SIXTEEN PAGES

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SPAIN MUST COME DOWN TO BUSINESS

Peremptory Instructions Sent from Washington.

NEED BE NO DISCUSSION

As to Whether the Protocol Provided for Cession

OF THE PHILIPPINES

Nothing Left to Settle But the Manner of Handing Them Over--Correspondence in the Case.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The cabinet held a session tonight at which instructions, understood to be of a positive character, bearing on the Philippine question were drafted for dispatch to the commmission at Paris. The instructions were the outcome of the conference held early in the day and instruct the American representatives to admit of no further discussion as to the right to consider the disposition of the island, and state that on this point the instructions already given must stand, the only matter for discussion, from the American view, being the manner of giving over the islands.

There were only four members of the cabinet present: Secretaries Hay, Alger and Wilson and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith.

Paris, Nov. 12.—It is now believed that the next meeting of the peace commissions may be postponed until Tuesday next, though no definite decision has been arrived at on the subject.

The Spanish commissioners are still busily engaged in the preparation of the documents which they will submit at the next session of the commissions, and it is understood that their presentation will cover matters which render their careful preparation unusually important.

Some of the original papers and transcripts necessary for the next presentation of Spain's case will probably not arrive here until too late on Monday to permit of a meeting that day, which, of course, would necessitate the postponement of the next meeting of the commisions until Tuesday.

The health of Judge Day, the president of the American commission, was much improved this morning.

Spain has held, and may still insist, that she effectually reserved her Philippine sovereignty from discussion or disturbance by the United States, in a note from Duke Almodovar De Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, to Judge Day, the United States secretry of state, dated Madrid, August 7. It is by this message that Spain presumably accepted the terms of peace which, at Spain's request, had been set forth to President McKinley through Secretary Day under date of July 30. And it is by this message of Duke Almodovar De Rio and by the response of Secretary Day that Spain seeks to prove to the United States peace commission and to the tribunal of nations that Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine islands was reserved from any discussion here, and without protest from the United States. While the vital parts of both these historic papers were treated in these dispatches on the day of the last joint session, these communications are now set forth in full, and in chronological sequence.

BASIS OF SPAIN'S CONTENTION.

The following is the note of Duke Almodovar De Rio:

"Mr. Secretary of State—The French ambassador at Washington, whose good offices have enabled the Spanish government to address a message to the president of the United States, has forwarded by cable your excellency's reply to this document.

"In examining the arguments used as a preamble to the specification of the terms upon which peace may be restored between Spain and the United States, it behooves the Spanish government to deduce from the order of events that the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States had no other purpose than to decline the acceptance of an ultimatum which Spain could only consider as an attempt against their rightful sovereignty over Cuba.

"Spain did not declare war; she met it because it was the only means of defending her rights in the Greater Antilles. This did the queen and the United States see fit to transform and enlarge the purely local question of Cuba.

"From this fact your excellency draws the conclusion that the question at stake is no longer only one which relates to the territory of Cuba ,but also that the losses of American lives and fortunes incident to the war should in some manner be compensated.

"As to the first condition, relating to the future of Cuba, the two governments reached similar conclusions in regard to the natural inability of its people to establish an independent government. Be it by reason of inadequate development, as we believe, or on account of the present distracted and prostrate condition of the island as your excellency states, the fact remains that Cuba needs guidance. The American people are willing to assume the responsibility of giving this guidance by substituting themselves for the Spanish nation, whose right to keep the island is indisputable. To this intimation we have nothing to oppose. The necessity of withdrawing from the territory of Cuba being imperative, the nation assuming Spain's place must, as long a sthis territory shall not have fully reached the conditions required to take rank among other sovereign powers, provide for rules which will insure order and protect against al lrisks the Spanish residents as well as the Cuban natives still loyal to the mother country.

"In the name of the nation, the Spanish government hereby relinquishes all claim, sovereignty over, or title to, Cuba, and engages to the irremediable evacuation of the island, subject to the approval of the cortes—a reserve which we likewise make with regard to the other proffered terms—that as these terms will have to be ultimately approved by the senate of the United States.

"The United States require as an indemnity for or equivalent to the sacrifices they made during this short war the cession of Porto Rico and other islands now under the sovereignty of Spain in the West Indies, and also the cession of islands in the Ladrones, to be selected by the federal government.

"This demand strips us of the very last memory of the glorious task and expels us at once from the prosperous island of Porto Rico and from the western hemisphere, which became peopled and civilized through the proud deeds of our ancestors. It might perhaps have been possible to compensate by some other cession for the injuries sustained by the United States. However, the inflexibility of the demand obliges us to cede, and we shall cede, the island of Porto Rico and other islands belonging to the crown of Spain in the West Indies, together with other islands of the archipelago of Ladrones, to be selected by the American government.

"The terms relating to the Philippines seem, to our understanding, quite indefinite. One the one hand, the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the bay, harbor and city of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest, since, in spite of the blockade maintained on the bay by the American fleet, and in spite of the siege established on land by the natives, supported and provided for by an American admiral, Manila still holds its own and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. On the other hand, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain.

"Therefore, the government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guaranty. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines, but as the intentions of the federal government by regression remained veiled, the Spanish government must, therefore, declare that while accepting the third condition, they do not, a priori, renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such reforms as the conditions of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render desirable.

"The government of her majesty accepts the third condition, with the above-mentioned declarations.

"Such are the statements and observations which the Spanish government has the honor to submit in reply to your excellency's communication. They accept the proffered terms, subject to the approval of the cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duty.

"The agreement between the two governments implies the irremediable suspension of hostilities and the designation of commissioners for the purpose of settling the details of a treaty of peace and of signing it under the terms above indicated.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your excellency assurances of my highest consideration."

HOW DAY FIXED THE DUKE.

Following is Secretary Day's response, through M. Cambon, under date of August 10, and which Spain declares embodied acquiescence of her reservation of Philippine sovereignty from discussion in the peace commission:

"Your Excellency—Although it is our understanding that the note of Duke Almodovar De Rio with the president on yesterday afternoon is to convey an acceptance by the Spanish government of the terms set forth in my note of the 30th ultimo, as a basis upon which the president would appoint commissioners to negotiate and conclude with commissioners of the part of Spain a treaty of peace, I understand that we concur in the opinion that the duke's note, doubtless owing to the various transformations which it has undergone in the course of its circuitous transmission by telegraph and in cipher, is not, in the form in which it reached the president, entirely explicit.

"Under the circumstances it is considered that the most certain way of avoiding misunderstanding is to embody in a protocol to be signed by us as the representatives, respectively, of the United States and of Spain, the terms upon which the negotiations for peace are to be undertaken.

"I therefore enclose herewith the draft of such a protocol in which I have embodied the precise terms tendered to Spain in my note of the 30th ultimo, together with stipulations, appointing commissioners to arrange the details of the immediate evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, as wel las for the appointment of commissioners to treat of peace.

"Accept, your excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"WILLIAM R. DAY."

REFERRED TO THE PROTOCOL.

The Americans hold that Spain saw that the Philippine sovereignty was involved in the basis of peace laid down by the United States and that her attempted reservation of August 7 is evidence thereof. The suspension of hostilities was deferred because of this fact. A protocol in precise terms was demanded because of this fact, and Cambon cabled Madrid on the same day of Secretary Day's response that the federal government had decided to state precisely in the protocol the basis upon which peace must be negotiated. It was only when the United States regarded Spain as having made an unqualified compact to leave Philippine sovereignty to a commission by signing the protocol that hostilities were suspended.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The president has received a personal message from Judge Day thanking the president for his inquiry as to the judge's health and saying that he was much improved.

FAINT ELECTION ECHOES

There are Very Few Even Doubtful Localities Any More.

Albank, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The soldier vote in the Nineteenth congressional district may change the present result of the voting for congressman. J. H. Livingston, according to the present count, has a plurality of seven over his Republican rival, V. V. Cochrane. There are about 150 soldiers in this district who are entitled to vote and the Republicans believe that they will secure a sufficient number of them to elect their candidate.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Governor Atkinson, who yesterday claimed a majority of five for the Republicans in the lower house of the legislature, now concedes the lower house to the Democrats by a majority of 1. This does not affect the majority on joint ballot for senator, except in the settlement of contests. In the event of many being unseated there would be more cases in the lower house than in the senate.

Omaha, Nov. 12.—Practically complete returns from every precinct in the state show that the Republicans will have a majority of 13 on joint ballot in the next legislature. Both branches will be organized by the Republicans.

Havana, Nov. 12.—The city has resumed its normal state of tranquility. There have been no further incidents and no further protests from the Orden Publico have occurred.

EUROPE'S INTEREST IN THE PHILIPPINES

Has Been Almost the Engrossing Topic Abroad.

ANGLO-YANKEE ALLIANCE

May be Reinforced by an Anglo-German Alliance.

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London, Nov. 12.—During the past week the United States has occupied the attention of Europe to a greater degree than at any time since the battles of Santiago. The entry of the American republic into the arena of Eastern colonization has attracted widespread and varied attention, and never before have the phases and issues of aan American election been so generally and eagerly canvassed and so intelligently commented on.

The supposed endorsement of the so-called expansion idea by the electors of the United States has commanded a chorus o fapproval in Great Britain, while the journalistic spokesmen in France, Russia and Germany exhibit an equal unanimity of disapproval. On the heels of the election, the Marquis of Salisbury threw the chancelleries of Europe a portentously ambiguous phrase which they have not yet succeeeded in satisfactorily dissecting. Then came Emperor William's change of course toward the Spanish shores, which Europeans, ever quick to discover political portents in the movements of royalty, have construed as an exhibition of pro-Spanish sympathy.

THE OLD STYLE DIPLOMACY.

The Marquis of Salisbury remains so loyal o devotee to the old style of diplomacy, which employs words to confuse meanings, that his deliverances frequently inspire as many discordant interpretations as there are interpreters. But there are no proofs whatever in suppport of any construction of his latest declaration importing a warning of unfriendliness to the United States. On the contrary, all signs point to an unalmous welcome of the United States' entrance upon the role of a Philippine landlord, from the English government and people, though it is acccompanied by the assumption, which the London Times this morning emphasizes "that our unity of interests in that quarter of the globe depends upon the maintenance of the policy of the open doors."

WHAT BUSINESS MEN THINK.

The American attitude toward the Philippine islands is also certainly welcomed by the rBitish companies engaged in developing the islands. These emopanies, in anticipation of a stable, honest government are all taking steps to enlarge their enterprises. This is notably the case with the Manila Railroad company, controlled by English capitalists, which is projecting an extension of its lines.

Outside of all this, it is highly improbable that the Marquis of Salisbury would publicly antagonize the widespread sentiment of his countrymen that British and American interests in the east go hand in hand, and the correspondent of the Associated Press here has good authority for asserting that he did not intend to do so. Moreover, the correspondent learns that communications or conversations between American and British diplomats have occurred, very recently, in which a recognition of this indennity of interests was displayed, though, so far as can be learned, the discussions did not go to the length of pledges of help or plans for a concert of action in any contingency.

AN ENGLISH TRAVELER'S VIEWS.

Henry Seton-Karr, member of parliament for St. Helens, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, has given his impression of the trip to the Pall Mall Gazette. He dwelt enthusiastically upon the friendship to Great Britain which he says is animating the entire American peple and adds that he considers an Anglo-American alliance feasible and desirable. Such an alliance of kindred people, probably the richest ever konwn, is in his opinion well worth considering in Great Britain, while, he further asserts, from the American point of view, a permanent alliance with the old country would be good policy as well as sound business.

UNRULY STEP-CHILDREN.

The members of General Merritt's staff are not unanimous in considering the Philippine islands to be a desirable acquisition. One of the officers said:

"My observation forced me to the conclusion that if we take the Philippine islands we shall be shouldering a century of trouble and broils. The extent of the Spanish possession merely consisted in controlling a few of the larger towns. The rest of the country ran itself. The Spaniaards were compelled to pay tribute to the sulians of some of the islands to keep the peace. The United States would not be content with Spanish methods of governin. We should refuse to pay blackmail and the enforcement of an efficient government and keeping the peace among the various factions, quelling intrigues among the natives, friars and foreigners, collecting taxes and defending ourselves against foreign aggressions seems a superhuman task."

GERMANY'S CHANGE OF HEART.

While the Spaniards are unquestionably hugging the hope of finding a friend and protector in Emperor William of Germany, the London diplomats accepts his majesty's disclaimers, arguing that the whole trend of British and German policies is convergin, particularly since the friendly apportionment of spheres of influence in Africa and that the emperor, believing his interests lie in the Anglo-American, rather than in the Franco, Russian camp, will not show any disposition to duplicate his President Kruger telegram.

A member of General Merritt's party says that while the bearing of the Germans at Manila left much to be desired at first, a markedly more cordial feeling grew up as the American army and navy demonstrated their capabilities.

It appears that a German official called upon General Wesley Merritt, after the capture of Manila, complimented him upon the appearance of his troops and remarked: "I notice you have many Germans among them."

By this the German official intimated that the infusion of German blood explained the efficiency of the American soldiers, General Merritt, it is added, replied, jestingly:

"We make a citizen of a German in three years and we make a soldier of him in five years."

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Whether it is solely or partially due to the Anglo-German understanding it is an undeniable fact that there is a decidedly friendly feeling for Great Britain in the leading circles here not only among government officials, but among the navy and army officers.

Nevertheless, a sensation was created by the complete right about turn on the part of the Kreuse Zeitung, hitherto the most vaneomous foe of Great Britain, but which this week came out with a strongly pro-British editorial in which it said:

"We have for years past resisted all plans aiming at an Anglo-German treaty, giving as our reasons that England is not strong enough on land or sea to be helpful to us. But circumstances have now fundamentallly changed. England has made extraordinary efforts with her army and navy, and the Soudan campaign has shown that England is able to stand her ground in the field. With such an England one can do business and while we have o reason to seek for a treaty, we heartily approve of an understanding."

This utterance on the part of a newspaper which has the closest relations with the court and army is deeply significant. There are other indications in the same line and it is said the ex-Empress of Germany was made acquainted by the emperor, before he left for the Holy Land, with his resolution to resume negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of broadening and extending the Anglo-German understanding.

The German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, who, of all members of the cabinet, exerts the greatest influence over the emperor, warmly supports the pro-British policy as an offset to the coldness upon the part of Russia.

JUDGE PITZER IS DEAD

Oklahoma Loses One of Her Most Striking Pioneer Figures.

El Reno, O. T., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Judge John Haskell Pitzer died, at his home in this city, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Judge Pitzer had been suffering with consumption for some time, but it was thought, until quite recently, that he would live for a number of years. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold contracted while on a hunting trip a short time ago. A wife and little son are left to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

El Reno will truly have cause to mourn, because of the fact that no other citizen in its history has been so conspicuous a figure, he never during his long residence here having lost an opportunity to make the city prominent in the public's eye. Upon all public occasions John Pitzer was first to see that all arrangements were made to give the city's guests a warm and hearty welcome. His unexampled activity in this respect secured him the warm and kindly regard of all citizens. He was, besides, highly honored by the people of Canadian county, having been elected, and having served one term, as probate judge of the county, and again by the people of this council district, who elected him to a seat in the upper branch of the territorial legislature, both of which positions he filled with distinguished ability.

POOR OLD MARIA TERESA

Is in Bad Shape Herself and the Natives are Looting Her.

Nassau, N. P., Nov. 12.—The tug Potomac, from Santiago de Cuba, which has been visiting the stranded cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, off Cat Island, has arrived here in order to obtain a permit to work on the ship. She will return to Cat Island. The cruiser is lying one mile off shore and is in two fathoms of water. The natives have destroyed the temporary deck and have carried away everything movable.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The official report to the navy department of the finding of the Maria Teresa was continued in the following cablegram received from Commander Craven, of the wrecking tug Potomac, which ha dbeen ordered to Cat Island from Santiago:

"Nassau, Nov. 12.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Potomac arrived. Maria Teresa near Bird Point, Cat Island one mile off shore in two fathoms of water. Tide rising and falling inside. Temporary deck broken up, movable articles removed by natives. Vulcan not seen. Natives at work since Saturday."

The Potomac was ordered at once back to Cat Island with instructions to Commander Craven to take possession of the Teresa and drive off the wreckers who are looting the ship. He replied by cable that he would leave immediately and would arrive at the wreck in the morning.

The fact that the Teresa, a vessel drawing, in trim, 23 feet of water and, waterlogged as she was when abandoned, probably drawing nearly 30 feet, should have been driven in 12 feet of water is regarded by naval officers as evidence of the great strength of the storm which caused her crew to leave her.

NEGRO BADLY POUNDED

On Suspicion of Being Manley, the Wilmington Editor.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12.—A negro giving the name of George W. rBown, wn arrived here today from Wilmington, N. C., via Newborn and Elizabeth City, was attacked and badly beaten in the postoffice by several young men, who say they took him to be Manley, the negro editor, who was driven out of Wilmington Thursday.

A special officer went to the negro's rescue and he was carried to police headquarters for safe keeping. He claims New York as his home and will be sent there tonight. It was stated today that Manley was in Norfolk, but the police department made an investigation and found this to be unrue. He is said to be in Asbury Park, N. J.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Postmaster General Emory Smith today had a call from the delegation of South Carolina Republicans who are in the city to lay before the department of justice the facts in the case of the recent election rioting at Phoenix in that state. They included R. R. Tolbert, the Republican candidate whose brother and father were wounded; National Committeeman Webster and E. H. Deas, one of the colored leaders. The object of the call was simply to talk over the matter of recommendations for appointments to postoffices vacant and about to become so. Incidentally, the matter of the late riots was discussed, but the department officials say there is nothing for them to do, as the question is entirely in the hands of the attorney general.

One feature of the riots was the driving away of the deputy postmaster at McCormick.

WILLIAM WOULD BE A PROTESTANT POPE

But the German Princelets Won't Have It So.

SICKENS SENSIBLE PEOPLE

By Glorifying Saladin to Flatter the Turk.

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Berlin, Nov. 12.—It is understood in diplomatic circles here that Spain, after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the United States, will try to dispose of her few remaining colonies, notably the Mariana Islands, the Caroline Islands and the Palu Islands, and it is reported that the Spanish government has already cautiously approached Germany for the purpose of ascertaining how much those groups would be worth to Germany. The officials of the foreign office here admit that the acquisition of those Spanish colonies would be of considerable value to Germany, in view of their proximity to Germanys' Australian possessions, but they give no inkling of their intentions in the matter.

THE EMPEROR'S SPANISH VISIT.

The announcement that Emperor William will call at Spanish ports on his way home from the Holy Land has given rise to all sorts of political speculations, especially in view of the statement that the Queen Regent of Spain has decided to send the Duke of Solomayor with an autograph letter to Carthagena, inviting the German emperor to visit Madrid and to rejoin the imperial yacht Hohenzollern later at Cadiz. Such an invitation, however, could only be made, in accordance with court etiquette, if its acceptance had been previously secured, and it is certain that up to the present time this acceptance has not been obtained. On the contrary, while it is evident that Spain is keenly desirous that the emperor should visit Madrid, and, in fact, attempts are being made to make capital out of the mere fact that he will visit Spanish ports, the foreign office here is doing everything to throw cold water on the idea that his majesty had any political end in view in touching at the Spanish ports. The foreign office appears to be anxious to avoid any steps calculated to wound public feeling in the United States, which, it is recognized here, would resent a visit of the emperor to the Spanish ports while the peace negotiations are still unconcluded.

TO BE A PROTESTANT POPE.

It has now become known that Emperor William, among other objects in view desired to utilize his trip to Jerusalem to re-unite German Protestantism, now split into a score of factions, and establish his office of summus episcopus, now held merely over the evangelical church of Prussia, over the whole of Protestant Germany. Before starting for Palestine the emperor thoroughly discussed the idea with the highest dignitaries of the Prusaian church, Drs. Von Barhausen, Drysander and others, and also approached the church authorities of the other German states. The emperor firmly believed that he could realize his plan, but nevertheless the project utterly miscarried. The Grand Duke of Baden protested to the emperor and existing circumstances made it impossible for the other protestant princes of Germany to yield to the emperor's wishes. This abortive idea of his majesty, it appears, was responsible for the fact that none of the reigning German princes was willing to accompany him to Palestine, although they so far yielded as to send in behalf of each of them an authorized representative of the state church. The emperor, however, still cherishes the hope that his scheme will eventually be realized and he has frequently reverted to it during his trip. In his dispatch to the Grand Duke of Baden his majesty went to the extent of speaking of the "evangelical church of the country," which really has no existence. The leading evangelical organ, Das Volk,' says:

"We are convinced that such a scheme will never be realiz ed, for Emperor William's trip to Jerusalem has itself demonstrated how irreconcilable are the offices of temporal ruler and summus episcopus of the state church."

The net results of the emperor's steps in this direction thus far have only been to arouse resentment upon the part of the other princes, because the carrying out of his plans would be tantamount to further serious curtailment of the sovereign rights of the smaller German rulers. Several formal written replies which his majesty has received from German Protestant rulers point out this fact and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar did so in especially severe terms. It is said that Emperor William, during his visit to Jerusalem, was greatly struck by the many French flags firing, and remarked:

"France has a great many buildings here, but there is room for others."

HIS BABY WAS STARVING.

It transpires that an extraordinary incident occurred when Emperor William left Constantinople. The sultan was returning from bidding his guests farewell when a man rushed through the escort and placed a large linen bundle in the carriage at the sultan's feet. Prince Abdel-Kader, the second son of the sultan, who was with the latter in the carriage, jumped to his feet and shouted: "They are going to murder my father!"

There was a scene of intense excitement until an aide de camp snatched the bundle out of the carriage and found that instead of explosives, it contained a baby. The man who placed the bundle in the carriage was arrested. He declared that he was a poor official; that he had not received any salary for many months and that he was on the verge of starvation and threw the child into the carriage in order to draw the sultan's attention to his condition. The sultan, on hearing the man's story, ordered his salary to be paid and the child was taken into the household of Prince Abdel-Kader.

WILLIAM GLORIFIES SALADIN.

Emperor William, before leaving Damascus, made a speech in which he extolled Saladin as one of the most knightly rulers of all ages, and begged Sultan Abdul Hamid and his 300,000,000 followers to accept the assurance that he, the emperor, would always be their friend. His majesty also commanded his military attache to lay a wreath on Saladin's sepulchre, inscribed: "To the memory of a brave and knightly sultan."

AND GETS ROASTED FOR IT.

The emperor's enthusiasm toward Saladin does not appear to be shared by many. The Vorwaerts, at the risk of being persecuted for lese majeste, says:

"Times have changed. A former German emperor,. Barbarossa, lost his life in the Christian cause against this same Saladin, whom the ruler of the new German empire now ceremoniously glorifies. The friendship between Islam and the Kaiser, who calls himself a Christian, is now so ardent that the latter, after offering a prayer at the sacred birthplace of Christianity, now glorifies as a hero and knight, without fear or blame, the conqueror of the Holy Sepulchre, the bitterest enemy of Christianity and the exterminator of Christian rule in alstine."

WILLIAM AS A RUSTLER.

London, Nov. 12.—The newspaper men who have been accompanying Emperor William in his tour of the Holy Land say that between the monarch's marvelous activity and the attention of the Turkish officials, who regarded the scribes as suspicious characters, they have been suffering a veritable martyrdom. One of them writes that he has been accustomed to follow hounds and had shared the fortunes of the American army in Cuba, but he adds, these were easy times in comparison to following Emperor William. The latter, it appears, covered the sand road from Hayfa to Jaffa in two days, a dash seldom attempted in less than three days. Dead horses strewed the trail, and exhausted cavalrymen and camels straggled into Jaffa throughout the night.

Some of the correspondents ,who were invited to witness the emperor's entrance into Haifa from the yard of the American consulate, were driven off by the Turks, in spite of the protests of the consul, and the correspondent of an Italian paper, who wrote that the sultan was bankrupting his country to entertain the emperor, while he never paid his soldiers, was cast into prison without any charge being made against him and was beaten and starved. He succeeded, however, in escaping by bribing some of the Turks, and now the Italian government has demanded a heavy indemnity for the correspondent's arrest and ill-treatment.

WILLIAM'S RETURN VOYAGE.

Beyrout, Nov. 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany sailed from here at 6 o'clock this morning on board the Hohenzollern. The imperial yacht will first call at the Island of Rhodes for dispatches and will then sail for Malta. The emperor will observe the strictest incognito throughout his return journey.

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Observer from Berlin says the German imperial party will not land at any Spanish port. Owing to Spain's interpretation of the visit as a manifestation of sympathy with Spain in her present difficulty, she will have to forego the pleasure of a formal visit from the Kaiser.

War Board in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 12.—All the members of the war investigating commission except ex-Governor Woodbury were present at today's session, which was devoted to a discussion of the evidence taken by the sub-committee which went to western cities and to preparation for the New York or Boston trip. There are eight or ten important witnesses to be examined here before leaving for New York, but they hope to go next Thursday night.

Schley Has the European Squadron.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Admiral Schley, having asked again for sea service, has been promised the command of the European squadron, which will be re-rigged, inked in a short time, with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

Washington, Nov. 12.—With a view to their transfer to duty in Cuba, the following named troops, now on duty warfrom Porto Rico, have been ordered to go into camp at Savannah, Ga.: Batteries E and F, of the Third artillery; B of the Fourth artillery; and D of the Fifth artillery; troop B of the Second cavalry.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today:
Showers; colder; variable winds

Wichita, Sunday, November 13, 1898

Sun--Rises, 6:43; Sets 4:45.
Moon--Rises 6:22

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Pages

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Europe and the Philippines
William's Latest Fall-Down
That Everla ting War-Cloud

2. Newton Wins at Football

3. Wichita Livestock Market
World's Grain and Other Crops

4. Noyse May Move
Fuller Rhodes' Confession

5. Governor Stanley's Views
Plan for Boiler Shops

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9. What Stanley Has to Bestow
Jerry Retires from Politics
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13. Wichita on Election Night
Gossip For Home People

14. Through Luzon on Pony Back
Extraordinary Things Pictured

15. Club Women of Kansas

16. Queen Vic Approves Yankee Girl

JOHN BULL WON'T UNBUCKLE HIS GUNS

At the Behest of All the Czars in the World.

WAR-DUST HE IS RAISING

May be to Get War Money Out of Parliament.

MARCHAND AND DREYFUS

Latter Said to be Now in Paris, to Confront His Persecutors--Grumblings of the Gaulois.

London, Nov. 13.—If the Marquis of Salisbury's Guildhall banquet speech made clear any fact, it was that Great Britain does not intend to diminish her armaments, regardless of the czar's proposals in that direction. The energetic prosecution of the work of putting the British navy on a war footing, after the Fashoda incident is closed, inspires speculation, some construing it as foreboding war over the Philippines and others linking it with the Chinese problem and the presence of 40,000 Russians at Port Arthur, who might, conceivably, be marched to Pekin for the protection of Russian interests. Others, however, conclude that the British admiralty is utilizing the opportunity for mansuvers for which parliament, under calmer conditions, would not authorize the expenditures.

France's view of the British armaments may be conjectured from the persistency with which she plays Toulon against Portsmouth.

The Fashoda incident has unquestionably left a bitter taste in French mouths, which the condescending tone of the English papers, which have expressed themselves as in dealing with fractious children, has only served to intensify. The French statesmen and the newspaper officers of France hewail the whole affair, and say the nation has suffered a great humiliation. They also hint vaguely at a future revenge. M. Robert De Caix, of the African committee, urges his countrymen not to sulk, but to imitate Great Britain's behaviour under a similar rebuff in the Venezuelan affair. He adds that France has given the world, in the exposition of 1900, the strongest hostage that she will not be able to be over-hasty in accepting war in the near future.

MARCHAND AND DREYFUS.

Though a majority of Englishmen believe that only the overshadowing interest of the Dreyfus case saved the government of France from being forced by popular clamor to maintain Major Marchand at any cost, the court of cassation, which has the revision of the case in hand, is preserving the most dense secrecy. But the interrogations of M. Cavignac and Generals Mercier and Billot, consuming the entire week, indicate that the court is doing much more than making a superficial review of the evidence.

In the meantime the many-sided controversy rages in the Paris papers as hotly as ever and the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, has felt that the proprieties compelled him to convey to the German ambassador, Count Von Munster Ledenburg, the government's regrets at the fact that one sheet had dragged his daughter's name into the discussion. One of the multitude of reports afloat accredits the court with the determination to request the appearance before it of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, respectively, the German and Italian military attaches, who have been accused of dealings with Dreyfus, and another report has it that the prisoner, beyond any doubt, has been brought back to Paris to confront the officers, who claim to have received his confession.

On the other hand, for reasons which are incomprehensible to foreigners, a large faction of the public has been led to shift their suspicions as to the real culprit from the shoulders of Count Esterhazy to the late Colonel Henry, who is supposed to have committed suicide in prison.

FRENCH SUSPICIONS OF ENGLAND.

Paris, Nov. 12.—The Gaulois this morning, after referring to the Philippine question as presenting serious complications, says:

"The thing to be faced is no longer a renewal of the conflict between America and Spain, owing to a rupture of the negotiations, but a general European conflict. The Fashoda incident is only the prologue to a big drama which is soon to occupy the theater of inter-European politics, and on reading the papers of Berlin, London and Madrid, one feels that something uncomfortable is in the account. Spain knows that reinforcements upon her part, isolated as she is, would give no chance of success and she is looking for a friend in Europe. Before Fashoda any such search would be useless, but now England is anxious to satisfy her ambition in the far east."

Continuing, the Gaulois asserts that Great Britain is trying to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States, of which alliance, according to the Gaulois, Great Britain alone would reap the benefit. The Gaulois concludes:

"Her program is the following: She will induce the United States to refuse any concession to Spain and to refuse coaling stations in the Philippine islands to Russia and Germany. A conflict breaks out, England, as America's ally, intervenes, which forces the other powers having interests in the east to take up arms. The question becomes no longer that of the Philippines, but that of China, and, finally, a European war breaks out."

Colorado Troops Faring Better.

Denver, Nov. 12.—Governor Adams today received the following cablegram from Brigadier General Hale from whom he had requested information as to the condition of the Colorado volunteers at Manila:

Manila, Nov. 11. Governor Alva Adams, Denver, Colo.: Sickness moderate, decreasing. Nothing dangerous. Colorado regiment improved.

(Signed) "HALE."

Christiana, Nov. 12.—The government has negotiated a loan of twenty million crowns for military purposes.