orders have been issued y Secretary Long to the armored cruiser New York to proceed to Havana, Cuba. The battleship Texas, which has left Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads, will become the flagship of Commodore Philip, who will remain as commander-in-chief of the north Atlantic squadron until the return of Rear Admiral Sampson. The New York will be the first ironclad of the United States to enter Havana harbor since the battleship Maine arrived there. Upon its arrival Rear Admiral Sampson will hoist his flag on board and it is expected will come north in it the last of next month. It was stated at the department that there was no special cause which induced Secretary Long to send the cruiser south, as Spain has complied with he American demands for the evacuation of he island, and there is no question which requires a demonstration. Cool weather is coming on and there is less danger of the erew contracting yellow fever, though Captain Chadwick, commanding the vessel, will use every precaution to prevent that disease getting aboard.

Upon the arrival of the New York at Havana, Admiral Sampson will resume his duties as commander of the North Atlantic sqadron and again will holst his flag on the New York. Whether or not the Cuban commission will return north on the cruiser will depend on their own wishes.

To Sustain Cuban "Honor." HAVANA, Dec. 2.-The executive committee of the Cuban assembly agreed at its last session to make it compulsory upon the part of any Cuban officer insulted by Spanish, American or other officers, to challenge the person so insulting to fight a duel. The measure has two aims, according to the Cubans, first, "to maintain the dignity of the Cuban army," and secondly "to check the impudence and insolence of many socalled Cuban officers, who, without having ever put their courage to a test, having enlisted after the armistice, are swaggering about with Cuban uniforms, endeavoring te

offend Spanish officers." It is learned on good authority that the Cubans have recently secretly acquired quite formidable armament, the ulterior object of which is not known. It is added that they have purchased over 8,000 rifles within the last ten days. The fact is causing considerable speculation here. The United States transport Florida arrived here today with quartermasters' supplies, 164 mules and horses and thirty-four stablemen.

The Spanish troops that remained in the Isle of Pines evacuated today. General Greene has asked the Cuban general, Marie couragement from those interviewed. Even President McKinley, in a talk had with Mr.

saves today for Savannah, returning shortly from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. with troops of the Seventh army corps. Thus

was also discussed in all its bearings, but far all the troops and officers to arrive are no decision was reached. While Mr. Rosein excellent health. The United States transwater is not prepared to definitely commit ort Chester, which left Savannah November himself to another exposition until he has 30 with the Fourth Tennessee volunteers, ascertained what can be done in Washingarrived at Trinidad this morning enthusiasm in many official quarters, which Mr. Garrison, one of the legal advisers to is decidedly encouraging. He will be the the United States evacuation commission, and Dr. Laine will leave for the United guest of Frank G. Carpenter at the annual States tomorrow by a Plant line steamer.

The volunteer forces of Havana were relieved today of all further garrison duty and they will shortly be disbanded prior to the completion of the evacuation of Havana. of Stephen Keyler against Thomas S. Gal-

### OPEN COURT IN NEW REGIME Reorganised Santiago Supreme Court Resumes Sittings With Some-

what Elaborate Ceremonies.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 2.- The opening of the ecently reorganized supreme court this An order was issued changing the name of norning was an impressive ceremony. Chief Justice Echeverria and the associate justices, prior to the opening, called at the palace, where they were received by General Wood, after which, with General Wood and his aides. Robert Porter and others, they were driven to the supreme cour

Here the judges donned their robes of office, long silk gowns trimmed with white lace, and, accompanied by the attorneys practicing in the court, who were similarly dressed, formed in procession and passed into the court room, the chief justice escorting General Wood.

The procession having divided into semicircles, General Wood in a few tactful and forceful words opened the proceedings, delivering the court, in the name of the United States government, to the chief justice and his associates and demanding from the public implicit obedience to the court's giving the imports for the Philippine decisions and decrees. His pronouncement was translated into Spanish by Captain Men-

The chief justice, replying, accepted the judicial offices in the name of justice, forlowing table, giving the approximate value mally recognizing the United States as the of imports during the year 1897, including supreme power and declaring that the bench The proceedings terminated with handshaking.

The first session of the purely Cuban court was then opened. Among Cubans the event is a matter for general congratulation. The local newspapers consider it the dawn of a new era and express the hope that the 230,000 judges, who are men of legel acumen and profound research, may be able to show the world that the Cuba ulation has within itself the element od government.

Monday 150 men will best to build the road to Holguin. The distance, making allowances for necessary deviation, is seventyfive miles. General Wood is determined to to the effect that certain vessels in distress facilitate the means of intercommunication were robbed by divers persons inhabiting at this end of the island, and on the same day 160 men will begin a road to Guananamo. In this case a distance of forty miles must be covered. A road will be acts are guilty of felony, and on conviction tarted to Manzanillo later. These roads are liable to be kept in penal servitude hen completed will be of inestimable value or military and commercial purposes.

### PATROL FOR ISLAND'S COASTS

United States Customs Service at Porto Rico Will Need Some Protection.

Yorkers depart there will still remain at WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Captain Shoe-Honolulu some companies of the Second en naker, chief of the revenue cutter service. gineers, which, for the present, will constias returned from Porto Rico, where h tute an adequate garrison. ent some weeks ago to investigate the uestion of the necessity for a revenue cut-Will Dispose of 9,000 Mausers ter patrol of the island's coasts Mr. Shoe-WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The secretary of war has directed that the 9,000 Mauser rifles naker today said: taken from the Spanish troops at the sur-

During an absence of about fifty days I have visited every port and so-called harbor

### earer. The charter requires that there shall be maintained in comb and paper, which can Forecast for Nebraska-

6 p. m..... 31

7 p. m..... 31 8 p. m..... 31 9 p. m..... 30

Colder: Northwest Winds. Yesterday's Temperature in Omaha: Peace Negotiations Progressing Satisfactorily Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 n. m. . . 30 1 p. m. . . 30 0 n. m. . 30 2 p. m. . . 31 7 n. m. . . 29 3 p. m. . . 31 8 n. m. . . 27 4 p. m. . . 31 to United States Government.

COMMISSION BUSY WITH MINOR DETAILS

No Doubt Remains but That the Treaty Will be Signed.

AMERICA LOOKING FOR A CABLE STATION

seaward. The harbors of San Juan and Guanica are ideal as harbors of refuge, both Caroline Islands Most Desirable Place for Such a Location.

SOME FEARS CONCERNING THE FILIPINOS

American Troops Are Arriving Daily at Manila, However, and the Force is Thought Ample to Cope With the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2 .- It can be stated positively that no hitch has occurred in the proceedings of the peace commission at Paris, and an impression to the contrary in certain quarters probably is due Ponce is no exception to this rule. The plays, which is the port, is built on the beach and the citv itself is two miles back. It is reached by a fine road. There is perhaps no coast in any part of the world so well adapted to illicit trade as the coast of Porto Rico. For the protection of revenues, when our customs and navigation laws shall be enforced, there should be at least two vessels of the revenue cutter service assigned to duty, with headquarters to be designated, one at San Juan and one at Ponce. The shores of the island in its entirety are bold and very easy of navigation and comparatively speaking there are no obstructions. The charts at present in use are blind, many shoals being shown upon them that have no existence in fact, and many shoals are found that are not laid down on the charts. The soundings are genwill be forthcoming, covering at least all acquisition of one of the Caroline islands as a cable station and coaling station; of ertain rights to land cables on Spanish possessions at other points; the procure-ment of freedom of religious worship in the Carolines, and the revival of certain treaties

of trade and commerce, etc. But, as stated, these matters are purely the subjects of diplomatic negotiation and do not in any way effect the conclusion of the peace treaty. They might all fail to be realized and still the treaty would not be effected. Moreover, while Spain was the subject of peremptory demands in the case of the protocol points, that nation is free of compulsion now, while these diplomatic exchanges are in progress. It may sell to Washington the last week interviewing the United States one of the Caroline islands, or may refuse to do so, and, moreover, if we buy the islands it must be at advisability of continuing the Omaha ex- a price satisfactory to Spain. Spain may position next year, has met with great en-couragement from those interviewed. Even instead of the United States, if it can obtain a better price from the former. There is good reason to assume the correctness of the report that Germany is even new, bar-gaining for these islands. All the other points covered by these regolfations like-sies are a matter for purpose arrangement and not of demand. Menocal, for 200 extra men to assist in the work of preparing camps.

Maker Davis has aptaced his reports on the same to prepare the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the report that Germany is, even new, barriagonal for these islands. All the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the report that Germany is, even new, barriagonal for these islands. All the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal for these islands. All the city and tomorposed to take the place of the government of the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal to the report that Germany is even new, barriagonal than the report that Germany is even new

and cable station, is inaccurate. The United States government has not made any such roposition for the acquisition of that isand and would hepitate very long before entering upon the turbulent field of activity involved in the assumption of territory in

### the neighborhood of the Mediterranean. Carolines Are Desirable.

The case is different respecting the Caroines. The American naval experts have arged very strongly that this group, on the whole, be retained, if possible; and in addition, that the Pelew group, lying to the westward, be purchased. . They have pointed out that the southernmost island of the Ladrone group, Waleoa, lies only 300 miles north of Ponane, in the Carolines office at O'Leary, Plymouth county, Ia., and and the Pelew islands are only about 600 miles distant from the Philippines. With these the United States would have a complete chain of islands located at convenient distances more than half way across the

Pacific. Moreover, the vast bulk of trade in that quarter of the world passes directly through he natural channel between the Ladrones REMOVAL OF SOLDIER DEAD and the Carolines, of which the United States would have command. If Germany is able to outbid the United States for these Disinterment Must Be Put Off Until islands it may obtain them, but a suspicion is entertained that the naming of \$2,000,000 was inspired by a desire to get the best possible terms for Spain from the United States by raising the price of the goods. One of the pledges which is almost as good as a treaty obligation in its force, even now, is that the United States, in return for the release of the political prisoners from Cubs and Porto Rico, held by Spain, will secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo, and to this matter atpointment to the friends and relatives of tention is being devoted here. There has the dead soldiers, the officials believe they been an almost daily dispatch from General Otis announcing the arrival of a transport there loaded with United States troops and lation of Santiago and neighboring towns the War department is fairly confident now to undertake the full control of the islands with the assistance of the naval contingent under Dewey. It is realized that the task of the dead and was in position to begin of inducing Aguinaldo to surrender the captives, for whom he has demanded such an extravagant ransom-\$1,500,000-under penalty of cutting their throats, is going to be a difficult one; but, after all, the United States commissioners in Paris have only undertaken that the United States government shall use its best efforts to secure the remains of individual soldiers, provided the release of the prisoners; they have not

pledged the government to perform the impossible. Commission Awaits Instructions. PARIS, Dec. 2 .- The joint session of the peace commissions today lasted two hours. No real progress was made. The Spaniards are awaiting instructions. Spain's proposttion for commercial privileges in the West Indies was not settled and was scarcely considered today. The Americans have also asked for instructions on certain matters. The Caroline islands question was not con-

sidered. The joint commission adjourned The United States peace commission con cluded its consultation with Major General Wesley Merritt at today's private session, after which it took up the question of Spanish commercial rights in the West Indies for a term of years and other subjects of negotiation to be considered later at the

York regiment of infantry having been joint session. Spanish sympathizers having a quasiconnection with the Spanish commission are making much over the reported attitude of the Filipinos toward the United States. These sympathizers profess to have information that Aguinaldo means to fight and that

he now has 60,000 soldiers. Aguinatio's soldiers are now armed with 60,000 Mauser rifles and eighteen quick-firing guns, and it is asserted that he will be satiefied with nothing but independence. Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent, was reticent when questioned on the subject this morning, say-