

THE LAST ACT AN IMPOSING SCENE.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

Commissioners Attach Their Signatures to Papers Which Again Place Spain on Friendly Terms With the United States.

Every demand made by the United States from Spain has been accepted to and with better feelings and submissive spirits the Spanish commissioners last Saturday signed the treaty, which again places this country upon friendly terms with Spain.

The signing of the treaty would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group, gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office, was impressive in itself, when the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues, which the act decided, was deeply felt by all the participants, gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.

Around the great mahogany table sat the 10 members of the commission, of an old and a young nation. Ranged, standing behind them, were numerous attaches of the American Commission.

The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

The crossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document. Clerk Martin of the American Commission worked all day without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 5.30 with the document he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half hour earlier. Mr. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty.

This finished, two copies were passed around the table. The commissioners signing them in the order of their rank: William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator Geo. Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarkuz, Senor Vilella, Senor Ojeda, Senor General Cerezo y Somoza, each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed, attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tri-color, with which the seals were to be secured as a compliment to the French hosts of the Commission.

The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose, and without formality each member shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American Commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written.

Some of the documents were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze, and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.

Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American Commission, and his son, Senor Montero Rios, to give him his pen, saying:

"Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you will sign?"

"Not in the slightest," said the Spaniard with a courteous bow.

The treaty as signed consists of 17 articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The commissioners of the two nations, their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States Commission and by Senor Villaverde for Spain, on account of the constant illness of Senor Ojeda, of the Spanish Commission.

Each copy contained the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on the subject.

Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea for the observance of courtesy toward the United States Senate and his arguments prevailed. Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished, and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded to the Americans.

The ratification of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines, and of such ships as have not been captured. The commercial treaties between the two nations which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations.

Shot by a Jealous Youth.

Last Thursday night in a country church two miles out from Missouri City, Mo., just as the worshippers were leaving, Miss Della Clevenger was shot and mortally wounded, and her escort, George Allen, was killed.

Ernest Clevenger, cousin to the young woman. The tragedy occurred as the worshippers were leaving the church, Clevenger fled. The tragedy was due to his insane jealousy, intensified by the fact that the girl's father had forbidden him to come to her house.

Carelessly Dropped a Match.

Abraham Benjamin, proprietor of a drugstore lit the gas in his front shop windows in New York the other evening and dropped the burning match among his display of drugs and sundries. An explosion which wrecked part of the building resulted and a blaze started that did \$2,000 damage. Benjamin, who was injured, says he does not know what exploded.

Should Reject the Treaty.

At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League executive committee at Boston the other day a letter was read from John Sherman saying:

"My hope is that the senate of the United States will reject the treaty and leave the people of the islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China sea near the equator, and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influence."

The house of representatives of Alabama passed a bill which the senate had already passed, providing for the exemption from taxation for ten years of all manufactures which may be established in the state during the next five years.

It is believed this action will direct attention to Alabama.

NEWS ITEMS.

Thirteen people suffered violent deaths at New York last Sunday. It is rumored that Col. Bryan is about to resign from the volunteer army.

Secretary Long has ordered the ships of the navy to be painted white again. Temperance people won the elections at Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., last Tuesday.

Leut. Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of sunken war vessels.

A doll made by Mrs. McKinley was sold at auction at a Cleveland charity bazaar for \$18.

Grover Cleveland is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands.

The war investigating commission expects to have all of its testimony in before Christmas.

Four statues of Confederate soldiers were unveiled at Montgomery, Ala., a few days ago.

The Baltimore Electric street car company has been purchased by a syndicate for \$2,500,000.

The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Prince William of Wied has been confirmed.

A new minister to Spain will not be appointed until the treaty has been ratified by the senate.

The president last week pardoned a number of persons, including a man who had stolen four hogs.

The pottery trust has completed its organization under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$20,000,000.

At Detroit Frank Brooks found his wife and child shot dead and a note from his wife saying she was tired of life.

At a Democratic caucus in Washington it was decided that caucus action will be binding on the Democratic congressmen.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas are having a spell of cold weather. There are four inches of snow on the ground at Dallas, Tex.

The government is in possession of the telegraph and telephone lines in Porto Rico, and will probably have to continue operating them.

The Oddfellows' temple at Philadelphia is under an indebtedness of \$1,000,000, and threatens the existence of many of the organizations.

While working on a gas main in Chicago Wm. Armstrong and James Shupley were overcome and died. Thomas Hayes and James Casey recovered.

The imports of wool for November as compared with the same month last year show a considerable decrease while the imports of sugar have increased.

The war department has excused General Sherman from further active service and the general is now free to act as a member of the house of representatives.

The Oxford club of Brooklyn dined Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago, last Wednesday. The admiral gave a graphic description of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

General Flagler, chief of the ordinance bureau, testified before the war investigating commission that Secretary of War Alger interfered with his work during the late war.

Joe Letter, the erstwhile wheat Napoleon, will organize a company in London to put compressed air motors into use on buses and trucks in the principal European cities.

Attorney Gen. Griggs is making investigations into the affairs of several trusts with a view of bringing them before the Supreme Court for violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

The plug tobacco interests of America united in the Continental Tobacco Company, which was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$75,000,000. J. R. Duke was elected president.

The battleship Massachusetts struck an obstruction near Governor's Island, N. Y., a few days ago and three of her compartments were torn open. She was placed in dry dock for repairs.

Harrison Funk, one of the oldest engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell from his engine a few days ago, which was drawing the Pennsylvania limited, near McVeytown, Pa., and was killed.

An earthquake shock was felt Thursday evening at Oakland, Cal. It was severe enough to cause brick and stone buildings to sway and to break stone glassware. No real damage is reported.

At Cincinnati Thomas McDowell, recently died of typhoid fever while under the care of Harriet O. Evans, a Christian Scientist. She was tried and found guilty of practicing medicine without a certificate.

Benson Ferris, president of the savings bank at Tarrytown, N. Y., was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. Heart failure was the probable cause. He was 75 years of age and had been president of the bank for 19 years.

President McKinley intends to establish a bold precedent by going out of the country, after Congress adjourns on a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico. No President has ever left the boundaries of the United States during his term of office before.

The commissioner of fish and fisheries shows an expenditure of \$187,000 for the propagation of food fisheries last year.

Brooklyn claims to have lost its local pride and public spirit since she became a part of Greater New York. Prominent citizens are working for the repeal of the charter and want the city restored to her former status of independence.

North and South Carolina congressmen say no plan has been formulated as to congressional action on the recent race troubles. The matter may be left to Senator Pritchard, Mr. White, the colored congressman, says the problem is pressing.

Naval constructor Hobson has chosen service with the line of the navy, in preference to the staff, and will, in a few days, be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander as an evidence of the navy department's appreciation of his services at Santiago.

Mrs. Lulu Johnston, of Pond Creek, Okla., is in jail at Pond Creek and will be tried December 16 on the charge of poisoning her sixth husband at Lawrence, Kan., in May. She is also accused of poisoning a half-brother in Sumner county, Kan., last July.

La grippe is again epidemic in New York City. Physicians report that four-fifths of their patients are victims of the disease. Two fatal cases have been reported to the board of health. The disease, physicians say, is a result of the recent continuous bad weather experienced here.

A St. Paul and Duluth train of 40 cars, loaded with wheat, struck one of the supports of the Sixth street steel bridge at St. Paul the other day. About 150 feet of the bridge fell. A. Cohen, a collector, who was on the bridge at the time, went down in the wreck, sustaining internal injuries and a broken leg.

FAMOUS CUBAN LEADER EXPIRES.

GEN. GALIXTO GARCIA.

He Contracted a Cold While Attending a Dinner in His Honor and Succumbed to Pneumonia at His Washington Hotel.

The great Cuban leader, Gen. Galixto Garcia, after having seen Cuba freed and his people released from bondage, died at Washington last Sunday. He was at the head of the Cuban commission at Washington, with headquarters at the Hotel Raleigh.

The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba with the hardships he had there endured to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise.

General Garcia contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. Tuesday night he, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles.

It was a result of the exposure that night which culminated in his death.

"During the 12 hours of more preceding dissolution General Garcia was unconquered most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and his last words were irrational mutterings in which he gave orders to his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur tomorrow and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat."

Just before he died he embraced his son, Rev. Father Magee of St. Patrick's church, called in during the day and was with Gen. Garcia until the end, administering the last rites of the Catholic church.

Gen. Garcia left a large family, only one of whom, Justo, a captain on his staff, was distinguished. He had a widow and Mercedes, a daughter of 17 years of age, are at Thomasville, Ga., where the girl is quite ill; Mario, a son, 19 years of age, is with the mother at Thomasville, and Col. Carlos Garcia, another son, is in Cuba. Gen. Garcia's mother is still alive and resides in Havana.

Gen. Garcia, whose name will be ever linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied life. Much of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death.

He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education and came from a distinguished family of Jiquani, of Santiaago de Cuba province.

He was born in Caguana October 14, 1839, and was therefore in the 60th year of his age. Gen. Garcia was educated in Havana and Spain. In 1864 he was married to Isabel Velez.

All the officers who participated in the active work around Santiago bear testimony of the great aid, assistance and loyalty manifested by Gen. Garcia during the campaign. When the Cuban assembly met at the close of the war, Gen. Garcia was one of the principal advisers and was elected chairman of the commission directed to come to the United States and confer with the authorities here with reference to the work in hand.

resident McKinley sent the following letter of condolence to the late general's son:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 11. "My Dear Sir—I have heard with deep regret the melancholy news of Gen. Garcia's death. I beg to offer my heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow, and the tributes of my sincere admiration for his eminent qualities as a patriot and a soldier."

"The people of the United States will join with the people of Cuba in mourning the loss of one to whom the cause of Cuban liberty is so deeply indebted. Sharing your grief, I am, Sir, sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

WRECKED MARINERS ARRIVE.

Twenty-Five Men Went Down With Their Ship, the Londonian.

The Johnston line steamer Vedamore of Liverpool, Capt. Bartlett, for whose safety fears were beginning to be felt, as she was several days overdue, arrived this morning at Baltimore with 45 shipwrecked mariners, whom she had picked up at sea. Twenty-five others went down with their ship.

The men landed are the survivors of the British steamship Londonian of London, bound from Boston for London, which was wrecked on the coast of the United States, and 150 cattle on deck. She left Boston November 25, in a violent gale, her cargo shifted and almost capsized; she finally rested on her beam ends with big seas breaking over her.

Her luckless crew were helpless to right her, and for two days she drifted about at the mercy of the winds and waves. Assistance came on the morning of November 25.

AN INSANE MURDERER.

William Hitchings a few days ago murdered his brother-in-law, John Hunt, also his sister, Mrs. Hunt, and Thomas Hayward, a 16-year-old youth employed by Hunt. Hitchings then cut his own throat. The three were cutting wood together on Hunt's farm, one mile east of Free Soil, Mich.

William Hitchings, without warning, attacked his brother-in-law with an ax, killing him instantly.

The insane man then chased Hayward until the latter slipped and fell and Hitchings killed the prostrate boy with his ax. Hitchings next proceeded to the farmhouse without warning, a terrible and desperate struggle with Mrs. Hunt, he killed her also.

The madman's last act was to apply the jack knife to his own throat. Hitchings was considered to be not bright mentally, and out of his mind at times.

The Monadnock's Cruise.

The navy department has just made public a report from Captain Whiting, who commanded the Monadnock on the voyage from San Francisco to Manila, in which, after telling of some of the hardships endured during the trip, he pays a well-deserved compliment to the energy and ability of the officers and crew, which made possible what was without doubt the most remarkable voyage ever made by an ironclad vessel in an emergency.

Brooklyn Flooded.

For several hours Sunday an area of 30 blocks in the Twenty-eighth ward in Brooklyn was inundated by raging waters which washed out the foundations of houses, tore down trolley and telegraphic poles, imprisoned people in their houses and nearly drowned some who were caught by the flood.

CHICAGO PROTESTS.

Citizens Object to Giving the Streets Away to Railroad Companies.

Central Music hall was last Sunday filled with citizens of Chicago, who had gathered in convention in order to protest against the extension of the franchises of Chicago's street car lines to 50 years. Early in the meeting the speakers dwelt mainly on the question of compensation for extension of street car grants, but before its close the proposition of municipal ownership was extensively touched and received generous applause.

Franklin H. Head presided and the speakers were Mayor Harrison, former Gov. John P. Altgeld, George E. Cole, John Maynard Harlan and Rev. Father Thomas P. Hodnett.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld was first to advert to the subject of municipal ownership, and his remarks aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the meeting. Referring to the alleged use of money in the city council, Mr. Altgeld said: "How can we stop this thing?"

"Hang them; get a rope; hang the hoodlums," responded some in the audience.

The resolutions, which were prepared in advance, were found inadequate to the sentiment of the meeting and a resolution was included favoring municipal ownership of the street car lines, if not this year then when the present grants expire in 1903.

The most significant portions of the resolutions adopted were as follows: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the beginning and end of all present corruption in the city council are the traction companies, the directors and stockholders of those companies should not be permitted to escape the odium now directed against venal public servants, but that they be exposed to condemnation as criminals and anarchists, in that they are organizing corruption and plotting against the peace and prosperity of Chicago and inviting contempt and disapproval from the community as any outrages ever devised by the sworn enemies of society; and,

"Resolved, That the citizenship of Chicago stands strong at the back of our mayor in his brave fight for the people's right. That it is the sense of this meeting that no fundamental municipal ownership, if not right now, may be by the time the present franchises shall expire."

CREW IN IRONS.

A Captain Proceeds to Sea With His Mutinous Men in a Seaworthy Ship.

With a majority of his crew in irons, having mutinied, the British ship Jane Burrill, Capt. Robertson, hence for Santos, with 3,000 tons of coal, passed seaward from Philadelphia a few days ago. Those who know Capt. Robertson have no fears but that he will conquer the mutineers. Despite this feeling there are some who have the idea that blood will be shed on this vessel.

While outward-bound the Burrill anchored at Brandywine shoals, and while there began to leak, but only slightly. All hands of the crew were set to work to pump her out, and while thus engaged she decided to proceed against going in the ship on the ground she was unseaworthy. After a most thorough survey the ship was pronounced seaworthy. This was told the crew, but still they protested.

The mutineers were ordered to be put in irons. He sent to Philadelphia for a sufficient number of men to work the ship clear of the capes and went out. The crew to a man were in mutiny and will be kept locked up until they agree to turn to work for further trouble.

Not long ago the British ship Hoeghshire, Capt. Baxter, here for Higo, put to sea under similar circumstances, and much uneasiness was felt for the safety of her officers. She has since been spoken, and it is presumed that the mutineers have been reported of the existence of a mutiny was then made.

Burned to Death.

By a fierce fire the other night in a flat house in Brooklyn, four persons were killed and many others injured. The men are still searching the ruins in fear of finding more bodies. The house was occupied by five families and a boys' club had rooms in the basement.

It is supposed that in some way the boys accidentally set the place on fire, as the flames were at first directed coming from the basement. The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Noblett, Thomas Winne, unidentified woman, supposed to be mother-in-law of Joseph Noblett, of Brooklyn.

Philippines Growing More Content.

The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advice also has been received from Commodore Cervera, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

Bank President Pleads Guilty.

Glendon W. Marsh, former president of the looted Keystone National bank of Philadelphia, the disastrous failure of which was publicly announced March 29, 1891, pleaded guilty before Judge Butler in the United States district court last Thursday to indictments charging him with conspiracy with Cashier Lawrence in misapplying the assets of the bank and making false reports to the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency.

First Cargo From Spain.

The first cargo to reach Philadelphia from a Spanish port since the outbreak of the war with Spain came in Thursday on the Norwegian steamer Kingswood from Barcelona. The Kingswood carried a light general cargo. Capt. Halverson says the Barcelonans regard the United States in a friendly light, and blame their own government for the war, and other nations for not helping them.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii will be given the usual territorial government by congress.

Christmas gifts for officers and soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico will be admitted free of duty in the islands.

Spain cannot remain under such an infamous charge. It would be preferable to give the world the spectacle of national suicide."

Courtesy Now Prevails.

The official visit of General Wade as president of the Cuban evacuation commission to Captain General Castellanos, at the palace at Havana last Thursday was marked by a display of official and military courtesy and honors fully in keeping with the rank of the visiting officer, and in sharp contrast to the system which prevailed under the regime of Captain General Blanco, by whom these ceremonies were totally disregarded. During the latter's term of office visiting generals and admirals of the United States were forced to elbow their way through the groups of lounging soldiers always abounding about the palace doors and court yard. Their exit also had been an unceremonious as their entrance.

America Must Make Concessions.

According to a special dispatch from Paris a telegram has been received there from Brussels declaring that Belgium cannot oblige the United States in the matter of admitting American preserved meats until the American government shows a willingness to reciprocate by relaxing the heavy duties it imposes upon Belgium cloth and other wares.

CABLE FLASHES.

William Black, the novelist, died at London.

Emperor William's palace is being carefully guarded for fear of anarchists.

It is announced that a body of soldiers have been ordered to escort Dreyfus back to Paris for trial.

Spain's newspapers are thanking her commissioners for the noble service they have rendered their country by negotiating for peace with the United States.

HANGED TWO TIMES FOR MURDER.

THE ROPE BROKE.

Sickening Scene at a Virginia Execution—Anderson Had Murdered the Mate and Captain of the Schooner Olive Pecker.

John Andersen, the condemned murderer of Mate Saunders of the schooner Olive Pecker, was executed in the city jail at Norfolk, Va., last week. Andersen made a short speech, saying he had forgiven the men who swore his life away and would die at peace. The trap was sprung, and Andersen's body shot downward. The rope parted just inside the knot and his body fell to the cobble stones. Officers and witnesses watched the cap from his head, to find blood oozing from his mouth, nose and eyes. A doctor was called and soon Andersen opened his eyes, and it was said, began to breathe naturally. He was carried feet foremost up the stairs to the platform and laid down until a nail was obtained. He was placed in this, but never spoke.

The other end of the rope was adjusted around his neck. He was raised to a standing position and the straps again placed on his limbs. While being supported by the officers the trap was again sprung. In 25 minutes life was pronounced extinct. Nine minutes elapsed between the first and second drops. Andersen's neck was broken, supposedly by the last drop.

When the rope broke there was a cry from some one in the crowd: "Telegraph to the president."

The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston laden with lumber for a point on the River Plate, Brazil. When 50 miles off the coast of Brazil Andersen had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. Then he armed himself heavily, went on deck, and terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life was shot four times. The crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew were marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain's body overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats. Andersen was apprehended at the Brazils and tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being confirmed.

The last move was an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him counsel of his own choice. Chief Justice Fuller said the record of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel.

WOULD BUY BACK THE ISLANDS.

Philippine Papers Urge That the United States be Paid \$20,000,000.

The Philippine press continues to advocate independence and a reimbursement to the United States government of the amount to be paid Spain for the Philippines. The Independencia thinks this course the only just one. It insists that the Philippines have aided the Americans solely because they believed they were fighting for independence. The paper quotes liberally from President McKinley's last speech in Chicago to support its contention that the Americans are pledged to give the Philippines independence.

Chief Aguinaldo and his principal advisers fully recognize the importance of a strong protectorate in some form. One of the latter has even ventured the assertion that if the Philippines were granted independence in accordance with the demand of the leaders, the United States would be immediately asked to establish a protectorate as otherwise the Philippines must sooner or later become the prey of a less liberal-minded country.

DENY THE CHARGE.

Spain Prefers National Suicide to the Responsibility of the Maine Disaster.

The Impartial of Spain publishes another inflammatory article on the subject of the Maine charges. The paper intimates that the explosion was the outcome of an insidious plot of the part of certain factions in the United States to see the outbreak of war, which was unpopular with the majority of Americans.

The Impartial adds: "Something of the war realized that something startling was necessary to arouse national sentiment—it was a remarkable chance. Almost all the Maine's officers were on board another ship at the time of the catastrophe. Those who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a monstrous act are worthy of committing it themselves."

In conclusion the Impartial says: "Spain cannot remain under such an infamous charge. It would be preferable to give the world the spectacle of national suicide."

Courtesy Now Prevails.

The official visit of General Wade as president of the Cuban evacuation commission to Captain General Castellanos, at the palace at Havana last Thursday was marked by a display of official and military courtesy and honors fully in keeping with the rank of the visiting officer, and in sharp contrast to the system which prevailed under the regime of Captain General Blanco, by whom these ceremonies were totally disregarded. During the latter's term of office visiting generals and admirals of the United States were forced to elbow their way through the groups of lounging soldiers always abounding about the palace doors and court yard. Their exit also had been an unceremonious as their entrance.

America Must Make Concessions.

According to a special dispatch from Paris a telegram has been received there from Brussels declaring that Belgium cannot oblige the United States in the matter of admitting American preserved meats until the American government shows a willingness to reciprocate by relaxing the heavy duties it imposes upon Belgium cloth and other wares.

CABLE FLASHES.

William Black, the novelist, died at London.

Emperor William's palace is being carefully guarded for fear of anarchists.

It is announced that a body of soldiers have been ordered to escort Dreyfus back to Paris for trial.

Spain's newspapers are thanking her commissioners for the noble service they have rendered their country by negotiating for peace with the United States.

A LARGER ARMY FAVORED.

Congress to Consider a Measure Which Calls for 100,000 Men—Based on One Soldier to Every Thousand Persons.

The measure which will serve as the basis for the legislation to Congress this session looking to the increase and remodeling of the regular United States army has been completed by the commanding general of the army, and was handed by him to Secretary Alger, who will transmit it to Congress after he has had an opportunity to make any changes which he may deem desirable. Following is the letter from General Nelson A. Miles, under date of December 5, and addressed to Secretary Alger:

"I have the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill for the reorganization of the United States army, based on a strength of one soldier to 1,000 of the population of the United States, and two soldiers