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LIKENED TO A GAME OF CARDS.

The Present Positions of the Paris Peace Commissioners.

Each Studying His Own Hand, and Waiting for His Opponent's Lead.

Judge Day, President of the American Commission, Confident the Treaty Will be Signed This Week, Though Much Remains to be Done, Only Three Articles So Far Having Been Accepted.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions to-day, but the Americans held a three hours' meeting.

The report from Berlin that Germany is negotiating for the purchase of the Caroline Islands is confirmed from several quarters, although Count von Munster-Ladenburg, the German Embassador here, informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that he knew nothing at all about the matter. The American Commissioners are inclined to believe the report, and it is looked upon as explaining the reluctance of the Spaniards to give the Americans an answer in reference to the Carolines, as well as to the question of religious liberty there, and the latest developments confirm the report that the Spaniards have been instructed not to yield on these until they have made a good bargain.

The position of the Commissions, says an American gentleman, is the same as two card players, each studying his own hand and waiting for his opponent's lead.

In spite of this temporary halt in the negotiations, and contrary to general opinion, Judge Day, President of the American Commission, believes the treaty will be signed next week, but a great deal of work must be done before the treaty is ready for the signatures, as after ten weeks of negotiations the only articles accepted by the Commissions are the three leading ones, providing for the cession of the Spanish colonies, and those only in principle and not in language.

The adjournment to-day was at Judge Day's request, as the long session developed a divergence of opinion. Had the joint session been held the Americans would not have entered it as a united body. The exact nature of the differences of opinion cannot be ascertained, but it is believed some of the Commissioners are in a more yielding mood toward Spain than their colleagues

There is no doubt that the Spaniards on Monday will report the arrival of their Government's instructions, the absence of which caused Friday's adjournment.

Among on-lookers there is a skepticism concerning these instructions. It is believed that they constitute a diplomatic scapegoat put forward by the Spaniards to cover the delay necessary to them.

The question of a coaling station of the United States in the Caroline Islands is not likely to prove a serious stumbling block. The Americans have not made it one of the demands, whose granting is essential to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Some of them are enthusiastic in its favor, and none of them think Germany's negotiations for the Carolines are likely to lead to complications between Germany and the United States.

In French official circles it is asserted that under the Pope's award of 1885 Germany already possesses certain rights in the Carolines which would prevent Spain from selling us one of those islands. But this is a matter which has already been investigated by the Americans, who find that Germany's rights refer to certain fishing privileges of German citizens, and their right to a coaling station to be agreed upon mutually between Spain and Germany.

All this was set out in our foreign relations book of 1886, and there is nothing to prevent Spain from selling us any islands she chooses. She undoubtedly desires to sell the group, and might be willing to transfer them to the United States, if her price is paid. Americans familiar with the question consider that the Philippines and Ladrones furnish all the coaling bases necessary.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS NOT DISCOURAGED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—While it is beginning to be recognized that the chances are against the conclusion of the work of the Peace Commissioners in Paris in time for the Americans to take the steamer of the 10th for home, the officials are not discouraged at the outlook, knowing that the delay in the proceedings of the commission admits of a reasonable explanation of some point.

For example, there has been some difficulty in reaching an agreement as to the disposition of the public property in the Philippines, including war material, guns and stores. It seems, however, likely that the Commissions will agree to adopt a plan for the disposition of these claims, based upon the procedure that governed in the case of the Spanish properties in Porto Rico. It will not be necessary, it is hoped, to send a joint evacuation commission to Manila, as was done in the evacuation of Porto Rico, but simply to adopt the plan laid down by the Porto Rican Commission.

It is surmised that the American Commissioners have been much more concerned by Spanish overtures looking to the allowance of exceptional advantages for Spanish commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico than about other matters of negotiation which really seemed to be of larger importance. The explanation of this is the realization on the part of the Commissioners that any agreement on their part to concede such special advantages might not only arouse the opposition of the commercial classes of the United States, but bring upon the United States Government a series of demands from the great commercial nations of the world with which we have treaty relations for the allowance of similar concession under the operation of what is known as the most favored nation clause in those treaties.

Much of the feeling exhibited by the German press toward the United States Government was directly traceable to a denial by the State Department of just such a claim preferred by Germany to be excepted from the operations of the countervailing duty in the sugar sections of the American Tariff Act, on the ground that other nations were permitted to send their sugar to the United States free from this duty, and the State Department has always avoided, wherever possible, any action that might cause further conflicts of this kind.

Fast Run of a Special Train.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—A new fast record was established to-day by the Cleveland special over the Fort Wayne route of the Pennsylvania road. The Cleveland flyer, which runs daily between Cleveland and Pittsburg, a distance of 140 miles, in three and a half hours, to-day covered the eighty-three miles between Alliance, Ohio, and Pittsburg in one hour and a half, making two stops. The entire run was at a mile a minute gait, and over some portions of the route a speed of seventy miles an hour was maintained.

Given the Full Limit.

FERGUS FALLS (Minn.), Dec. 3.—Link Thayer, the last of the six men to be tried on charges of holding up the Great Northern Express train November 10th, who was convicted by a jury last night, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in State Prison, being the full limit of the law. The other trials were continued until the May term of the court, when Minot, Hoffman and Hall will be tried jointly.

Southall Given Ten Years.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Dec. 3.—Charles Southall, whose dealings in fraudulent Government time checks were said to have caused losses to firms and individuals all over the country to an amount aggregating $750,000, was to-day sentenced to State Prison for ten years at hard labor. The specific charge against Southall was grand larceny, and his conviction was on one of a half dozen or more indictments.

Minnesota Election Returns.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3.—Complete returns from all counties have been received, the Secretary of State giving John Lind, fusion candidate for Governor, a plurality of 20,189, while the Republican candidates for the other State offices received pluralities ranging from 26,677 for Lieutenant Governor to 44,888 for State Auditor.

Valuable Jewelry Stolen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Jewelry and diamonds valued at $4,500 were stolen last night from the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Max Blumenthal, at the Great Northern Hotel. The door lock and the lock of a trunk were picked.

The New York Sails for Havana.

NEWPORT NEWS, Dec. 3.—The cruiser New York sailed to-day for Havana, under orders received yesterday from the Navy Department.

OUR PATENT SYSTEM.

INVOLVES COMPLICATIONS AS TO NEW TERRITORY.

May Conflict With Original Plans in the Islands Recently Acquired—Trademark Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Government Patent Commission, which has been inquiring into needed changes in the system, expects to submit its report to Congress about the beginning of the new year. It has practically decided to recommend that applicants for patents who applied abroad previous to filing here be given priority here from the date of application abroad, if application is filed within seven months thereafter. The effect of this is to antedate the application here, giving it the date when it was filed in the foreign country. It also, doubtless, will recommend abolishing caveats.

The trademark matters, however, present great difficulties. The commission is seeking to proceed as far as possible, and is anxious to effect a general trademark law, to which, however, a recent Supreme Court decision stands in the way. The decision held the law for the general registry of trademarks to be invalid, and that Congress could only provide for registering trademarks for use in foreign, interstate or Indian commerce. The only trademark now issued is specifically required to be used in foreign commerce. There are forty-three States having a trademark registry system, and the commission would like to have a general law in force, if by any means possible.

The commission is now considering a proposition to include in its scope the consideration of these matters in the new territorial acquisitions of the United States. Whether it is authorized to do so is not quite determined, but if its duties are so extended it opens up a wide field of labor, involving important complications, principally in the way of a conflict with the original schemes in the islands acquired. Hawaii has a patent law of its own, and under which up to last year 318 patents had been issued. Under Spain's patent law, which has applied to all its colonies, there have been 19,000 patents issued since 1878 and up to last year. The Spanish patents are subject to annual taxes to keep them alive, and probably not one-quarter of them are now in force. Those patents already granted, if now in force, it is contended ought to be continued in force for the periods for which issued, these terms not being uniform. On this point it is cited that Congress cannot impair the validity of contract.

These points being unquestionably good, considered as contracts, the issue is thus raised whether the United States will grant patents applying to the United States proper, or to the whole country as so extended, although the latter is believed to be the more feasible course. As to Cuba, whose exact future status is not settled, the question is thus rendered the more puzzling, while the American citizens who go there will want the same protection as here. There doubtless will be an immense amount of sugar, agricultural, pumping and other machinery, implements, etc., taken in there, and protection for which will be sought.

IT GLADDENS BRITISH HEARTS.

The Practical Conclusion of Peace Negotiations at Paris

Hailed With Considerable Satisfaction by the Press and People of London.

Fervently Hope the United States Will Adopt a Colonial Policy, Regarding It As Being the Cornerstone of an Anglo-American Understanding, With Expectant Benefits Accruing to British Interests.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.—The practical conclusion of the peace negotiations at Paris is hailed here with considerable satisfaction, and the newspapers daily discuss the so-called "imperial" future of the United States, coupled with the fervent hopes that they will adopt a colonial policy. In fact, the latter point is regarded as being the cornerstone of the Anglo-American understanding, which is now an important feature of every political speech delivered on this side of the Atlantic.

The "Saturday Review" is very candid about what it describes as the "slobbering cant and hypocritical blazoning of doubtful affection" between the United States and Great Britain, and says: "Let us be frank and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material interests from this raprachement.

"The American Commissioners at Paris are making their bargain whether they realize it or not, under the protecting naval strength of England, and we shall expect a material quid pro quo for this assistance. We expect the United States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs, and we expect to be remembered when the United States comes into possession of the Philippines, and above all we expect her assistance on the day which is quickly approaching, when China comes up for settlement, for the young imperialistic has entered upon a path where it will require a strong friend, and a lasting friendship between the two nations is secured, not by frothy sentimentality on puppet forms, but by reciprocal advantages in solid, material interests."

The foregoing opinion is certainly outspoken enough, but every American moving in business circles here knows this voices the expectations of the average Englishman.

The question of the Sulu Islands has awakened a great deal of interest, and this again is viewed through the British press, the "Pall Mall Gazette" remarking: "Let them acquire the Sulus if they want them, but let us have an 'open door' there for our trade," adding: "The Sulus are the connecting link between North Borneo and the Philippines, and we have as much interests in the islands as the Americans will have. An equality of treatment will promise trade not only between Borneo and Sulu, but between Borneo and the Philippines also."

The rumor that the United States acquired a coaling station at Chiriqui, Colombia, elicited the usual editorials from the British press, prompting the Government to demand compensation for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The "Spectator," however, takes a very conciliatory view of the matter, and declares that it would be a mistake for Great Britain to insist pedantically upon the maintenance of the treaty, pointing out that the Nicaragua Canal will never be constructed unless the treaty is abrogated, and adding: "It is very much to our interest that the canal be made. The canal will enable us to reinforce our Pacific from our Atlantic squadron, and vice versa, while the advantage to our commerce is obvious. We want to see the treaty abrogated, on the sole conditions that the Americans make the canal within a definite time."

The Filipino junta of Hongkong, in a recent dispatch, appeals for an impartial inquiry, and implores the American people to refrain from a hasty decision.

The crisis in Spain is followed with the most keen interest. Don Carlos is undoubtedly preparing to suborn the Spanish army, a large portion of it being disaffected, partly on account of the arrears of pay, but chiefly owing to the condition during the late war, on account of incapacity and corruption of the principal administrators. The new factors have given Don Carlos a much better chance of success than he had when he made his former attempts to gain the throne of Spain. One factor, however, influences thinking Spaniards against the substitution of King Stork for King Log, and that is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States, and Spain would be in a much more perilous state than ever. She would not only lose her possessions, but would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

The part of the Spanish kingdom, which is causing this anxiety on account of the Carlist intrigues is the province of Lerida, Gerone, Teruel, Cuonca, Castiller and Valencia. The detailed watch in the disaffected districts have hitherto failed to produce any important discoveries, or to check the agitation. Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is reported to be moving from place to place on the French side of the Pyrennes, from which place he is pulling the Carlist wires.

The Count de Maille, a leading Carlist, who is now in Paris, is quoted in an interview as expressing himself as sanguine of success. The people and clergy and some of the Bishops are alleged to be longing to return to the old regime. The Count adds: "As for the Pope, he always is on the side of the party in power, and will send his blessing to Don Carlos as soon as he sits on the throne. General Weyler is ready to give his support to the highest bidder, and Don Carlos, his wife, the Princess De Rohan and her family are ready to advance funds, and the French Legitimatists will also aid financially and provide volunteers."

An English visitor who has just crossed Spain writes to the English papers saying: "I have not found a trace of unfriendliness or a word of abuse for Americans. If any of them care to come here (meaning Spain) they will find every one very happy to see them. A resident in Spain told me that if an American army marched into the country it would be received with open arms, as many Spanish people had told him that it would be better to have good government of Americans than to suffer as they did. The soldiers who have come home have given favorable accounts of the Americans, for whom they seem to have a real liking."

The unpleasant news from the Indian frontier, where the Mad Mullah is again on the warpath, has caused considerable apprehension among the Indian authorities, though the latest advices show that his victorious march has been partly checked by the friendly Kahn of Robil, who, by a timely move, has saved the British lines of communication with the garrison at Chitral, which the Madi Mullah endeavored to cut. The fanatical movement, however, has taken a strong hold among the Swats, and there is a prospect of another "little frontier war." A little British force is now held in readiness for movement to the frontier. The followers of the Mullah are variously estimated to number 3,000 to 6,000, and their numbers are growing daily.

The appeal of General Lord Kitchener for funds to found a Gordon memorial college at Khartoum, met with an immediate response. Over £70,000 out of the £100,000 asked for has already been subscribed.

Advices from Russia say the reports of threatened famine there are growing more gloomy every day. Count Leo Tolstoi has petitioned the Government for permission to form relief committees to cope with the distress, and the Czar himself has contributed half a million roubles to the Red Cross Society to aid the starving peasants.

CUBAN AUTONOMIST CABINET.

ITS RETIREMENT ENDS A CHAPTER IN HISTORY.

Represented Spain's Tardy and Despairing Effort to Save Her Sovereignty in the Antilles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—With the resignation of the autonomist Cabinet, following Captain General Blanco's retirement, ends a short, yet interesting, chapter of history, says a Havana correspondent of the "Tribune." This Cabinet represented Spain's tardy and despairing effort to save her vanishing sovereignty in the Antilles. Some of its members will remain in the island and accept the new conditions. Others, it is reported, will end their lives in Spain, though they are Cuban born. They would not be in full sympathy with the future government, whether it be an independent one, or whether annexation to the United States follows:

This autonomist Cabinet was appointed in December last, and took office January 1, 1898. Its membership was as follows: President (without portfolio), Jose Maria Galvez; Secretary of the Treasury, Rafael Montero; Secretary of Justice and Government, Antonio Govin; Secretary of Public Instruction, Francis Co Zayas; Secretary of Public Works, Eduordo Dalz; Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Laureano Rodriguez.

This Cabinet was made up of what was known as historic and radical autonomists, with "reformista" or moderate supporter of Spanish sovereignty sandwiched in between them. The hope was that the radical members would be able to exercise a persuasive influence on insurgents. It proved a fallacious one.

Govin was the leading radical in the Cabinet. He had been an aggressive supporter of autonomy from the beginning of that movement, and the Spanish Conservatives had frequently charged that he was a separatist. When the insurrection broke out he did not join it, but his principles and his sympathies were so well known that he came under the ban of Weyler's suspicion. Unable to identify himself on the one hand with the insurrection, and, on the other hand, unwilling to indorse the policy of the Spanish Government in suppressing it, he went into voluntary exile in the United States. He settled with his family at Atlanta, Ga., and remained there until the regime of autonomy was established under Blanco. Then he accepted the place in the autonomist Cabinet, and exerted himself heroically to secure its acceptance by the Cuban people. Govin is a man of executive force, and while his positive character made enemies for him, it also gave him strength. He has been the most aggressive member of the Cabinet.

Rafael Montero was the leader of the historic autonomists. His friends claimed for him the honor of founding the party. He was better known in Spain than any other of the Cuban publicists. His writings had made for him an European reputation, and he was not unknown in the United States. In Cuba he was appreciated as a man of letters, a publicist and an orator. But he was not a bold leader. He feared the consequences of the insurrection, and said bitter things about it. He accepted the reforms of Canovas as a step toward colonial home rule. His talents were great, but he had lost the confidence of his own people. Though the ablest and most conspicuous member of the Cabinet, his influence has not been marked. He is a believer in the Latin race, and it is said of him that he prefers spending the remainder of his life in Spain to watching its contact and possible conflict with Anglo-Saxon civilization in Cuba.

Galvez was also one of the historic autonomists. He was eminent as a lawyer and as an orator. He has been credited with declaring that he would rather see Cuba sink under the sea than that it should be Americanized. But his friends interpreted this as "campaign talk." He was never a violent supporter of Spanish sovereignty, and would have been willing to watch its gradual disappearance into Cuban independence. He will probably remain in the island.

Wanted—A skillful dentist to fill the teeth of a gale.

AMERICANS HAVE NO FEAR OF FEVER.

They Are Flocking to Havana, Cuba, by Every Boat.

The Island Capital Now More Like an American City Than Ever Before.

General Greene Fast Making Ready for Our Reign at Havana—Has Brought Order Out of Chaos and Given a Good Start to the Work of Preparation for the Troops.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Havana says: The pier at Marianao Beach is now fully completed, and Colonel Hecker in his reports shows it to have ten feet of water at low tide—sufficient for all lighterage that may be attempted. General Greene, who was reported to have rejected the pier, and whose alleged remarks were given by correspondents here, says he was misquoted. He approves the work, and expects it to answer all purposes for which it was designed.

Colonel Hecker, who leaves for home to-morrow, and is not to return to Havana before January 10th, yesterday signed a contract for the construction of a pier before Casa Blanca, in Havana harbor, and for a railroad track from the pier to Guanabacoa. The contract was awarded to the American Indies Company of New York, which is associated in this venture with the railroad constructing firm of Drake, Stratton & Co. The railroad track is to be six miles in length, and at Guanabacoa will connect with the Matanzas line of railroad, and by this means form direct connection with all the railroads leading out of Havana. Colonel Hecker to-day completed a series of conferences with railroad managers as to rates of transportation for troops and stores. A reasonably satisfactory agreement was reached.

Havana now looks more like an American city than ever before in its existence. Americans come by every boat, undeterred by fever or by lack of quarters, which is being felt severely, officers being quartered in all the hotels and in many residences. The unloading of transports keeps an almost constant procession of horses, mules, ambulances, army wagons and stores passing through the streets.

Americans, even in uniform, no longer attract more than passing notice. American business men are making themselves felt, though, as usual, the saloon man is the first to offer his goods to the public. American saloons are opening in all parts of the city, while gamblers are ready to open games as soon as protection is afforded them. This is something not likely to be given, as army officers are opposed to permitting gambling of any sort.

Not only has General Greene brought order out of chaos, and given a good start to the work of preparation for the American troops, but by his unvarying good nature has made discord impossible. Speaking to me this morning, he said:

"The people of Havana are watching the Americans with a most critical eye. They are quick to see any mistakes we may make. I am particularly pleased that no jealousies exist among our officers or men, for nothing would weaken confidence so thoroughly or quickly as international dissention."

It has been decided that it would be folly to clean the entire city, even temporarily, with the $40,000 which has been placed to General Greene's credit, so Major Davis, who has been making an investigation of the city, decided that attention shall be called to the pavements, open sewerage and slaughter-house district.

When the work is organized under Captain Geary, who has been made inspector for the time being by General Greene, the first lesson will be given in municipal cleanliness.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT HAVANA

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A special to the "Tribune" from Washington says: Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, has received a report from Dr. W. F. Brunner, the United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana, covering the week ending November 24th, which shows little or no improvement in the health conditions of that city in spite of the efforts now being made to prepare it for the army occupation. In the week there were 440 deaths.

Yellow fever, enteric fever, malarial fever and pernicious fever are credited with causing, respectively, 32, 64 and 9 deaths; 69 are attributed to enterics, 26 to dysentery, 1 to starvation, 9 to pneumonia and 55 to tuberculosis. Of the four cases of yellow fever, two were among the Spanish troops in military hospitals, and the others among the civilians. Dr. Brunner thinks there are less than sixty cases in the city. The report continues:

"I am at a loss to understand why the enormous death rate continues. The weather conditions favor a decrease in the death rate, and, while the city is filthy and dirty in the extreme, I cannot see that the native population should be unusually affected by such condition of affairs. There are some few cases of malarial fever occurring among crews of vessels in the harbor, but they are mild in their nature and yield to treatment. Since September 24th there must have been from fifteen to twenty American schooners in this port. Nearly all of them discharged their cargoes of lumber at some of the badly infected docks, but no cases of yellow fever have developed among the men composing the crews. In fact, the largest death rate has occurred in the suburbs of the city, sections well removed from the bay, those two known as the Cerro and Vedado showing an abnormally high death rate.

"Some attempts have been made to clean the city, but as they were not made intelligently they were not effective. Fire engines have been used for flushing the sewers, but as they merely pumped the water into the streets, allowing it to drain into sewers, little good was accomplished. An abortive attempt has been made to sweep some of the streets by means of withes tied together. The excreta of hundreds of homeless people and of hundreds of those who have homes, lines sidewalks and side streets and the indifference shown to these conditions is remarkable even when the character of the population is considered. It is to be hoped that the city will be made mechanically clean before the American troops are allowed to enter."

Convicted of Embezzlement.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—Ex-Assistant City Attorney W. H. House, on trial for aiding and abetting Major W. C. Moreland, former City Attorney, for embezzling $26,000 of city funds, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to serve one year and ten months in the county work-house, and pay a fine of $1,000. This was House's third trial. Major Moreland, who was sentenced to three years in the Western Penitentiary, was recently pardoned after serving eighteen months of his sentence.

Fight Expected With Indians.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—A special from Park Rapids, Minn., says that a posse has just started, headed by the Sheriff, to arrest the fourteen Indians who resisted arrest yesterday. The Indians were found with fourteen deer which they had killed contrary to the law. A fight is expected, as the Indians are well armed with Winchesters, and are ugly.

Republicans Given the Certificates.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Dec. 3.—The State Election Committee to-day decided the contest over the certificate of election in the Ninth Congressional District in favor of Congressman Pugh, Republican, over Williams, Democrat. Congressman-elect Boreing, Republican, was awarded a certificate in the Eleventh, his claim being disputed by John T. White, Independent.

A Railroad Boycotted.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3.—The Atchison and Santa Fe has boycotted the Chicago Great Western, the circular on the subject setting December 5th the date as beginning such. It charges rate cutting as the reason for the boycott.

Live Bird Match Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—J. R. Elliott of Kansas City, who was scheduled to shoot a 100-live bird match with Dr. Smith in this city, has wired that he is sick and cannot come. The match will be shot off next Wednesday.

OPEN DOOR POLICY IN PHILIPPINES

A MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO ITS EFFECT.

It is Only a Temporary Measure and Will Redound to Our Benefit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, in an interview with a Washington correspondent of the "Tribune," had this to say about the scope and meaning of the "open door" tariff policy which may be put in operation temporarily in the Philippines:

"There seems to be a general misunderstanding of the proposed 'open door' policy of the Administration. The phrase in its application is somewhat misleading. I have heard it contended that if we inaugurate this policy foreign nations who are in closer proximity to the Philippines than the United States will have a great advantage over us in the matter of trade. Now, as a matter of fact, this policy will not continue for any great length of time. The President has no authority to prescribe permanent tariff laws for the Philippines. That is a Congressional function, and must be exercised exclusively by Congress when the islands have reached their normal peace conditions. The President in the execution of his duties has only the right to demand that Spain evacuate the islands and turn them over to the United States. Then he sets up a military government until such time as Congress may act. It rests with Congress to establish a permanent scheme of commercial relations and tariff administration.

"After Spain has left the islands the military branch of the government takes charge. Then comes the 'open door' policy. The tariff rates are prescribed by the military government, which shall apply not only to European nations, but to the United States as well. No nation on earth is given an advantage. The object is solely to raise enough revenue to pay off the $20,000,000 to Spain. That money will come from revenue derived from England, France, Germany, America—in fact, every nation. It can be seen, therefore, that foreign nations, on account of their convenient situation to the Philippines, will have no material advantage over the United States. We want to raise the $20,000,000 to pay to Spain, and instead of being to our disadvantage, it will be to our benefit if these nations can increase their trade to the Philippines for the time being, thus increasing the customs receipts.

"The 'open door' policy will prevail only so long as it is necessary to raise the $20,000,000 which it is agreed to pay Spain. After this money is raised, then it will be time for Congress to act. It will enact such tariff legislation as it deems proper. If it is decided to annex the islands, then customs duties will be prescribed which will not give any foreign nation an advantage over us in the matter of trade. We will have free and unrestricted intercourse with the islands, while foreign nations will be obliged to pay duties on the products that they import. Hence, it can be seen that the 'open door' policy is only a temporary measure, and, instead of being to our disadvantage, will redound to our benefit.

"If Congress decides to grant the Filipinos their independence, then they will probably be obliged to pay us the $20,000,000 which we are to give Spain. I find that the main opposition to the annexation of the Philippines comes from people who have all along been opposed to the independence of Cuba. They are disappointed in the fact that Cuba has been freed, and, in line with their views on this subject, are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States. The cry of 'imperialism' is a misplaced one, and is not only misunderstood, but entirely unwarranted."

WARFARE AGAINST AMERICAN MEATS.

German Press Advocating Exclusion of All Canned Goods,

In Face of the Famine Memorial Drawn Up by the Municipality of Berlin.

Frank Knaak of New York, Who Was Thrown Into Jail on a Charge of Treason in Having Referred to the Emperor as a "Calf-Head," Still Confined in Prison, Despite Efforts of the United States Embassy and His Counsel to Have Him Released on Bail.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Spain's acceptance of the terms of the United States has keenly interested the German Government and press, although adhering to its policy consistently followed throughout, the Government has uttered no opinion, either in interviews or through the medium of semi-official press. But the newspapers generally admit that the United States must be seriously reckoned on in European peace and politics and as a colonial Power, whose purpose and energy may interfere with the ambitions of other Powers. The German papers, therefore, predict frequent political complications for the United States.

The "Cologne Gazette" attributes Europe's non-interference at the peace negotiations at Paris to mutual abuses, and expresses the opinion that America will find the new colonies a greater source of trouble than they suspected.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" says: The American Government will probably eschew compulsory general military service, but hired forces will come largely from Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Central and South America and East Asia, thus reviving the mediaeval system of mercenary troops.

The "Vowaerts" declares that it is already seen that England will find her main competitor in the Americas, as well as in the Asian markets, not Germany, but America. The United States is a rising star, and between the United States and Great Britain the fight for this trade will begin.

The "Deutsche Zeitung" has published a long editorial regretting that Germany has not intervened between Spain and the United States, and concludes as follows: "And can we obtain nothing from the Spanish colonial estate, which is visibly, piece by piece, being sold at auction?"

The imperial meat inspection bill, which was introduced in the Reichstag early in the session, is now taking a surprising turn. The Agrarians themselves, for whom the bill was introduced, now strongly object to it, unless, they assert, it is greatly altered. They find that the bill in its present form cuts them nearly as much as it does the American meat importers, inasmuch as it provides for a rigid inspection of their own meat, and for its confiscation if it is diseased. Therefore, since there is an enormous amount of disease in German cattle and swine, as shown by official statistics and the regular publications of the Reichsanzeiger, all this will hit them very hard, unless the Government agrees to reimburse the owners of confiscated or rejected meats. Very strong pressure has been brought to bear on the imperial Government to insert a clause in the bill providing for the indemnity of domestic owners, and over this clause a wrangle is now proceeding between the various Governments. Prussia favors a moderate indemnification, while the other German States are nearly all against it.

In the meanwhile the Agrarian press continues its warfare on all American meat, its main organs, the "Deutsche Tage Zeitung" and the "Hamburger Nachrichten," advocating the total exclusion of all American canned meats and sausages. In strange contrast with this is a memorial about the meat famine drawn up by the municipality of Berlin, which proves that the German breeders do not raise enough cattle and pigs to satisfy the needs of the nation, and that the systematic exclusion of foreign cattle and swine has decidedly lowered the quality of the meat brought to the market and has heightened the price to such an extent that horses and even dog meat has become staple with the poorer classes in certain districts, and notably in large cities. The memorial also privides that the meat consumption of Berlin has decreased since the rigid examination of foreign markets.

The German Agrarian press, on the other hand, publishes alleged official statistics to show that the import of American pork increased enormously during the current year and may reach the figures of 1897.

Frank Knaak of New York, who has been in jail on the charge of treason, in having referred to the Emperor as a "calf-head," is still in jail, in spite of the efforts of the United States Embassy and his counsel to bring about his release on bail. His liberation has been refused on the ground that his trial will be expedited. It will occur before Christmas.

Mr. Knaak denies that Emperor William was the person he designated as a "calf-head," and his lawyer has evidence that Mr. Knaak on former occasions spoke in complimentary terms of Emperor William. It is also claimed in the prisoner's behalf that he was intoxicated at the time the alleged offense was committed.

A significant fact was that the German flag was hoisted at the French Embassy on the occasion of the Emperor's entry into Berlin, and it was emphasized by the welcome of the French Embassador, the Marquis de Noailles, who watched the procession from the balcony of the embassy. This is unexceptional, and was regarded as being significant of the French Government's desire to be on friendly terms with Germany just now. A similar compliment was paid to the Emperor by the United States and Russian Embassies, which are situated on the Unter den Linden.