

## HAVANA COMMISSIONERS INACTIVE.

### AWAITING REPORTS.

The Spaniards Await for a Meeting to Consider the Final Disposal of Cuba—Spain Requests Recognition in the Philippines.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Spanish and American commission at Havana, a request for which was recently made by Spanish representatives. The American commissioners holding office 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.

Reports are current that the Spanish government had given orders that the customs revenues of the island should be delivered to the Americans, but it is understood on good authority that the transfer is not to be made until November. The Spanish government at Havana had applied to the Madrid government for leave to return to Spain on October 10 and has been refused, the authorities wishing him to remain in Cuba until the evacuation of the island has been completed. The concluding 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 only 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 commissions have been instructed to act as referendums.

Surgeon General Sternberg is protesting 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 officers and staff officers appointed from civilian life.

Nelson Hersh, of New York, laid before the war department investigating commission a paper in which he made specific charges that Camp Wikoff was not properly prepared for the reception of the troops and 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.

Favorable Reports Among the Philippine Insurgents Concerning Americans Disposed. 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 in full. An attempt was made, by Palerno, the speaker of the house, to have inserted a clause granting him an allowance because of his office, but the proposal was rejected.

Everywhere in seen evidences of appalling struggles. Popular opinion is generally expected will be established. The people rather distrust the Americans, who, beginning to realize the fact, sent the cruiser Raleigh to the northwestern points for purposes 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 taken. 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 the prisoners now in their hands, and it is certain that they will never be allowed to 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 \$1,067,478,205, an increase for the month of \$24,608,488. The increase in the cash during September was \$13,070,418. 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, \$383,694,318. Total, \$1,375,936,708. This amount, however, does not include \$58,057,585 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 assassin of the Empress of Austria, the Italian, Lucheni, 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 American commissioners have demanded a cession of territory in Alaska, including the towns of Dyas and Skagway, in return for fishing concessions on the Newfoundland boundary. A call has been issued for a meeting of the merchants to discuss the report. It is found to have a foundation a strong protest will be made against the cession of any Alaska territory.

## ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

The Rough Rider Revives the Reminiscence of the New York Republicans.

New York Republicans last Tuesday nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for governor. The Rough Rider received 753 votes, and Gov. Black, the present governor, received 218 votes. Col. Roosevelt was placed in nomination by Chauncey Depeew, who praised his public service, his intrepidity and sterling character. The platform adopted declares 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. Jackson of Cayuga. State engineer—Edward A. Bond of Jefferson. Attorney-general—John C. Davies of Oneida.

The Democratic convention of New York State at its convention at Syracuse named this ticket.

Governor—Augustus Van Wyck; lieutenant—Leutenant-governor—Elliott Danforth 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 Clinton; 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 to 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.

### Anarchist 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 mobility 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 had 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 office 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 American 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 Asosa, Africa, were obliged to retire and ask reinforcements after fifteen men were killed.

Samuel Greenwood, president of the Cotswold, Pa., 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.

## 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 will be great. The work of digging to the bottom of a well, where he had gone to escape the fire. At another place a 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 cattle, horses and other stock in a large district have been burned to death. Even the wild animals could not escape the flames.

The wind Saturday was southeasterly 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 district is lightly populated.

An August Mason, 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, and reports the entire legs 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 houses in the burned districts 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 burns 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 Hannu Peak are threatened 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 tourists. There are some of all sorts—ladies more or less young, children and 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, thin and careless in 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."

### MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

The war thus far has cost Spain \$400,000,000.

Twenty persons a day are said to starve at Mantanzas, Cuba.

Another expedition of American soldiers will leave for Manila about November 1.

Secretary Alger returned to Washington Wednesday from his visit to the various camps.

President McKinley has decided definitely not to muster out any more volunteer troops.

The czar's proposal for a disarmament congress is quietly but slowly making headway.

The Iowa and Oregon left New York last Thursday to join Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila.

Spain is willing to transport her unemployed colonists in Cuba and Porto Rico home free of charge.

Private Deloumer, of the Tenth Ohio was killed by lightning at Camp Meade, Pa., a few days ago.

Gen. Garcia is now satisfied with American rule in Cuba. He disclaims any ambition to become president of the Cuban republic.

Aguinaldo will not allow the Americans to examine the Philippine prisons controlled by the insurgents.

The Philippine insurgents are experiencing difficulty in raising taxes with which to maintain their army.

Spain has instructed her peace commissioners to demand the removal of the remains of Columbus from Havana to Spain.

All private property seized in Havana for cultivation during the war has been returned to rightful owners.

Aguinaldo, at the insurgents' fete in Malolos, made a speech in which he stated that independence was the aim of his people.

Dr. Jose Gongasto, of the Cuban Colonial government says there are no more reconcentrated in Cuba. He intimated that they were all dead.

Admiral Dewey has forwarded his views in regard to Manila to the President. They were not made public but were forwarded to the peace commission at Paris.

## REFORMERS EXECUTED.

Emperor of China Approving is a Bold Step One of the Reforms for His Downfall.

Six Chinese Reformers, 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 conspiracies against the emperor.

There is no excitement at 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, Kang-Yuwei, obtained unbounded influence over him and inspired the reforms.

The dowager empress, who consulted the emperor as to means for nullifying these reforms.

The current story is that the emperor's downfall was finally brought about by his appearance one day in European clothes. 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 emperor's councils.

Thereupon the dowager empress acted with wonderful promptness, and deposed her nephew before the Peking people were aware that she had left the summer palace, Kang-Yuwei, foreseeing trouble, fled two days before the crisis.

### PROHIBITION WINS IN CANADA.

The Majority However May Prove to Fail 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 about 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 British Columbia 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 Spectacles of San Francisco have sold their rights for \$3,000,000. Four years ago the stock was not worth a cent a share.

### UNFORTUNATE GOLD HUNTERS.

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 who has returned. Two of the number were drowned, two are insane and the others are far in the interior regarding 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. Long says that many of the men went temporarily insane after their provisions began to give out.

The steam schooner Fulton has arrived at Seattle, with a cargo of gold. She brought 59 miners from nearly every mining district in Alaska, and among the crowd there is between \$80,000 to \$100,000 in gold dust.

Seventeen prospectors were drowned during the winter 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 closed 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 has a large stock of wool on hand, but in excellent material condition. One of the officers said: "We have plenty of wool on hand, about 15,000,000 pounds scattered about in various warehouses outside the city. This same thing happened in the Chicago wool exchange in 1894, and the exchange was temporarily closed.

When the market is more active, the wool exchange will reopen."

### A Report On Nicaragua.

Eight government engineers who have been engaged upon the preliminary survey of the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal arrived last night on the steamship Aital. Eben S. Wheeler was the chief engineer of the party.

It was stated by some of the engineers that the proposed canal is entirely feasible; that no serious obstacles are in the way, and that the cost will be considerably less than estimates made by the Ludlow commission or the sum named by Admiral Walker last year.

The Ludlow commission estimated the cost of the canal at \$133,000,000; Admiral Walker named \$125,000,000. 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 near El Campo. Otto Harnes, an old German farmer, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harnes, his nephew.

It is believed that Julius hit his head with an ax one night while he was sleeping, and assisted by Mrs. Harnes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire. The story further says that they returned the next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harnes alive but unconscious, and that they then piled cornstalks 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 foreigners attended the state ball, which was given in the evening, but no Americans officials were present.

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

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 Captain General Blanco, with a repetition 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 Died.

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

## MINERS FIGHT WITH WINCHESTERS.

### A CITY IN TERROR.

Imported Negroes Clash With Union Workmen 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 Springside and Fenwick mines were parading the principal streets of the city.

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 miner, and the latter immediately arrested the negro. The negro was closed in on by the posse of negroes, 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 the aid of the prisoner. 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 McGavie, leader of the Union miners, clubbed one of the blacks over the head with a revolver, it is said. For half a block McGavie 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 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. Desultory 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 forecast of what may be expected to follow.

### THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

New Ruler Said to be Progressive—Dowager Empress Was Formerly a Barnard.

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 barnard 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 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 considered intelligent and of decidedly pro-foreign leanings. Englishmen who have met Yin declare he will not be a puppet like his predecessor. He has a stronger 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 I am 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. There is 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 to say to complain about. I did my duty as I thought best and tried to do it 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 return, 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 benefit gained, as the 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 \$80,000 to put the Spanish flag ship Infanta Maria Teresa in serviceable condition. This amount is proportionately small compared to the benefit gained, as the Teresa could not be duplicated for less than \$2,000,000. The Teresa was built at Bilbao, Spain, but her plans were purchased from English designers. After a comparison of the plans with the reports detailing the injuries to the vessel, the chief constructor gave orders for the construction of the parts that must be replaced.

## COMMISSIONERS IN PARIS.

Members of the Two Peace Treaties Receive Privately the Same Treatment—American Said to Have Instructions Regarding Matters.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the United States peace commission 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 was 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, and the island of Luzon, some of 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 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 at one 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 deliberative body, it will, possibly, not organize a permanent committee from either commission. This is deemed in some quarters to be the wiser plan.

Although the American peace commissioners have so far successfully refused all attempts to ascertain the exact nature of the commission's work, 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 nowhere directly admitted any obligation to the insurgents, yet so long as they carry out their part, and avoid a rupture with our forces at Manila, he feels that in any arrangement that may be made by the commission, 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. Monday as the president of the commission said that the United States appreciated the good offices of France. After M. Delcasse had expressed his pleasure at such recognition, the interview ended, and the American retired.

After the presentation of the American commissioners, Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador, presented the Spanish commissioners to M. Delcasse. The ceremony was exactly similar to those preceding.

Thursday the two commissions met for the first time, at Minister Delcasse's luncheon, which General Porter and Senor Castillo attended as specially invited guests.

THOMAS BAYARD DEAD.

President Cleveland's Secretary of State Passes Away at Dedham, Mass.

Thomas F. Bayard died Wednesday afternoon at Dedham, Mass., the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard—and his son, Thomas F., Jr., saw him draw his last breath, and his third daughter, the Countess Laurenhaup, was on her way to Dedham.

Thomas Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828. In 1858 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate, and was subsequently twice re-elected. In the Democratic convention of 1884, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, Mr. Bayard received the next largest vote. He was a Democratic statesman invited to consult with President-elect Cleveland, and it was generally understood that he was the first man offered a place in the new cabinet—and the leading place, at that. This he finally accepted. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, Mr. Bayard returned to private life. In March, 1893, he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

Trophies From Dewey.

Two valuable souvenirs of the capture of Manila were received at the navy department from Admiral Dewey. One is "the official flag of Manila," sewed to which was a linen memorandum, showing that the flag was "Haul'd down August 13, 1898, 5.40, by Flag Lieutenant Brumby and Signal Boys Stanton and Ferguson, of the flagship Olympia, after the surrender of the city to the combined naval and military forces of the United States."

The other souvenir was "the flag of Spanish armed transport Cebu, captured at Manila, August 13, 1898."

Armed Cubans Receive No Aid.

When asked what action would be taken by this government upon the appeal sent out for food by Gen. Gomez, acting secretary Meiklejohn said that the landing of the stores of the Comal was under Gomez's management. It is expected the Comal will begin unloading her stores at Mantanzas, and this cargo will be followed by others as the necessity develops. No food will be distributed to men under arms, so that the former under Gomez must disband before receiving supplies.