

DISCUSSING THE DRAFT OF TREATY.

Several Articles Disposed of by the Joint Commission.

Much Yet to Be Done Before the Document is Finally Signed.

Daily Sessions to be Held in the Hope of Concluding the Work by the End of the Present Week—Some Points Upon Which Both Commissions Desire to Consult With Their Home Governments.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The United States Peace Commission held a session to-day for the purpose of discussing the draft of the treaty articles made yesterday by Secretaries Moore and Ojeda.

The joint commission devoted two hours and a half—from 2 to 4:30 p. m.—to drafting the three first articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cessation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, upon which the Commissioners agreed in principle.

There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects: First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cessation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.

Third—The cessation of the Philippines. The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fourth—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.

Fifth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Sixth—The release of military prisoners.

Seventh—The cessation by Spain of the island of Kuba, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.

Ninth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—The release of military prisoners.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy, and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon to-day, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco or at other Spanish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held here, and it is now believed that the work will be practically concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish Commissioners to-day, as the fact, only eight of the thirteen articles were discussed.

Four points arose about which the Spaniards desired to consult Madrid, and two upon which the Americans will consult with Washington.

diplomatic and commercial, between the two countries lately at war.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RIOS. MADRID, Nov. 30.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day, agreed upon instructions for General Antonio Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, for to-day's meeting of the Commissioners.

The Cabinet instructions to Senor Montero Rios, which were drawn up last evening, were to request the immediate release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands; to negotiate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine Islands in favor of Spain; to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commerce with former Spanish possessions and the settlement of the debt of the Philippines, and if possible of the Cuban debt. The Government also agreed to refuse a ratification of the protocol of 1877.

The "Imparcial" announces that the Government intends to retain the Carlinas and will only sell them in case it receives an advantageous offer and they become a burden to Spain. The paper adds "The Government heretofore has not received such a proposition, but expects to do so."

THE CUSHING PROTOCOL. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The protocol of 1877 which the Spanish Government has notified her Commissioners not to revive, is the celebrated Cushing protocol, which has been a source of much correspondence between the two Governments, and was invoked by this Government a number of times prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

The protocol was framed with special reference to the outbreaks in Cuba against Spain, and now that she has lost nearly all of her colonies, and especially those near our soil, has not its former importance to the United States? It is aimed to guarantee our citizens protection against summary and secret legal proceedings. Its first clause, which is fairly descriptive of the whole protocol, provides that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain shall be liable to any prosecution with conspiracy against the Government or any other crime shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, unless captured with arms in hand, but instead shall be tried exclusively by the ordinary legal jurisdiction.

REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

GENERAL REGALADO USURPS THE PRESIDENCY.

The Revolutionary Leader Said to Have Proclaimed Himself Chief Executive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—General Tomas Regalado, head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador, has usurped the Presidency, and proclaimed himself Chief Executive of the republic.

Such is the sensational information that has been received here. The news was conveyed in a private cipher cable dispatch by a prominent banker here, who has extensive business interests in Central America. The statement is added that Eugenio Aranjil has been appointed General Minister, and the affairs of the government are now in the hands of the insurgents.

The news is of the utmost importance, for the reason that the success of the revolutionary forces prevents the formation of the Great Republic of Central America. The coalition of three States had been attempted—Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras having agreed to unite under one government.

Such a union would have been a great advantage to the United States, and would have been a great boon to the Central American people.

Whether Regalado will be able to maintain his position, should Gutierrez return to Salvador, is a matter that future events must determine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Official dispatches have reached Washington touching the turbulent condition of affairs in Salvador and the pressure of the dissolution of the newly formed United States of Central America, contained in the reported refusal of Nicaragua to aid Salvador with her troops to suppress the rebellion.

There is a very good reason for this, in the fact that at this moment the United States has no Minister within the limits of the new government. Minister Hunter, who was accredited to the Guatemalan government, has taken up his post in Guatemala entirely, the Greater Republic of Central America, the immediate predecessor of the present United States of Central America, having declined to allow him to deal diplomatically with Nicaragua except through the Diet or Council of three States.

Likewise Minister Hunter, who was accredited to Costa Rica and Salvador, found himself ineligible in Salvador, one of the parties to the greater republic, for the same reason that Mr. Hunter had been refused, and he took up his residence in Costa Rica.

The United States has some consular representatives within the limits of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, working under some sort of provisional recognition, but they have made no report to the department of revolution events.

Up to this point the United States Government has not recognized the "United States of Central America," and the impression is growing that it will not be called upon to do so.

Charged With Forgery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—John Cagney of Jersey City was arrested at his home to-day at the request of a private detective agency, which had been furnished with information by Nebraska, charging Cagney with forging railroad tickets on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. Beyond the fact that the forgeries are said to have been committed during the Omaha Exposition, the particulars are not known.

John Cagney and his brother, former Assemblyman David Cagney, are in the railroad ticket business in this city.

Bubonic Plague.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of State has received a cable message from United States Consul Gibbs at Tamatave, Madagascar, saying that the bubonic plague had broken out at that place.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER PORTLAND.

Every Soul on Board Has Undoubtedly Been Lost.

The Exact Number Not Known, but is Estimated at Over One Hundred.

Not a Fragment of a Lifeboat or Liferaft Among the Debris From the Ill-Fated Vessel Which Has Been Washed Ashore—The Theory Prevails That They Were Carried Out to Sea and Not Blown Anywhere Near the Coast.

PROVINCETOWN (Mass.), Nov. 30.—The steamship Portland, plying between Boston and Portland, was swamped by the sea in last Sunday's storm off Highhead. Of all the ship's company of over 100 souls, not one survived, and the story of the disaster will never be told.

Sixteen bodies have come ashore, and it is not likely that many more will be recovered.

Nearly every captain and mariner on the Cape, when asked for an opinion, states that everyone on board undoubtedly was lost. One feature of the disaster is the absence of any fragments of a lifeboat or life raft among the debris from the Portland, which has been washed ashore.

One theory is that the boats and life rafts were carried far out to sea, and were not blown anywhere near the coast.

Old mariners say they cannot understand why the steamer, which, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, just before the gale broke in its full fury, was sighted between Thatchers Island and Eastern Point, Cape Ann, by the schooner Maude N., did not put into Gloucester harbor when it was apparent from the fall of the barometer that a violent storm was approaching.

Why the Portland ever left Boston at all Saturday night is a puzzle.

The exact number of persons who were carried away from Boston by the Portland will probably never be known, as no list of passengers was retained on shore when the vessel left Saturday night. Many estimates of the number on board have been made, but the estimates seldom agree.

C. F. Williams of Boston, agent of the Portland Steamship Company, places the total number of persons on the steamer at 100, or possibly 105. The estimate, however, is generally regarded as rather small.

It has been stated that the number was as high as 150, but Mr. Williams denies that so many sailed on the Portland. It is probable that 120, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number.

The crew of the Race Point Life Saving Station, which is located at the tip of Cape Cod, report that on Sunday morning, during the height of the storm, they heard four sharp whistles from a steamer, which was recognized as a danger signal. The signal was heard at about 7:45 o'clock, and the crew hastily manuevered the boats to give assistance, if possible.

The weather was so thick that it was impossible to see any distance off shore. The crew could locate no steamer, and the blast of the whistle were heard only once.

The men are now of the opinion that it came from the Portland sometime before she foundered, for it is generally believed that she went to the bottom, and was not wrecked by going on shore.

The absence of any large sections of wreckage from the Portland on the coast is accounted for by the theory that the hull itself went to the bottom. The largest piece of wreckage reported up to sunset was a piece about thirty feet long. Before the ill-fated steamer took her final plunge the passengers and crew, it would seem, adopted all means at their command to save their lives, as is shown by the large number of life preservers and other articles floating in the water.

The first body from the wreck came ashore at High Head, which is a few miles further down the outer coast of the Cape from the Peaked Hill station. The next bodies found were picked up at points further south on the same day, and the life preservers, woodwork, or three pieces of baggage, larri, tobacco, paper and other stuff from the cargo began to pile up on the shore south of High Head.

Little wreckage was found on shore east of that point. The swift undertow off shore carried a swift amount of debris and many bodies south as far as Monomoy Beach and Nantucket Sound. The northern limit indicates that the wreck was near High Head.

Large numbers of volunteers, including several persons who had friends or relatives on board the steamer, assisted the surf men in patrolling the beaches. From the tip end of Cape Cod to Monomoy there are ten Government life saving stations, and all the crews have been on duty almost constantly since last Saturday evening, when the great blow set in. On Monday and yesterday several bodies were sighted in the surf some distance from shore, but they disappeared from view before they could be secured.

The body of a man on an undertaking room here is supposed to be that of William Mosher, a business man of Gorham, Me. A body supposed to be that of John Walton, second engineer of the Portland, came ashore off Nauset yesterday.

The schooner King Philip of Fall River has been totally wrecked on the Cape. The crew, probably numbering ten men, have been lost. The schooner was of 1,224 tons gross register.

THE STORM'S FEARFUL HAVOC. BOSTON, Nov. 30.—News of the loss of the Boston and Portland Steam Packet Company's steamer Portland, off Cape Cod, and the death of more than 150 persons, comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer, and news from hitherto unheard of ports on Cape Cod showing that at least a score and half of vessels were wrecked along that shore, with the loss of twelve lives, has come as a dire climax to the previous report of disasters resulting from Saturday night's storm. There are still other places to be heard

from on both sides of the Cape, which have not been reached by train on account of washouts, and which are cut off from other means of communication by broken wires, blocked highways and shattered bridges.

Up to this morning, while the total loss of life cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, it is known that more than 200 persons perished. This estimate is made on the basis of only one from each crew reported missing, and each of which would include at least three, while the larger schooners have seven or eight men on board.

It appears that the bulk of the damage was done between Cape Ann, where a score or more of vessels were lost, and Cutters Point, where the steamer Warwick is reported to have perished.

From present reports it is known that fifty-six vessels have been totally wrecked, while forty-nine are ashore with hardly a chance of being saved. Of the fifty-six total wrecks, barges included, forty-three craft aggregated 12,202 tons. Of these there are in perilous positions, twenty-eight aggregate 7,150 tons. The stranding of the big English liner Ohio, and the ocean tug Tamaraque are not included in the estimate given, nor many of the big and small craft in Boston Harbor.

The position of these latter craft is now dangerous, for they are exposed to the northwest storm which began this morning.

The number of schooners which have been driven ashore in fairly safe berths or damaged by collision or dismasted can be reckoned by the scores, and many of them are likely to be included in the list of total wrecks before the day ends.

The steamer Orion, Captain Smith, reached here this morning, after an eventful voyage from Boston Harbor, during which she lost the barges Ocean Belle, for Providence, and the Enos Soule, for this port. The crew of the Ocean Belle, four men, were saved. The fate of those on the Soule is not known.

The Orion with her tow line into the heavy blizzard Sunday morning, about twelve miles southeast from Winter Quarters Shoal, and being buffeted about for some time, the Ocean Belle opened in the seams and began to fill rapidly. The steamer succeeded with difficulty in taking off the four men.

In the meantime the Soule drifted away and the steamer was unable to locate her.

There appears to be little apprehension for the steamer Gate City, in spite of the report which reached here last night that a life preserver bearing the name of the steamer had been picked up on Cape Cod. The steamer Chattanooga, which arrived last night, reports having passed the Gate City off Montauk Point at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and that there was nothing unusual about the Savannah liner, as could be observed. The storm was over at the time the Gate City was seen by the Chattanooga, and in all probability she is safe and near her destination, Savannah, Ga., at this time.

THE STORM CONTINUES. BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Another heavy northwest storm started here just before 7 o'clock this morning, and an hour later had settled down in a way that promised several inches of snow and a blizzard.

The storm was blowing from north north east. These conditions will greatly interfere with the work that is being done at points where vessels were wrecked, as the sea is running high and the snow is thick on the water.

ANOTHER VESSEL LOST. PLYMOUTH (Mass.), Nov. 30.—A pilot of Massachusetts, picked up in the surf to-day brought a story of the loss of the schooner White Wings of Gloucester in the recent storm. It contained the following message:

"We will be lost, thirteen of us, in the fishing schooner White Wings, from Gloucester, Mass., to-day. We are in; everything is gone. We are about to go on a raft. Henry Willier and Frank Haskins are dead. If I could only see my wife and darling child again! ALBERT SIMMONS."

A body floating yesterday morning on the outside beach near Powder Point bridge by the Gurnet life-saving crew, clad in oilskins marked "Haley," is thought to be that of one of the four Norwell men reported missing from their shooting box near the mouth of North River.

A six-foot steering wheel, a spar seventy-five feet long, with rigging attached, and what appeared to be the front of a quarter-deck house or the side of a steamer's stateroom, are reported floating in the water off shore near Brant Rock. They are thought to have come from some deep sea ship wrecked further up the coast.

Storm at New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The storm which began last night with rain, followed by hail and snow, blocked traffic in the suburbs to-day, and delayed it in the city. While the storm had none of the severity of the blow of Saturday and Sunday, it was still a powerful one, and it increased the difficulties of the situation. Even the elevated lines suffered to-day, and many persons were obliged to walk long distances in order to get down town.

Whitney Purchases Lisak. LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 30.—Another famous horse has been added to the stable of Hon. W. C. Whitney, Lisak, the great race horse, now retired to the stud, was purchased by Mr. Paget for \$7,000. This sale was the feature of the closing day of Woodward and Shattuck's thoroughbred sales. One hundred and seven head brought \$14,845, an average of about \$139. The Breeders' Mutual Benefit Association bought fifty-two of the poorest brood mares offered, paying an average of about \$28. These will be shipped South and sold without pedigrees.

Mitchell Wants to Meet Sharkey. LONDON, Nov. 30.—George W. ("Poney") Moore has deposited £200 with the "Sporting Life" with the intention of arranging a match between his son-in-law, Charley Mitchell, and Thomas Sharkey, the American pugilist, for £500 or £1,000 aside and the best purse offered.

Health of the Army. A Great Improvement Within the Last Two Months. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A great improvement in the health of the army has taken place within the last two months, as shown by the last reports to the Surgeon General from the field and general hospitals.

The hospitals at Chickamauga Park have been emptied and abandoned. The same is true of the Division field hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla. The hospital train, which has carried nearly 4,000 sick men from the various companies to general hospitals, is now

ADVOCATES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Sixth Conference of the National Municipal League

Was Opened Yesterday Afternoon at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Most Important Meeting of the League Since the Organization Has Been Formed—A Model System of Local Government the Topic to be Discussed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The sixth conference of the Municipal League began this afternoon in the assembly rooms of the Commercial Club. This is the most important meeting of the league since the organization has been formed. Its purpose is to discuss what it regards as the first essential of general municipal reform—an ideal or model system of government.

The task of preparing such a system was undertaken by the organization at its meeting in Louisville in May, 1897. A committee of seven was appointed, charged with the duty of preparing "essential principles" and a working plan or system consistent with American industrial and political conditions.

The results of this work, which has been constant for eighteen months, are a set of general State Constitution amendments and a municipal corporation Act which the committee believe will accomplish all that is sought. The organization is representative of many Municipal Leagues, Christian Government Leagues, Good Citizenship Leagues and the like, all over the country. State organizations are represented.

Among the delegates are many distinguished students of political economy, who are known as advocates of new systems of municipal government. The organization is comprehensive of the various elements, from the radical to the conservative. The conservative element is largely in control at present.

Charles Richardson, Vice President, is presiding, in the absence of President Carter of New York. The delegates were welcomed by Governor Mount and Mayor Taggart.

The Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, read his annual report, the subject of which was "The Advance Movement for Municipal Reform." He said, in part:

"Certain definite ends are to be striven for where they do not already prevail: First, a separation of local from State and national elections; second, a reduction in the number of elective offices; third, the abolition of the straight party ticket in the official ballot, and the adoption of the Massachusetts system; fourth, the rescue of the election machinery from the hands of the corrupt and inefficient by the election of honest and competent men to be election officers."

"We cannot too frequently or too strongly urge the necessity of having good laws and good men to administer them, but we must go a step further, and create a permanent public sentiment that will be satisfied with nothing short of the best, both as to laws and as to officials."

"There has been no abatement of interest in civil service reform. The effort to secure the adoption of the merit system in the administration of our municipal affairs is in form and sense a part, and a fundamentally important part, of the movement for charter reform."

"It is a matter of profound import and auspicious augury that there are so many groups of men and women seeking in various ways to improve municipal conditions; that the Mayors and officials of our cities are bestirring themselves as never before to better the city government; that from the pulpit and the college chair, there is now preached a doctrine of no uncertain sound as to the duties of municipal citizenship; that men and women are coming to recognize that upon them depends the salvation of our modern municipal life; that no charter, no statute, no organization, however carefully and ingeniously devised, will compensate for the want of a deep, intelligent, abiding interest and participating in public affairs."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Professor of Municipal Government in the University of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the Committee on Municipal Progress. It contained a proposed constitutional amendment treating of four distinct classes of subject—the relation of the municipality to the State, the powers of the municipality, the procedure in the exercise of municipal functions, the elective franchise and the application of the "merit" principle to the administrative service.

The design, the committee stated, was to give the municipality a more definite place in our political system than it at present enjoys, to give it that freedom of action which is the necessary accompaniment of growth and expansion, and to place within its power the determination of a local policy whenever such policy is not inconsistent with the general welfare of the State.

The committee also submitted a proposed municipal corporation Act, under the provisions of which, they said, it would be possible for cities, large or small, to adopt a form of organization, suited to their need.

More of Gillett's Paper. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—A special to the "Star" from Abilene, Kas., says: An important addition was made to-day to the amount of the Gillett paper by the completion of mortgages in Chase County, there being found \$488,000 in mortgages, given largely by W. F. Dunlap, who was Gillett's agent in that county, and some by C. R. Troxel. About 5,000 head of cattle have been found there. Nothing more has been heard from Gillett.

Only Two Men Implicated. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—A special to the "Star" from Sedalia, Mo., says: The latest developments in the attempted robbery of the Missouri Pacific train last night lead to the belief that the job was attempted by two men only, Engineer James West and Switchman Stubbfield. The two prisoners refuse to make any statement beyond the admission of Stubbfield that there was no third man in it.

Set Fire to His Own Property. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A Lincoln Landis, a member of the firm of Mayer, Landis & Co., whose fire works were burned in September, 1897, was to-day convicted of arson, the jury finding him guilty of having set fire to the establishment. There was a mortgage on the plant, and execution had been issued on it and a date fixed for the Sheriff's sale. The insurance on the property, it was alleged, was held by a relative of Landis.

Boundary Troubles in Africa. BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The "Sofit" says trouble has arisen in Africa between Germany and the Congo Free State relative to the respective boundaries of German territory and Congo territory north of Lake Tanganyika. It is added that a strong force of Germans has been sent to the Manlyema country, while the Congo forces at Lake Kivu have been considerably reinforced.

The Atlanta Strike. AUGUSTA (Ga.), Nov. 30.—After running for two days with a skeleton force, in order to allow the operatives to return to work, the mills have given up the attempt, as the strikers remain firm. To-day the Sibley, King & Langley are again at work. It is given out that they will not be run again until the operatives signify their intention of resuming work under a reduced wage scale.

The Transport Chester. SAVANNAH (Ga.), Nov. 30.—The transport Chester, which left here Monday for Cuba with the United States Infantry on board, is still in the river four miles below town. After being pulled out of the mud yesterday by six tugs, she again went aground in endeavoring to turn around and was left until the fog cleared. She was pulled out to-day for the second time, and is now safely anchored waiting for the tide.

THE CUBAN TARIFF. COMMISSIONER PORTER INVESTIGATING THE MATTER. Recommends an Increase of Duties on Wine and a Decrease on the Necessaries of Life.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 30.—Robert P. Porter, United States Special Commissioner to Cuba and Porto Rico, charged with the duty of inquiring into and reporting upon the economic and financial conditions on both islands with special reference to the tariff, arrived in the harbor yesterday Tuesday morning on the steamer Admiral Dewey, which left Boston last Thursday. Owing to the port dues, and also the quarantine regulations enforced at Jamaica, the Hist went to meet the Admiral at Morro Castle and brought ashore the long-delayed mails and supplies, which, though late, were welcome. The Admiral Dewey, after transferring Mr. Porter and his party with the mails and supplies to the Hist, proceeded on her course to Jamaica.

Mr. Porter, on reaching Santiago, immediately visited General Wood. He then went to the custom house, where he made numerous memoranda. He has many suggestions to make regarding the tariff, recommending chiefly an increase of the duties on wine and a decrease of those on the necessities of life. He will visit B. O. Liguera and Juragua, to inspect the mining interests of the province.

The next steamer of the American Mail Steamship Company—the Admiral line—which calls here, will take Mr. Porter to Jamaica, after which he will return to the United States.

The United States transport Riena de Los Angeles is now leaving supplies along the north coast of Santiago province. She is taking two companies of immunes to join Colonel Wood at Gibara. The means of communication overland to Holguin have been found extremely difficult, owing to the recent rains, flooded streams and boggy lands. Consequently it is necessary to rely principally upon the postal route of steamers like the Riena de Los Angeles and others available.

General Wood intends to make his long-delayed trip along the north coast this week, but it is possible that there may be another postponement, owing to the negro regiment troubles at San Luis and other important business.

General Wood has received numerous letters from residents of San Luis, where the recent outrages by negro soldiers were committed, claiming to have been eye-witnesses and offering to testify at the inquiry which is to take place at an early date. General Wood has strong hopes that some of the guilty men concerned may be identified.

Several merchants have petitioned for permission to close their stores on Sunday. Under the Spanish law they are compelled to keep them open until noon. General Wood grants all such requests. He has also issued a special order directing that the liquor saloons be kept closed on that day.

The Supreme Court, recently organized by the addition of two jurists of high repute, will open to-morrow. At the request of Chief Justice Echeverria, General Wood will be present.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Hannis Taylor, Former United States Minister to Spain,

Publishes in the "North American Review" a Scathing Criticism of Their Work.

Contents That in the Negotiations Respecting Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the American Members Should Have Been Guided by the Precedent Established by This Country in Its Dealings With Mexico at the Close of the Mexican War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain, publishes in the December number of the "North American Review," a scathing criticism of the work of the American Peace Commission.

Mr. Taylor contends that in the negotiations with Spain respecting Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the American members of the commission should have been guided by the precedent established by this country in its dealings with Mexico after the victorious issue of the Mexican war. "Then," he says, "we refused, as Mexico lay helpless at our feet, to take from her a single square mile of territory by right of conquest. Our Commissioners were instructed to offer her \$11,000,000 in cash, and the assumption upon our part of more than \$3,000,000 due from her to American citizens, as compensation for the area out of which has been carved California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.

"And thus," says Mr. Taylor, "was established a new principle of moral law, which stands alone, perhaps, in the annals of nations."

Mr. Taylor contends that now, when for the first time since the conquest of Mexico by our arms, we have been instructed to offer her \$11,000,000 in cash, and the assumption upon our part of more than \$3,000,000 due from her to American citizens, as compensation for the area out of which has been carved California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.

"We have refused arbitration. We have summarily demanded the surrender of the entire Philippine archipelago, and as a salute to Spain we have offered \$20,000,000. The war has cost us directly about \$105,000,000, and as compensation for that outlay we have appropriated Porto Rico, which can hardly be valued at much less than double that amount. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines we should be unwilling to recognize those reasonable and natural equities which follow acquired territory.

"In the case of the Philippines, we have admitted that, so far as the debts of these islands represent expenditures for the improvement of the territory, they must 'run with the land,' and constitute a charge upon it. Upon what grounds have we rejected the application of that elementary principle of law and common honesty in the case of Cuba? The pretense that it cannot there be applied for the purpose of leading to accept sovereignty over Cuba will not avail, for as soon as Cuba is evacuated by the Spanish troops the United States will exert a qualified sovereignty over the island, and bring a military government there and rigidly enforce all laws for the purpose of collecting revenues, both external and internal, a condition which must exist until Congress orders otherwise. In the case of Cuba, as well as in that of the Philippines, the amount of pacific expenditures made by Spain for the improvement of the territory, the latter should have been recognized as a legal charge upon it."

MANUEL CHAVEZ. Sentenced to be Hanged at San Quentin on December 16th.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 30.—Manuel Chavez, the convicted murderer, who was returned to this country from San Quentin for sentence, was this morning sentenced in Department One of the Superior Court to be hanged at San Quentin on Friday, December 16th. He was taken north on the Santa Rosa to-day.

Chavez brutally murdered his mistress at the Senator mining camp, on the edge of the desert in this county, in May last, and his first sentence was avoided by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Before sentence was pronounced Chavez's attorney objected to the sentence being passed on several trivial grounds, which were overruled by the court.

SEAMEN'S WAGES. Reduced to the Lowest Figure Ever Paid on This Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Shipowners' Association, which controls coastwise shipping, to-day ordered a reduction of \$5 a month in wages for all classes of seamen. The new schedule is as follows: For coal ships, \$27; on vessels to Honolulu, \$25; to Mexican ports, \$20; on lumber vessels, \$20. The presence of so many unemployed sailors in this port is given by seamen as the cause of the reduction, and it is anticipated that the Sailors' Union will take action in the matter. The present scale is the lowest ever paid seamen on this coast.

Flournoy Failed to Appear. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 30.—Harry Flournoy, a Pasadena butcher, who is charged with being the ringleader of a band of cattle thieves operating in the San Gabriel Valley, and who is out on bail, failed