Kan Historical Society

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXX — WICHITA, KANSAS: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1898. — NUMBER 5

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM PRESENTED TO SPAIN

Adjournment of the Joint Commission Then Taken to Wednesday.

PARIS STARTS A STORY

That the Spaniards Have Refused Terms Offered and Broken Off Negotiations But This Has No Verification.

WORD IN WASHINGTON

Is That There Is No Evidence of a Rupture, But Even Should There Be, the Advantages are All on the Side of the United States, and in Any Event, There Will be No Backward Steps.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish commission, recurred to the protracted negotiations and reaffirmed the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition, which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal—the proposal that the United States must have possession of he Philippine archipelago, with a tender of $20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands—was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish commissioners suggested adjournment until Wednesday.

The new proposition, with its collaterals, was embodied toward the end of the American memorandum, which filled thirty typewritten sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memorandum then being delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invoke the offices of a third power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines," was rejected by the American commissioners on the ground that the diction of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties to the agreement. An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other discussions and all other conditions hinge upon treaty cession at the amount named by the United tSates and within two weeks. In the event of cession Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years rights in commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquire the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights.

Should Spain refuse cession she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse, she would also lose, probably as further indemnity for the expense of conquest, one of the Carolines, which she may now sell; and other cable privileges within Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any return to Spain for them.

This evening the Spaniards, doubtless, do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect a reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made another and larger offer may follow pressure upon the American commissioners. But if this be their expectation it will not be realized. American terms, submitted at almost the close of eight weeks of painstaking arguments are a practical ultimatum.

STATED MORE IN DETAIL

Demands Made Upon and Compensations Offered to Spain.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Spanish and American peace commissions met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declared the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago and for a treaty cession of the islands the Americans tendered to Spain $20,000,000.

It was further declared that it was the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine Islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named the United States proposed a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28 was fixed as the date on which the United States commission desired a definite response to today's propositions and all other subjects in issue here.

It was also declared that the United States desired to treat on the religious freedom of the Catholic islands as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886 and also of the acquisition of the Caroline Islands for American naval station and of cable landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

The Americans also refused to arbitrate article 3 of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine Islands.

The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms:

"The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners and the counter-proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the Americans from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, the latter, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the cession which for the sake of peace their government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

"The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines; but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000 to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace. It being the policy of the United States to maintaain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation, a stipulation to the effec that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

"The American commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United tSates, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace."

Next followed the terms nearest approaching to a formal ultimatum to Spain The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioners on or before Monday, the 28th instant, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, PPorto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to. In this event it would be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which, as subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans notified the Spaniards that hey desired o treat of the religious freedom of the Carolines, as agreed to twelve years ago. Also of the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine islands; also of the taking over of the island of Kusalo, or Ualan, n the Carolinas, for a telegrpahic and naval station; also of cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and also of the renewal of certain treaties in force between the United States and Spain and which might have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

WHAT WASHINGTON SAID

When the Word Came That Negotiations Were Broken Off.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The state department has not yet been advised of the reported refusal of the Spanish peace commissioners to continue the negotiations in Paris. Secretary Alger expresses disbelief of the accuracy of the report, or, rather, he feels that it was based on the ersonal expression ofo opinion of President Rios of the Spanish peace commission, and that he did not necessarily represent the formal opinion of the full commission. Still, the breach, if there has been, would not be a matter of surprise to the state department, which had shaped instructions to the American commissioners so as to bring the negotiations in Paris to a sharp issue, one way or the other, today.

If President Rios did express the determination of the Spaniards under their instructions, the American commissioners will promptly pack up and leave Paris for the United States at once. It is said at the state department that nearly all heir work in such case will go for nothing. The proceedings before the commission were so conducted that no one point agreed upon was to be regarded as binding unless a complete treaty should be made. In other words, the agreement on each point as it was passed over was tentative, and Spanish acceptance was conditional upon a complete agreement an all points.

This does not necessarily wipe out what has been accomplished under the terms of the protocol. Each article of the protocol must stand, for it was in no respent dependent on what would follow at Paris, saving the one clause touching the Philippines. For instance, Spain agreed positively to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico and evacuate those islands and to cede to us one of the Ladrone islands for a naval station. These agreements are beyond recall and all that was left to be settled at Paris related to the Philippines. That is the ultimate position of the United States government as announced at the state department.

As to what shall follow now—peace or war—the officials are not clear, and earnest consideration will be given to this subject before any decision is announced. It is believed that the Spanish forces in Cuba will continue the evacuation of the island, which is now in progress. It is not thought probable that they will attack the United States forces; the latter will not attack so long as they continue o carry on the terms of the protocol. There is no problem connected with Porto Rico, which is now completely in our possession. Guam, one of the Ladrones, can be easily garrisoned at any time, the Spanish forces there having surrendered. This leaves about the only questions to be determined those connected with the Philippines. It is not believed that Spain will make any effort to reconquer those islands. Meanwhile the United States military and naval commanders probably will be directed to extend their occupation at once to the whole group of islands, although it is not clear that this can be accomplished without much trouble and perhaps a hostile clash with the insurgents. For some reasons a speedy decision to undertake this work would be acceptable to the state department. There are foreign interests and lives and proerty at stake there for which the United States has assumed a moral, if not a technical, responsibility. Such for instance, is the situation in the city if Iloilo, the second in impartance in the Philippines, which is besieged by a large number of insurgents. The small Spanish garrison is inadequate to defend the foreign interests in that place, and although under our construction of the rules of war we are not permitted to act there so long as hostilities are suspended, yet there is some force in the Spanish plea that we have prevented them from defending themselves and the foreigners in their care from the insurgents.

BUT IF SPAIN HAS QUIT

It Is Pretty Well Agreed That She Has All the Worst of It.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The reports from Paris that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commissioners, had refused to continue the negotiations, was looked upon as presenting a serious crisis, although the effect of the move was viewed from different standpoints.

At the French embassy, where the peace negotiations were inaugurated, M. Thiebaut, charge d'affaires in the absence of M. Cambon, said no word had come of the reported action beyond an expression of rofound regret at this unfortunate turn of affairs. He would not discuss the situation, saying it had reached a point where the greatest circmspection was required.

Throughout diplomatic quarters the view prevailed that Senor Montero Rios spoke for the commission and for Spain and that the only interpretation to be put upon his course was that Spain had determined to break off the negotiations, taking the chances of a renewal of war. By such a course, it was pinted out, Spain ould lose little more than she was losing by the course of the peace negotiations, as Cuba and Porto Rico had already been lost, the Philippines were demanded and the bulk of the colonial debts was left for Spain to liquidate, while she doubtless continued in the hope that some of the foreign powers would come to her relief.

The leading diplomatic officials here agree that in this hope Spain will be disappointed, as it is said the powers have so many of their own entanglements to look after just now that they will not invite a rupture with the United States, even though they may consider Spain's position to be right. Germany and France, which are the countries most favorably inclined to Spain, have given recent evidences that they would not assist her in the present emergency. In short, it is the universa lopinion among diplomatic officials here that Spain has been left entirely to her own resources, and that if she renew the war she will have to fight it alone, just as she did in its early stages. For the same reasons, it is said, there would be no intervention, arbitration or any other foreign move, unless this country is a party with Spain in asking for such outside offices.

A rather pessimistic outlook was taken by one of the high diplomatic officials here, who believes that the discontinuance of negotiations at Paris will be followed by the immediate sending of an American fleet to the coast of Spain, another to the Philippines and a more bitter conflict than that heretofore waged. In his judgment Spain has reached the point where she is ready to lose all rather than voluntarily yield more, and to contest even though American troops advance to Madrid.

It is universally conceded, however, that in the end Spain will have to yield, as she is practically without a navy, without funds, with a disorganized and rebellious army and with prospects of internal disorder.

Some of the diplomats hold that there is a serious question as to the validity of the protocol in case peace negotiations fail. It was, it is said, only a preliminary step to a treaty and if the treaty fails, so, too, this preliminary step becomes nugatory, except so far as it has been carried into actual effect by the transfer of Porto Rico. Hopes were expressed through diplomatic quarters that the full reports from Paris would show the crisis less acute than the earlier reports indicated and that some plan could yet be adopted to bring about a successful conclusion.

The greatest interest was exhibited at the state department in all reports from Paris that came from unofficial but reputable sources. Of official reports there were none, and it was said that no word had come from the American commissioners since Saturday. The impression obtained among the officials that the situation is not quite as acute as was at first supposed and that the prospects of a treaty being framed by the present commissioners are not yet to be abandoned. It was hinted that the Spanish resistance was really a spectacular exhibition, intended to convince the Spanish people at home that the best efforts were being put forth to obtain the most liberal terms for Spain, and that, at the critical point,

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR BOARD INQUIRES ABOUT CAMP WIKOFF

Dr. Stimson Blames Ill-Advised Kinsfolk

FOR MANY A MAN'S DEATH

Miss Chadwick's Roast--Today Teddy May Talk.

New York, Nov. 21.—Major F. J. Ives, chief surgeon of the Third, or provisional, division of the Fifth army corps, was the first witness before the war investigating commission today

Replying to questions by General Wilson, Major Ives said that while at Chickamauga he saw no distress among the soldiers for lack of medical supplies.

He left Tampa in the transport Stillwater with the Second cavalry. The transport was well found and fairly comfortable, but there were no suitable accommodations aboard for the horses.

"Were the horses placed above the men?"

"No, sir. The men were on the upper deck and the horses on the lower deck."

Major Ives told of his experiences in attending the wounded of the El Caney fight.

Asked as to his previous experience in action, he said he was in the Indian wars, in the Victoria war in 1889, the eGronimo war in 1885 and 1886, and in the Sioux war of 18190.

GOOD AS COULD BE EXPECTED.

"In view of those experiences," asked General Wilson, "what do you think was the condition of the men in the Cuban campaign as compared with that of the men in the Indian wars?"

"I think it was as good as could be expected under the circumstances."

"Was anything left undone that would have alleviated the condition of the men?"

"There should have been more ambulances. There were only three at the disposal of my division. I do not know if more could have been obtained, and I can not think of anything that could have been done for the men which was left undone."

SICK MEN IN BAD SHAPE.

"What was the condition of the wounded after the battles?"

"The condition of some of the sick men was deplorable, and we had no opportunity to establish hospitals fast enough. We obtained some medical supplies from the Red Cross society."

"If you could get supplies from the Red Cross, why could you not get them from your own department?"

"At that time there were no supplies available for the establishment of an extra division hospital. All the supplies were in Siboney and at that time there was a rush of work to establish depots for rations and the depots for issuing other supplies were not yet equipped."

"Had you ample medical help?"

CONVERT TO FEMALE NURSES.

"There was a lack of competent hospital stewards. Female nurses were offered to us, but at that time I was opposed to the employment of female nurses. I am a convert now, and I think the women did admirable work whenever they had the opportunity."

"What deaths occurred between the establishment of our hospital and the receipt of government medical supplies, as the result of lack of supplies?"

"None at all. There were only 31 deaths out of 967 cases treated. As far as I could learn, there was an epidemic of yellow fever at Siboney, while there were only a few sporadic cases on the firing line and therefore I did not send any cases to Siboney."

TRANSPORTS WERE ALL RIGHT.

Major Ives said of the transports used for the soldiers returning to the United States that they were well found and well equipped in every respect. Regarding the Mobile, which he had heard criticised as a horrible cattle ship, he said it was thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed before any soldiers were allowed on board, and was in perfect sanitary condition.

"Will you tell us before on go," asked General Dodge, "the conclusions you have drawn as to the condition of the army in Cuba? What, if anything, was lacking, and the reasons for complaints?"

"My personal opinion is that the army wes well equipped in every respect, except that at times there were not enough ambulances and at times there was a lack of medical supplies. I never knew a time when if a surgeon took the trouble to hostle for medicine that he failed to get all that was needed. When I wished supplies I mounted my horse and rode after them and when I could not get things which were not at headquarters I bought them with the permission of my superior."

HARD TO GET THINGS DONE.

Dr. Louis A. Stimson of New York testified that he had made two visits to Camp Wikoff to investigate the results of lack of provision against an epidemic of typhoid fever. He told of the sanitary conditions he found in a general hospital.

The surgeon in charge of the general hospital told him he recognized the situation but was unable to obtain the necessary help to carry out his orders.

"If I want a thing done," the surgeon told him, "I have to take a man by the ear and make him do it."

All the surgeons told Dr. Stimson that they suffered from lack of competent male help.

Dr. Conner asked Dr. Stimson if he did not know that it was impossible to obtain male help at the hospitals; that many men sent from New York City were drunk and declined to obey orders.

Dr. Stimson said that he had heard some such reports.

NO FOOD FOR SICK MEN.

On September 4, Dr. Stimson said, he went again to Montauk Point to investigate a report that soldiers were starving there.

"I found many men," the doctor said, "who told me they had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. Of course there was enough food in the camp for well men but there were a great many men in camp who were sick and were not cared for and not in hospitals; I know of forty men in one regiment who were ut on a milk diet when there was no milk in camp. Except in the case of the few men in charge and an occasional robust negro, all the men in camp were in very poor condition. I find no fault with the physicians who yielded to the pressure and permitted patients to leave before they were well.

THEIR FOLKS DID THE MISCHIEF.

"I criticise the system that permitted such a condition of affairs. The pressure came from the governors, senators, mothers, wives and sweethearts."

"What I cant' understand," Dr. Stimson said, "is why the United States government should have suffered them to leave the hospital before they were cured. Seventy-four typhoid cases picked up in the streets of this city were treated in the Hudson street hospital. They should not have been allowed to leave Montauk until they were well."

THE WHOLE IDEA WRONG.

"What do you think could have been done at Camp Wikoff that was not done?" asked ex-Governor Woodbury.

"I think the whole conception of the camp was wrong. It should have been called a hospital camp and conducted as a hospital camp entirely. The burden of proof rests upon the authorities to show why the proper things were not done."

As Dr. Stimson concluded his testimony a message was brought to General Dodge from Robert B. Roosevelt to the effect that he knew nothing of interest to the commission except as a matter of hearsay. On motion of ex-Governor Woodbury it was decided to invite Mr. Roosevelt to appear and place himself on record to that effect.

Mr. Roosevelt said a meeting of the Soldiers' Protective committee was o be held tomorrow and at that meeting a list of witnesses under the subject on which they testify was to be prepared for presentation to the committee.

MISS CHADWICK'S ROAST.

Miss Julia Halstead Chadwick, one of the women who worked for the sick at Camp Wikoff, submitted a written statement of the condition she found there in the latter part of August and old of the distribution of food and drink to the Rough Riders, the negro cavalry and the Eighth and Twenty-second infantry. She told of the inefficient supply of bedclothing and underclothing. She heard there was plenty of both in store, but she knew the soldiers did not have them.

REGULARS WERE GAME.

"Did oyu hear any complaints from the regular soldiers?"

"No; they would not complain, but any one could see they were suffering. I would ask them if there was not something we could do for them, and they always replied:

"'Oh, we're all right. We'll get along all right. Don't trouble about us.'

"Still I knew those men really lackod necessaries, not to speak of comforts."

Miss Chadwick told of men too sick to stand, who left the hospitals at camp and were found delirious on the trains and at the railway stations.

Replying to a question as to the sympothy that prevailed between officers and men, Miss Chadwick said:

"Among the officers and men of the regular army I saw the most beautiful and noble devotion. An officer who looked as ill as any of his men came up to our carriage and thanked us for our kindness to his men.

"'You know,' he said, 'we regulars have no friends.'

"I replied that the whole nation were their friends, and he burst into tears and walked away."

Miss Chadwick told at length of the work done and attempted at Camp Wikoff by the volunteer visiting women.

Dr. Thompson of New York was the first witness at the afternoon session. His testimony, as to his observations at Camp Wikoff, was unimportant.

AN INDEPENDENT WORKER.

Samuel L. Parrich, a lawyer of this city, who visited Camp Wikoff several times, was the next witness. He lived in the Red Cross tent there and worked independently, doing what he could for the soldiers in camp. He worked chiefly with the Ninth Massachusetts and he Seventh regular cavalry. He told of the conditions as he saw them and said that on September 2 there were 188 officers and men sick of the 535 of the Seventh regiment and there was no hospital accommodation for them.

General Wheeler took action at once when Mr. Parrich reported to him.

TOO MANY CHANGES.

Replying to General Beaver, Mr. Parrich said that the great drawback to the camp was the lack of one active, continuous, intelligent directing mind. Everybody in authority did his best, but there were too many changes. One day Wheeler was in charge. When he became familiar with the conditions he went away. General Shafter succeeded him and General Bates succeeded General Shafter.

General Beaver asked if there were any complaints.

"Indeed, no. There never was a more uncomplaining man than the American soldier. I saw disgraceful conditions but heard no complaints.

MCKINLEY SAW NOTHING.

"If President McKinley had put himself in my hands I could have shown him some things that would have shocked him. He saw none of them. He was permitted to make only a parade inspection."

"All the trouble and suffering at the camp," Mr. Parrich declared, in summing up his case, "was due to a lack of foresight and the neglect of some one. I cannot say who is responsible for the conditions that prevailed, but I can testify that very undesirable conditions did prevail."

A SMART ALEC STREAK.

"Did you see any officer of the army or doctor neglecting his duty in any way?" asked General McCook.

"General, that is a hard question, because if you had the power of punishment for contempt I would have to answer, and that is the trouble with this commission—a man does not feel that he is protected, because everything he says is really volunteer testimony.

Colonel Sexton interrupted by saying:

"But you does' need any protection. You are a private citizen."

"Yes, I know," replied the witness, "but I know a case where I think a man was a most improper man to have a responsible position, and yet I would not like to say so."

"You, yourself," said Dr. Conner, "are acquainted with the facts. The country is complaining of the government and certain officers of the government, and particularly ythat the medical department of the government had not been doing its duty. Do you therefore think it fair to decline to give us facts?"

"There are hundreds of officers who would be glad to tell you what they know, replied the witness, "if they could protect

(Continued on Second Page.)

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; slightly warmer; variable wind

Wichita, Tuesday, November 21, 1898

Sun--Rises, 6:53; sets 4:39.
Moon--Sets 12:02

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Pages

1. Ultimatum Presented to Spain
War Board Inquires of Wikoff
Corbett-Sharkey Fight Tonight

2. Callahan Goes Into Court
Sudden Advent of Winter
Dewey Says Keep'em All

3. Wichita Livestock Market
Paris News on Wall Street
Comptroller Dawes Defends Jobes

5. Heard from Gen. Shafter
Stanley Makes No Appointments

6. Snow Storm in Wichita
Capture the Team

8. Government Road Recommended
Senator Matt Quay Indicted

GARCIA LANDS IN NEW YORK

Wants the United States to Hold Cuba, But Not Forever

New York, Nov. 21.—General Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban commissioners from the Cuban military assembly at Santa Cruz Del Sur, who are en route to Washington for the purpose of laying before President McKinley a resolution recently adopted by the assembly as to the future of the island of Cuba, arrived here today on the Ward line steamer Seguranca.

General Garcia and the commissioners were given an enthusiastic welcome by the members of the local branch of the Cuban junta and many prominent Cubans.

eneral Garcia, when seen on the steamer, said:

"I will go to Washington in a day or two to see the president, and after my work in the United States is accomplished I will return to Cuba.

"The Cubans have no other feelings for the Americans than those of friendship and gratitude. As for myself, I believe in American occupation of Cuba until order has been restored. I believe in the United States having Cuba, but not forever. I am for free Cuba, and so are all other Cubans. There is no sentiment on the island for annexation. All Cbuans have faith in Mr. McKinley.

"The commission of which I am the head is not going to Washington with any propositions for the president's consideration. We are going to tell of the country and to better the arrangements for the disbanding of the troops, collecting the customs duties and the establishment of a post-office system.

"American occupancy is a necessity—but not forever."

General Garcia also said that at the assembly at Santa Cruz Del Sur there was the greatest spirit of unity shown. General Garcia said that he was in sympathy with General Butler's plan to employ Cuban soldiers as police.

"I believe the plan is a good one," he said; "the men could be under the direction of Cuban colonels, who would report to the general.

"The present plan is to keep the Cuban soldiers under arms until the Americans come into a district and then the Cuban officer in the district will offer the service of his men to the American officer. Those who are wanted are retained by the American officer and the others are sent home."

General Garcia said he did not know where the capital of the island would be situated, nor did he know when the first presidential election would be held. He said the evacuation of the island was progressing "as slowly as the Spaniards can do it. They still hate to give up Cuba," though the story of the trouble with the Spanish soldiers, owing to their salaries being in arrears, were greatly exaggerated, and that in time whatever was due them would be paid.

General Garcia said there was still great suffering in the towns—people lacking food and medicines. In the field, however, the men did not want, as they were supplied by voluntary contributions from the people, which were given in spite of need.

He also said he had not heard that General Gomez has discharged all the Americans who were acting as officers in the Cuban army, and that he did not know General Gomez was unfriendly to the Americans.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, who is not a relative to the commander-in-chief, said there was no truth in the stories that General Gomez was unfriendly to the Americans.

"I received orders from General Gomez to assist the Americans when they landed," he said, "and to facilitate their movements in every way I did so, and since then the orders have not been rescinded."

JUST A PLAIN JUBILEE

Atlanta Concludes Not to Use the Term "Peace" Just Yet.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.—The committee in charge of the Atlanta peace jubilee, for December 14 and 15, has received a telegram from the president requesting them to change the name of the celebration from peace jubilee to a demonstration over "our victorious arms."

The telegram gives as the reason for the change the "uncertain outcome of the Paris conference and the exigencies which may arise."

The executive committee of the celebration held a special meeting on receipt of the president's telegram and decided to designate the demonstration as the "Atlanta jubilee."

The dates will remain as at first announced, December 14 and 15.

WELCOME ALWAYS READY

For Any American Squadron Touching at British Ports.

London, Nov. 21.—In consequence of rumors that an American squadron of warships is to visit Portsmouth, the mayor of that place has written to the United States embassy, promising to give the Americans a cordial welcome. Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, in reply, has thanked the mayor of Portsmouth for his courteous letter, which he will not fail to transmit to Washington. Mr. White, however, added: "I have not yet received information of the visit, but my government will not fail to be gratified by the knowledge that such a welcome awaits our squadron in the event of a visit."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The president has appointed John Morgan to be collector of customs for the southern district of Oregon.

CORBETT-SHARKEY BATTLE TONIGHT

Before the Lenox Athletic Club, New York City.

BOTH SIDES BOASTFUL

But Corbett Has the Better of the Betting.

ONE HUNDRED TO EIGHTY

Offered on the Ex-Champion--What Trainers and Managers Say--Also What the Police Say.

New York, Nov. 21.—The sporting resorts along upper Broadway and throughout the Tenderloin district were crowded tonight with crowds of pugilists and followers of pugilism, who have come to the city to witness the Corbett-Sharkey fight, which is to take place tomorrow night at the Lenox Athletic club. Hundreds of out-of-town sporting men are located at the principal hostelries between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets and in the corridors and cafes of all the hotels groups of men stood discussing the probable outcome of the contest and comparing the relative merits of the combatants.

Each of the principals had plenty of friends, and wagers were made frequently as to the result of the contest. Corbett had the larger following and his admirers were not slow to place odds on his chances the moment that any Sharkey money was flashed. Wads of greenbacks were handled in reckless fashion by the bettors and one would think that the wealth of the Klondike had been brought to New York for the occasion, to look at the rolls that were placed in the hands of stakeholders awaiting the decision of the fistic battle. One hundred to eighty on Corbett was the prevailing odds and quite a large sum of money was placed at that price. Two bets of $500 at evens were made by sanguine Sharkeyites. George Considine and his brother Jim, from Detroit, took the Corbett end of both wagers. They looked around for more at this rate, but none was forthcoming, and then they offered 100 to 85, getting several smaller bets at this price. The Considines are strong believers in Corbett's ability to beat the sailor pugilist, and their cafe on Sixth avenue presented an animated scene up to midnight. Among those who joined the throng were "Honest John" Kelley, who is to referee the fight; Dan Stuart, who brought off the Fitzsimmons-Corbett battle at Carson City last year, and a host of other well-known men connected directly or indirectly with Fistiana. There, as everywhere else they went, Corbett's friends were in the majority, but there were always enough Sharkey followers on hand to hold the sailor up and had money to back him.

"Sharkey is fit to fight off his life," said his manager, "and those who think he is not clever will be surprised when they see him at the work. His work in training was done cheerfully and the result is that his condition is all that could be desired. He finished up today with light work and will rest until the appointed hour tomorrow night. I can add to what I have already said over and over again, that Sharkey will win and in a most decisive manner, too."

Corbett's friends were just as confident.

"Jim never was in better shape in his life," said Considine tonight, "and my friends and myself will back him for every dollar we can. Our money is safe. In fact, I look upon it as clinched."

Charley White, who trained Corbett for the Carson City fight, has had charge of the ex-champion's training since Corbett took up his quarters at the Lenox club house. White was very pronounced in his statements as to Corbett's condition tonight and claimed that the big fellow would win within fifteen rounds.

Speaking of Corbett's condition, White said:

"Jim is a better man tonight than he was when he entered the ring at Carson City. He has learned to fight slow than formerly and will consequently have more steam behind his blows. He has lost none of his speed otherwise and his foot work is nearly perfect. I think the fight should not go more than fifteen rounds and Jim will be the winner."

Corbett finished his preparatory work this afternoon with a couple of rounds of boxing at the club house and will rest at his home until tomorrow night.

Many shrewd judges claim that the fifth condition in the articles of agreement, which precludes hitting with the arm free and compels the men to break clean from clinches without hitting, will be very much in Corbett's favor. Some of them look for Sharkey to forget himself and lose on a foul by not observing the essential points, but Sharkey's people say that Tom will not lose his head at any stage of the game. Chief of Police Devery stated today that the Horton law governing boxing contests would have to be rigidly adhered to or the police would interfere.

PLAGUE RIOTS IN INDIA

Ten Thousand Natives Make it Warm for the Police.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Allahabad, capital of the northwest provinces of India, says:

"A serious plague riot took place at Heringapatam, on the island in the Cavery, Mysore, on November 18. Ten thousand natives from the villages round about concentrated at Heringapatam and made a desperate effort to enter the fort and rescue the prisoners there.

"Another mob from the Mysore side tried to run the bridge. In each case the police fired volleys and succeeded in frustrating the attempt. Many persons were killed or injured. For thirty-six hours the police were kept under arms. Unusually troops were dispatched to the scene of the disturbance to be in readiness for any renewal."