

## SPANISH COMMISSIONERS INACTIVE.

### AWAITING REPORTS.

The Spaniards anxious for a meeting to consider the final disposal of Cuba-Spain expect recognition in the Philippines.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Spanish and American commissioners at Havana, a request for which was recently made by Spanish representatives, the American commissioners holding off until they shall have received reports from the officers sent to different points in the island to make investigations. The Spanish commission has repeated its request for a meeting.

Rumors were current that the Spanish government had given orders that the customs revenues of the island should be delivered to the Americans, and that it had good authority that the transfer is not to be made until November 1. It is said Captain General Blanco had applied to the Madrid government for leave to return to Spain on a mission. It has been refused, the authorities wishing him to remain in Cuba until the evacuation of the island has been completed.

The conciliatory and cordial spirit shown by the delegates to the Paris conference has produced a favorable impression at Madrid. The newspapers, discussing the proceedings of the conference, affect to believe that the United States, besides respecting Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, will also allow Spain to have a share in the settlement of the new regime in Cuba. Inspired articles assert that Spain will undertake to carry out the promised guarantee of the Cuban debts until Cuba herself is able to pay the interest and sinking fund. A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Paris declares that both the Spanish and American commissioners have been instructed to act as referees.

Surgeon Major Seaman, of the transport Odam at Santiago, for New York, declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors of the Cuban camps if sent on board. He says that when the Odam left Porto Rico many were sick, yet the first quartermaster refused to furnish water for their use, but supplied them with hard bread and canned food. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and succeeded in obtaining suitable food.

He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry. Hearing that a number of sick soldiers were to be sent aboard, the surgeon major made a protest, and says he was informed by General Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline, and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Odam could carry.

Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon General Sternberg a protest disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

Major General Coppinger in a report to the war department placed all the blame for army scandals on the ignorance of the volunteer troops and staff officers appointed from civilian life.

Neison Hersh, of New York, laid before the war department an investigating commission a paper in which he made specific charges that Camp Wikoff was not properly prepared for the reception of the troops, that the water supply was contaminated, that the ambulances were used for taking officers' friends about the camp when they were seriously needed, and that certain officers stole supplies intended for the sick. He cited as witnesses prominent generals, surgeons and Red Cross workers.

### WINNING OVER THE NATIVES.

Unfavorable Reports Among the Philippine Insurgents Concerning Americans Displeased.

The national assembly of Philippine insurgents at Malolos, at a recent sitting, voted Aguinaldo a civil list of \$75,000, but Aguinaldo declined to receive anything until the army should have been paid. An attempt was made by Palermo, the speaker of the house, to have inserted a clause granting him an allowance because of his office, but the proposal was rejected.

Everywhere is seen evidence of appalling struggles. Popular opinion favors autonomy, which it is generally expected will be established. The people rather than the Americans, who, beginning to realize the fact, sent the cruiser Raleigh to the northwestern points for purpose of showing the American flag and making friends with the natives. The cruiser's officers endeavored to arrange an interchange of hospitalities, but the natives at first were unwilling to visit the ship unless hostages were landed. Finally, however, friendly feelings were established and the natives were agreeably surprised at the American attitude.

The Spanish community is telegraphing to Madrid in an endeavor to secure the enforcement of the release of prisoners. Personal investigations made in the provinces emphasize the determination of the insurgents to obtain a specific guarantee of favorable terms before releasing prisoners into their hands, and it is certain that they will never cheaply relinquish their dearly bought conquests.

### Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, September 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,967,425,205, an increase for the month of \$54,695,488. The increase in the cash during September was \$1,375,036,708. The total increase of the debt on account of the war loan, independent of cash, is \$142,720,820, of which about \$68,000,000 was added during September. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$990,088,600; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,256,790; debt bearing no interest, \$383,693,318. Total, \$1,375,036,708. This amount, however, does not include \$554,057,583 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption.

### The Assassin Has Privileges.

The extraordinary lax treatment of the anarchist assassin of the Empress of Austria, the Italian, Lucchini, in the prison of St. Antoine, Geneva, Switzerland, is causing much remark. He is allowed wine, cigars, letters and newspapers, spends money and gives newspaper interviews; in fact, he is treated like a lion of the prison. When examined before the magistrates he makes a parade of jests and frivolous answers. The assassin's trial has been fixed for the first week in November.

### Canada Desires American Territory.

A report is in general circulation at Seattle that the Canadian commissioners have demanded a cession of territory in Alaska, including the towns of Dyea and Skagway, in return for fishing concessions on the Newfoundland boundary. A call has been issued for a meeting of the leading merchants to investigate the report. If found to have any foundation a strong protest will be made against the cession of any Alaskan territory.

## ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

The Rough Rider Resolves the Nominations of the New York Republicans.

New York Republicans last Tuesday nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for governor. The Rough Rider received 733 votes and Gov. Black, the present governor, received 216 votes. Col. Roosevelt was placed in nomination by Chauncey Depew, who praised his public service, his intrepidity and sterling character. The platform adopted declared that all conquered territory must be held and that sound money is the chief issue. The complete ticket follows:

For governor—Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay. Lieutenant-governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings. Comptroller—William J. Morgan of Erie. Secretary of State—John T. McDonough of Albany. State treasurer—John B. Jaekel of Cayuga. State engineer—Edward A. Bond of Jefferson. Attorney-general—John C. Davies of Onondaga.

The democratic convention of New York State at its convention at Syracuse named this ticket:

Governor—Augustus Van Wyck, of Kings. Lieutenant-governor—Elliott Darrith, of Chenango. Secretary of State, George W. Batten, of Niagara. Comptroller, Edward S. Atwood, of Dutchess. State treasurer, E. P. Morris, of Wayne. Attorney general, Thomas F. Conway of Dutchess. State engineer and surveyor, Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer.

The head of the ticket is a brother of the mayor of Greater New York and is a justice of the supreme court of the Second judicial district. During its existence he was judge of the Brooklyn city court.

Every official at Paris from Premier Brisson down promises Commissioner Peck to do everything possible to secure an additional allotment of space for the United States at the exposition, but all say they don't think it can be granted.

### Anarchists Plot a Revolution.

A band of Italian anarchists are holding meetings in New York at least twice a week at their secret headquarters. They are plotting to aid in the attempt to overthrow the existing Italian government. The treasurer of the organization, a tailor, said that Italian anarchists here and abroad are heartily sick of Italian nobility and want to see a republic in Italy. He said Italians all over the world are contributing to a revolutionary fund.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A monster movement is on foot at Chicago for a curfew law.

Yellow fever, in its severest form has appeared at Jackson, Miss.

Secretary of State John Hay took the oath of office last Thursday.

A big flour trust with a capital of \$60,000,000 is said to be in process of formation.

Speaker Reed will stump the states of Ohio and Indiana in the interest of Republican candidates.

October 5 has been fixed as the day for the compulsory evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops.

The island of Cuba Real Estate Company, conducted by Americans has opened offices at Havana.

Pauline Bruder jumped from a burning building at St. Louis last Wednesday and was killed.

The postage to Hawaii is the same as before annexation, being fixed by the Universal Postal union.

Edward Kutzinger was arrested at Cincinnati charged with trying to sell cattle affected by black tongue.

Madame Carnot, widow of President Carnot, who was assassinated some years ago died in Paris last week.

A locomotive boiler exploded at Lafayette, Ind., a few days ago, and Oscar Johnson, the engineer was killed.

The steamer Havana, to ply between New York and the Cuban capital, was launched at Philadelphia last Saturday.

The Northwestern Miller reports the flour output last week at Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth and Milwaukee, 746,838 barrels.

George D. Fontaine has been arrested at El Paso, Tex., charged with flooding the American border with counterfeit American notes.

Six expert electricians who arrived in Chicago from Berlin to work for a spectacular show will be deported as assisted immigrants.

German troops in a battle with rebels at Asosia, Africa, were obliged to retire and ask reinforcements after eleven men were killed.

Samuel Greenwood, president of the Connecticut National bank, was robbed of \$10,000 in securities while in a Philadelphia restaurant.

Four men were entombed and are supposed to have been killed in a fire in the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Nearly 1,800,000 people have passed the gates of the Omaha exposition. Last week the attendance was 128,854. The official figures for Saturday at 21,255.

The Crocker estate of \$8,000,000 has passed from the San Francisco courts into the possession of the three children of the dead millionaire.

The President will visit St. Louis on his western trip. The fact that he was nominated in that city was the argument used by the committee.

By the explosion of a wagon load of dynamite near New Whatcom, Wash., two men and one boy were killed and several other persons injured.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has ruled that the ten members of the Red Hangers band are entitled to admission to this country as artists.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal has broken all records this year. Official reports show that 2,823,396 tons passed westward, and 9,790,243 tons eastward, a total of 12,613,639 tons.

The United States transport Massachusetts reached New York Thursday. Fire smoldered in her coal bunkers for three days after leaving Santiago, but was finally extinguished by steam.

With his hands manacled, John Pierce of Pittsburg, attempted to escape from an officer a few days ago. He made a dash for a moving freight train, missed his footing, was run over and killed.

Bertha Belstein shot and killed her mother at Allegheny, Pa., last Sunday, and then committed suicide. She did not wish her mother to grieve over her, was the reason given by the suicide for shooting her parent.

After a terrific fight in the woods at Blissfield, Mich., the other night the sheriff of Lenawee county surrounded and captured the three burglars who robbed the postoffice Sunday night, and shot Samuel Rothfuss dead.

A race for a wager, from Baltimore, ground Cape Horn to San Francisco and Seattle, was begun Wednesday between the English built iron sailing ship Maudslowi and the American built steel sailing ship Erskine M. Phelps.

Mrs. S. L. Williams of Morrice, Mich., the other day poisoned two of her children and cut her own throat. Mrs. Williams' life may be saved.

## FOREST FIRES CAUSE GREAT LOSS.

### MANY PERSONS MISSING.

Misery Caused by the Flames in Wisconsin and Colorado Towns—Entire Logging Camps Destroyed—Charred Corpses Found.

The loss of life and property caused by the forest fires in Wisconsin and Colorado last week has been enormous. Relief parties are now out through the burned districts south and west of Rice Lake, Wis. The loss of life from the disastrous fires cannot be estimated, but it is believed to be great. The work of getting to the burned districts is slow, as all the bridges are down. Over 100 persons are missing. Many dead bodies have been found, and they are buried beyond recognition. The remains of one man by the name of Nelson were found at the bottom of a well, where he had gone to escape the fire. At another place woman and two children were found in a well. The woman was so badly burned that she will die. At another place, where a man had been plowing in a field, his charred remains and the carcasses of the horses were found, all the rest of the stock in the large district have been burned to death. Even the wild animals could not escape the flames.

The wind Saturday was southeast and blowing at the rate of about forty miles an hour. Fires are now raging in the hardwood timbers between Rice Lake and Cumberland, but fortunately the forest is lightly populated.

August Masel, one of the most extensive loggers in Wisconsin, returned to Chippewa Falls from a trip to his camps at Cedar Lake, Barron county. He had an exciting experience with forest fires that destroyed the entire loss of all his camps and outfits at Cedar Lake. He also believes that four of his men have lost their lives in the flames.

The loss of farm property in Clark, Barron and Chippewa counties is estimated at \$300,000. Latest reports say that all hopes of checking the flames have been abandoned. Nothing but rain will save the enormous amount of property that is burning and threatened.

A Denver dispatch says that the fires in Colorado are still raging, and rain is anxiously watched for, as there is no other hope of extinguishing them.

Within a day or two fires have appeared on the west slope of the Pike's Peak range. The fires seem to be burning fiercely along the west side of Mt. Baldy, which rises to an altitude of 13,000 feet, four miles south of Pike's Peak. The people of Pitkin county are becoming terrified over the havoc wrought near Aspen. The fire on White river has burned over an area of 100 square miles, and is still sweeping eastward in a stretch 10 miles wide. The people of Upper White river have fought fire for three weeks, day and night. The towns of Kokomo and Hahns Peak are reported to be in danger. Glenwood Springs is enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

Amazed at American Simplicity.

The Paris correspondent of the Imparcial of Madrid has telegraphed to his paper that he is amazed at the appearance of the American commission.

He says: "They do not appear as a delegation of diplomats, but as Cooks' stunts. There are some of all sorts ladies more or less young, children and even a nurse. Their luggage fills two omnibuses."

The correspondent then gives the biography of each American commissioner. Of Judge Day he says: "He, unfortunately, is too well known locally. He is a small man, short, dressed in a dress, with a sickly appearance, sallow cheeks, and prominent cheek bones. There is a total of the commission of 34, and not one of them brings a servant."

Only Ten Succeeded in Reaching the Cherished Klondike—Seventeen Men Drowned.

Out of a party of 26 men that left San Francisco early in the year to go to Dawson, via the Sitka trail, Herman Long, of Seattle, is the only one that pushed through. Two of the number were drowned, two are insane and others are in the interior regaining their health at trading points. In the swift Chesley river boats were dashed to pieces on the rocks and the outfits were lost. Two men were drowned, the emperor of China, the men went temporarily insane after their provisions began to give out.

The steam schooner Fulton has arrived at Seattle, 14 days from St. Francisco, and has brought with it nearly every mining district in Alaska, and among the crowd there is believed to be \$80,000 to \$100,000 in gold dust. Seventeen prospectors were drowned during the season at Hottel Inlet. Many others are missing. They are supposed to have lost their lives in attempting to ascend the small rivers.

Wool Exchange Closed.

The doors of the wool exchange at New York were not opened Thursday, the directors deciding to suspend operations temporarily owing to the depressed condition of the wool market. The corporation will devote its energies to the advancement of its other more profitable business interests. It is alleged to be in excellent financial condition. One of the officers said: "We have plenty of wool on hand, about 15,000,000 pounds, and we can not find the report of the engineers will place the estimate at less than \$100,000,000."

Brutal Murder in Texas.

Word has just been received at Fort Worth, Tex., of an atrocious murder. Otto Harmes, an old German farmer, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harmes, his nephew. It is said that Julius hit him on the head with an ax one night, while he was sleeping, and assisted by Mrs. Harmes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire. The story further says that they tried to next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harmes alive, but unconscious, and that they then piled conks over him and burned him to a crisp. Both have since been arrested.

Insurgents Declare Independence.

The declaration of independence of the Manila insurgents was ratified at Malolos last Friday amid great festivities. A review of the troops was held, speeches were delivered, and recitations. The feature of the ceremonies was the address of Aguinaldo. Many guests attended the state ball, which was given in the evening, but no Americans officials were present.

The transport Arizona, having on board many recruits and an immense force of mail, arrived at Manila last week. This is the first home mail for several months.

Spain's Finances Improving.

Premier Sagasta declares that all the financial difficulties of the government have been removed. The sum of 35,000,000 francs has been forwarded to General Blanco, with a reputation of the order to disband the volunteers. It is understood that the government is willing to provide unemployed Spaniards in Cuba with free passage home.

Queen of Denmark Dead.

The queen of Denmark died Thursday morning. She has been called the mother-in-law of all Europe. Her eldest daughter, Alexandra, is the Princess of Wales.

## REFORMERS EXECUTED.

Emperor of China Appearing in a Billed Shirt One of the Reasons for His Downfall.

Six Chinese Reformists, Kang Kuwei's brother, one censor, and four head clerks of the cabinet, including a son of the governor of Hu Pei, were executed last week for alleged conspiracy against the Dowager empress. There was no excitement in Peking and everything is proceeding as usual.

It is reported that the dowager empress of China has strong views regarding Russian aggression in Manchuria, and that though she is likely to restore Li Hung Chang to power, she is not likely to countenance his Russian leanings.

The developments of palace affairs confirm the belief that the emperor, by the radical reforms which he had decreed, invited the blow struck by the dowager empress. The emperor's chief advisor, the Dowager empress, had unbounded influence over him and inspired the reforms. The official classes opposed him, and consulted the dowager empress as to means for nullifying them.

The current story is that the emperor's downfall was finally brought about by his appearance one day in a billed shirt. This offense, it appears, was aggravated by the arrival in China of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, which alarmed the palace officials as foreshadowing Japanese domination in the empire's councils. The emperor, the dowager empress, acted with wonderful promptness, and deposed her nephew before the Peking people were aware that she had left the imperial palace. Kang-Yuwei, foreseeing trouble, fled two days before the crisis.

## PROHIBITION WINS IN CANADA.

The Majority However May Prove to Be Small to Enforce Favorable Legislation.

The majority for prohibition throughout the entire dominion of Canada will not likely exceed 18,000. All the provinces except Quebec voted prohibition, Ontario giving it a majority of 10,000.

Quebec's majority against of 40,000 is just about offset by the returns from the maritime provinces, while the returns from Manitoba, the territories and the Northwest show that the west is in favor of prohibition by a majority of 7,000 or 8,000.

Even the prohibition papers consider the majority too small to influence the government to attempt to enact prohibition legislation.

Of the 2,000 men on board of Admiral Dewey's ships there were never more than 40 sick at one time.

The stock of San Francisco has sold for sugar interests for \$3,000,000. Four years ago the stock was not worth a cent a share.

## UNFORTUNATE GOLD HUNTERS.

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## MINERS FIGHT WITH WINCHESTERS.

### A CITY IN TERROR.

Imported Negroes Clash With Union Workers at Pana, Ill., and Exchange Shots—A Coal Operator Held Responsible for the Riot.

Mobs of Negroes and union miners engaged in a battle at Pana, Ill., last Wednesday night. Shotguns and Winchester rifles were used by the opposing factions but the shooting was wild and only one death is reported.

The trouble was precipitated at 8.30 o'clock. As usual, the negroes from the stockades at the Springfield and Penwell mines were parading the principal streets of the city heavily armed. The Union miners were in session at their hall, where a Chicago labor leader was speaking. One of the negroes engaged in a quarrel with a union white man, and officer Samuel Smith immediately arrested the black. He was closed in the head with a revolver, who pointed their revolvers at him and threatened to kill him if he did not release the prisoner. Union miners and others, meanwhile, went to Smith's assistance, and the negroes were driven back. Smith took his prisoner to operator George V. Penwell's store, and upon Penwell's standing for the negro's fine, he was released.

Before Smith had released his prisoner, however, the negro posse had been reinforced. David McGavic, leader of the Union miners, clubbed one of the blacks over the head with a revolver. It is said. For half a block McGavic forced the negroes to retreat, and then a few shots were fired. The negroes retreated double quick to the stockades, secured rifles, returned and challenged the miners to a fight. The opposing forces lined up on the street, the negroes with Winchesters, and the miners with shotguns, rifles and revolvers.

Neighboring business houses were immediately closed, lights extinguished and citizens generally sought their homes. At the word of command firing commenced. The first volley, it is said, came from the negroes. The union men responded with a volley and heavy firing continued for five minutes. Much of the shooting was wild, and entirely harmless to the white men, who finally drove their enemies in full retreat to the stockades.

A second encounter occurred 20 minutes later near the Penwell stockade. The miners had full charge of the business streets at midnight. Several rifle reports could be heard from the Penwell and Springside stockades, but no person would venture into the streets. The Union miners say the battle of to-night is only a forerunner of what may be expected to follow.

The Chinese Emperor.

New Ruler Said to Be Progressive—Dowager Empress Was Formerly a Barmaid.

The fate of the emperor of China is still uncertain, though it is the general opinion that he has already been done to death by his aunt, the Dowager Empress, who, it now appears, was once a barmaid in a Chinese liquor shop. The emperor of China is known to have lately shown leanings toward Christianity, and it was recently reported that he had burned the Confucian classics in the palace. A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the announcement of the death of the Emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ. One story has it that he died by poison and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

The man who will now ascend the throne of China is Yin, a grandson of Prince Kung. He is good-looking, intelligent and of decidedly pro-foreign leanings. Englishmen who have met him declare he will not be a puppet like his predecessor. He has a strong will and moreover is not related to the dowager empress.

## WILLING TO STAND TRIAL.

Gen. Shafter Not Averse to Appearing Before the Investigating Committee.

Gen. W. R. Shafter, when asked the other day if he had been summoned to testify before the commission appointed to investigate army matters, said: "I have not been notified to appear before the commission. When notified to appear I will do so. I do not know what I could say of importance, but if I am wanted I shall certainly respond to any notification."

Gen. Shafter was asked if he thought the present army was held in readiness without mustering out any more soldiers for the purpose of awaiting the decision of the Paris council. He said: "There are not enough soldiers now to Garrison all the posts. The known need of 100,000 soldiers for that purpose. I do not know what the intention of the war department is. It may be that the soldiers are being held in the event of trouble occurring in the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico. Everything is in abeyance now. I have no definite knowledge of what the war department intends, but it is certainly safe to hold a large number of soldiers in readiness."

Concerning the controversy between Gen. Miles and the war department he said: "I have no statement whatever to make. I have nothing whatever to say about it. I did not know what I thought best and tried to do faithfully for the best interests of all. It will be time enough to make statements when my superiors complain and call me to account. There is no use stirring up matters."

Gen. Shafter has been placed in command of the department of the East and says he expects to remain in that position until Gen. Merritt's report, after which he will return to the Pacific.

## Why Germany Opposed.

Germany's opposition to the United States in the Philippines is based largely on a desire to hold the American sugar trade. With the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines to draw upon for sugar, this country would not be forced to pay so many millions annually to Germany. The German interest in Luzon are ridiculous compared with the aid made by the home government—a few retail stores on the Escalita and a brewery, a total trade not aggregating 10 per cent. of the export business.

## A Valuable Naval Acquisition.

Chief Constructor Hichborn estimates that it will require \$800,000 to put the Spanish flag ship Infanta Maria Teresa in serviceable condition. This amount is proportionately small compared to the benefit gained. The Teresa could not be duplicated for less than \$3,000,000. The Teresa was built at Bilbao, Spain, but her plans were purchased from English designers, as a comparison of the plans with the official reports, detailing the injuries to the vessel, the chief constructor gave orders for the construction of the parts that must be replaced.

## Faith Curists Charged With Manilagrater.

The trial of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Archer and Wm. Johnson has begun in the circuit court at Marion, Ind. The defendants are charged with manslaughter. They were members of the church of God and profess to believe that they could cure bodily diseases by faith. Mrs. Johnson, wife of one of the defendants, was in need of medical attention which, it is said, was denied her by her husband and the Archers, who were ministers of the church.

## COMMISSIONERS IN PARIS.

Members of the Two Peace Parties Receive Precisely the Same Treatment—Americans Said to Have Instructions Regarding Manila.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the United States peace commissioners at Paris Tuesday were devoted to the internal affairs of the commission and to the systematization of the working force.

While the reception accorded the United States peace commission at Paris is all that could be desired and while the French foreign office has taken great pains to treat the Americans and Spanish commissioners in precisely the same manner, it must be admitted that the general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline toward America.

It is the general impression that the American commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the island of Luzon, "and for commission to pretend to negotiate a farce," said a prominent diplomat. He continued: "America will put herself, diplomatically, in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol, which both nations signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions; but, if the Americans' instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed here to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire and America will at least have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before she will gain her point."

The commissioners will occupy the suite of rooms which the former Empress Eugenie once time used, and which will probably be acquired by the American peace commissioners. They will be used for executive sessions and official quarters.

As the joint commission is not a de jure body, it will, possibly, not organize with a presiding member from either commission. This is deemed in some quarters to be the wiser plan.

Although the American commissioners have so far successfully resisted all attempts to ascertain the exact nature of their instructions, something is known of their general character, and it may be stated on the point of the final disposition of such of the Philippines as are not held by the United States that, while the president has no more precisely stated an obligation to the insurgents, yet so long as they carry out their part, and avoid a rupture with our forces at Manila, the interests that in any arrangement, shall be made by the peace commission for the final disposition of the islands the insurgents shall not be placed at the mercy of the Spanish government without guarantee for their proper treatment.

The American peace commissioners were Wednesday afternoon tendered a reception by M. Delcasse, minister for foreign affairs. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, called at the Continental hotel for the members of the commission. Judge Day as the president of the commission said that he had already expressed the good offices of France. After M. Delcasse had expressed his pleasure