

CEDED BY SPAIN

THE MARIANNE, CAROLINE AND PALAOS ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

Sovereignty Over the Three Groups Surrendered to Germany by the Late Spanish Ministry.

SPEECH BY QUEEN REGENT

IN WHICH THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TO THE CORTES.

Spain Now Benefits of All Colonies, Except Her Penal Settlements OR the Coast of Africa.

SURPRISE AT WASHINGTON

GERMANY WAS KNOWN TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR THE ISLANDS.

But the State Department Had Not Been Informed of Completion of the Transfer--Guam Not Affected.

MADRID, June 2.—The Queen Regent opened the Cortes to-day with the usual ceremonial, and in the speech from the throne announced that the Marianne, Caroline and Palaos Islands were ceded to Germany by the late Spanish Cabinet.

"At the opening of the Cortes all the sorrows which have wrenched our hearts through the disasters which have visited our country are reawakened. We must preserve sadness in order to derive experience therefrom, but the news of our country are of such a nature that reticence and silence avail better than complaints.

"When peace with the United States was concluded, parliamentary troubles caused a change of Cabinet and the present Cabinet was formed. Under the Constitution it belonged to me to ratify the treaty by laying it before the Cortes. There remained under our control the Carolines, Palaos and most of the Marianne Islands. But the former Cabinet believed it useless for Spain to retain such minor appanages of our ancient empire and signed with the German Emperor a convention offering to cede these territories under the law, which would be submitted immediately to the chamber.

"Our foreign relations are cordial and friendly. We especially owe to the Pope recognition of the many times he has given us his moral support.

"The most important, most urgent and most difficult task before you is to balance the budget and liquidate the debts resulting from the war through ordinary and permanent sources of income. Thanks to the severely economic policy projected, the government will not ask fresh sacrifices of the country, except such as can be equitably divided among all the classes. The ordinary budget will also be presented schemes to liquidate the charges created by the loss of possessions and colonial campaigns.

"The Queen Regent then referred to the financial measures and expressed confidence that the nation would show the same resignation during peace as it showed during the war, adding: "For the times are critical and it is impossible during the present session to do all that is necessary. But, during the next session there will be projects for the reorganization of the army and navy, based on obligatory service for improving the public service, decentralizing the provincial and municipal administrations and reforming the penal code and electoral laws," etc.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Officials Surprised, Though They Knew Germany Wanted the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The announcement at Madrid in the speech from the throne to the Cortes that Spain had ceded the Caroline, Marianne and Palaos Islands to Germany was received with surprise here. The cession marks the relinquishment of Spanish possessions in the far east, save the island of Fernando Po and dependencies on the African coast. The dispatch containing the news was shown to the German ambassador, who had no comment to make. He had received no information, he said, as to the cession, as the German Foreign Office had not communicated the facts to him. Reports have been current from time to time that Spain was figuring on a transfer of the sovereignty of the Carolines and that Germany had made overtures looking to their acquisition in the extension of her colonial possessions.

Sovereignty over the Carolines was formally adjudged by the Pope in 1853 to be in Spain and was claimed by Germany and Great Britain. This was at a rather prolonged dispute, opened up by Germany raising her flag over the island of Yap, Portugal first acquired the Caroline Islands, but Spain soon wrested the group from her, but until the eighties had paid little attention to the islands. German interests in the Carolines are relatively extensive and have been fostered by a provision of the Pope's award, he as arbitrator awarding sovereignty to Spain, but reserved to the German government special trade facilities. The Marianne Islands which go with the Carolines and Palaos in the cession, of course, do not include Guam, over which the American flag now flies. Including Guam, the Marianes, the Carolines and Palaos have a total area of 1,000 English square miles, and a combined population of about 45,000 people. Over all this, save the American-acquired island of Guam, the German flag is to be hoisted.

While this government has been notified of the cession of these groups, the colonial policy of Emperor William has led the administration to expect the German government would lose no opportunity to stretch out its domain in the Pacific. Administration officials do not regard the movement as requiring any special consideration on the part of the United States, for according to one member of the Cabinet to-night, this government has acquired all that it wants in that quarter. While Guam is in the midst of other islands of the Ladrone and Palaos, the fact is giving no concern here and his government is not disposed to raise any question upon a further extension of German sovereignty in that section of the globe, should Germany follow up the present cession with other efforts to treat with Spain the neighborhood in the past. The island of Yap, with pirates, the very name of the island indicating the former hotbed of piracy, and there are not a few islands yet where the black flag is common.

State Department officials have been aware for some time that the German government has been treating with Spain for the cession of the islands referred to in the Queen's speech in the Cortes. The fact that this has been accomplished, however, had not been communicated to the authorities, and the announcement from Madrid, therefore, was news to them. Secretary Hay said to-night that the question of cession was not one concerning which the United States would be consulted.

The strategic value of this cession to the German interests in the Pacific is evident from the fact that the Ladrone and Palaos and even the Carolines are in practically a direct line between Hawaii and the Philippines and will form excellent points of supply for Germany. The American peace commissioners at Paris last December sought one of the Carolines on account of it being in line with Hawaii and the Philippines and its adaptability as a station for the proposed Pacific cable to connect the Philippines with Hawaii and the United States. Failing in that, however, the American flag was hoisted over Wake Island, 1,300 miles east of Guam.

FOUNTAIN MURDER CASE.

Politics Alleged to Have Been Responsible for the Killing.

HILLSBORO, N. M., June 2.—The political phases of the Fountain murder case developed to-day. The court refused to entertain matters relating to political parties. The testimony showed the strong political feeling against Lee and Gilliland, but did not connect them directly with the Fountain murder. Speaking to an objection, Attorney Fall said: "Garrett was ousted from the sheriff's office because he refused to murder Lee and Gilliland, and other murderers were put in. We will show that they refused Lee a hearing, waiting for the administration to change. Garrett said: 'The Masonic lodge was paying the expenses of the investigation. You, addressing Attorney Fall, and others had been shooting at each other a good deal. I believe it was called political feeling.'

He ex-Sheriff Garrett startled the listeners by saying that Attorney Fall had gone with him to Santa Fe and got two county commissioners removed as he (Garrett) could be appointed sheriff. Garrett then recited how Kearney was killed and Lee had the drop on the posse from the house, but agreed to desist on condition that Garrett should leave and tell the truth. "I was in the house, however, and stood through the roof at us," he added, "after we began to talk."

STATE BONDS FORGED

FRAUDULENT ARKANSAS SECURITIES DISCOVERED AT NEW YORK.

\$175,000 Held by One Man—State Officials of Opinion that the Swindle May Aggregate Millions.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—A letter of inquiry from the executor of a New York estate addressed to State Treasurer Little has unearthed a bond swindle which already amounts to \$175,000, and which the state officials believe may on investigation run up into the millions. The letter reveals the fact that fraudulent state bonds have been successfully floated, but the extent of the swindle cannot yet be approximated. The letter is from William L. Jacques, No. 153 West One-hundred-and-nineteenth street, New York city, and is as follows: "Dear Sir:—As executor and heir of my father's estate, Edward J. Jacques, deceased, I desire to know the amount of the State of Arkansas, series issued 1870, of which the 'Lynch' list are the numbers, and now held here. The bonds are under an agreement with the State of Arkansas, to be returned to the State of Arkansas and the bondholders, to be commuted in this present year, 1899. Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what the prospects are looking to a settlement and any information concerning the same. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Wm. L. Jacques."

Then follows a schedule of seventy bonds in the possession of Mr. Jacques, of series issued Jan. 1, 1870, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Seventeen of these bonds, ranging in number from 3 to 43, are shown on the state bond record to have been redeemed and canceled, with the exception of two, which are now in the permanent school fund and actually in the vault of the state treasury. How Mr. Jacques could have the canceled bonds in his possession is a riddle that can be solved only on the supposition that they are counterfeit. Mr. Little points out the fact that a bond of that issue could have been readily forged by changing the numbers. The remaining fifty-three bonds are as valueless as the paper on which they are printed, as they come within the limits of those repudiated by the Fishback amendment. It develops, therefore, that bonds with a face value of \$175,000, including accrued interest coupons, held in good faith as a genuine asset of the Jacques estate, are worthless.

NO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

CABINET DECIDES TO GIVE GENERAL OTIS 30,000 REGULARS.

President Thinks the Time Has Not Yet Arrived to Exercise His Prerogative—Funston to Return Home.

MANILA, June 2, 11:10 a. m.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who came to the Philippine Islands some time ago, has made a fortnight's trip in the southern islands, visiting Iloilo, Negros and Cebu. During his tour he talked with the chief of Jolo, who has 2,000 fighting men under his command, and who professes friendship for America, which friendship, he hinted, might be strengthened by the continuance of the annual subsidy of \$12,000 formerly paid by the Spaniards. Senator Beveridge will leave here on Saturday. He intends to travel in China.

The United States Philippine commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila has ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and the natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding the house were illuminated with American colors. The newly-appointed judges, General Otis, a number of other American officers and many wealthy natives were present. There was a display of gorgeous toilets and many jewels were worn, and the array of frankness was unbroken. The house itself was decorated with American colors. The newly-appointed judges, General Otis, a number of other American officers and many wealthy natives were present. There was a display of gorgeous toilets and many jewels were worn, and the array of frankness was unbroken. The house itself was decorated with American colors.

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THE CONTINGENT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHICH IS IN FAVOR OF QUICK ACTION AND A SPEEDY END TO THE ORIENTAL CAMPAIGN, EVEN AT A LARGE EXPENDITURE, IS CHANGING DELAY.

On the other hand, the more conservative element points out that the rainy season has already commenced in the Philippines, and that it would be a waste of men and resources to throw a large body of volunteers into the islands at the beginning of the rainy season, and to have them crumpled up until they could come out in the fall and work off their malaria campaigning through the swamps.

The administration's advice from Professor Schurman, of the Philippine commission, have been uniformly optimistic, and it is understood that further advice of the same tenor were received to-day. They were also borne out by the press dispatches, which spoke of social gaieties at Manila for the benefit of the friendly native population. It is said there is no difficulty putting into Manila any number of troops this government may elect to send. The War Department has a large and well-equipped fleet of transports both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Several of these are already on the way to General Otis with regular troops and can be promptly returned and sent with fresh troops if necessary, while the Logan and Thomas are at present without assignment on the Atlantic coast and could be called on at any time. It is not thought, however, that these will be called on at present, as the prospect now is that the active campaign in Luzon is finished till the end of the rainy season.

Coincident with the withdrawal of the volunteer troops in the Philippines, Brigadier General Smith and Funston will be relieved from further duty in that country and ordered home for muster out, with the organizations with which they were identified before the elevation to brigade rank. It was to meet this prospective reduction in the number of general officers serving in the Philippines that Brigadier General Bates, Young, Grant and Rowan were ordered to that country. These officers will report to General Otis for assignment to duty. Generals Gates and Grant are now on their way across the Pacific, and Generals Young and Schwan will leave San Francisco within the next few weeks.

Request, have come to the War Department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila should be buried at sea. The secretary of war has taken this matter up, and an order to that effect has been issued. For

WANTS \$12,000

CHIEF OF JOLO ANXIOUS TO BE SUBSIDIZED BY AMERICANS.

Senator A. J. Beveridge Returns to Manila and Tells of His Interview with a Native Warrior.

BALL GIVEN BY AMERICANS

FILIPINOS ENTERTAINED BY THE SCHURMAN COMMISSION.

First of a Series of Fetes Which Are Intended to Foster Friendship with the Natives of Manila.

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HANNA AND COX

WINNERS AT THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Their Combination Controlled the Delegates, but They Were Satisfied with Naming Two Candidates.

NASH CHOSEN FOR GOVERNOR

AND JOHN A. CALDWELL NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proceedings Harmonious, Except When the Cry of "State" Forced the "Combine" to Change Its Plans.

TEXT OF MAIN RESOLUTIONS

MCKINLEY'S GREAT ADMINISTRATION HEARTILY INDORSED.

Ohio's Stringent Anti-Trust Law Commended and the Party Pledged to Further Oppose Monopolies.

THE TICKET.

Governor—GEORGE K. NASH, of Franklin. Lieutenant Governor—JOHN A. CALDWELL, of Hamilton.

Supreme Judge—W. D. DAVIS, of Marion. Auditor—WALTER D. GUILBERT, of Noble.

Treasurer—ISAAC B. CAMERON, of Columbus. Attorney General—JAMES M. SHEETS, of Putnam.

Member of the Board of Public Works—FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—The Republican State convention to-day nominated Judge George K. Nash, the favorite of Senator Hanna, for Governor, and ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, the favorite of George B. Cox, for lieutenant governor, with the other five nominations distributed among those of less distinct party affiliations.

What was generally called the Hanna-Cox combination controlled a large majority of the 33 delegates, but it did not exercise its power beyond the nominations of Nash and Caldwell. The conference at which Senator Hanna, Mr. Cox and others reached a mutually satisfactory understanding did not conclude until 9 a. m., an hour before the convention assembled. It was then with Mr. Daugherty and other candidates, and known that the convention would conclude its work without any such protracted session as had been anticipated. Daugherty and Huffman were nominated for second terms without any opposition. When some of the delegates raised the cry of "state," George B. Cox himself was the first to lead the anti-state element out of the hall. He was followed by the eighty-six votes of Hamilton county, which he had cast on the first and second ballots for Judge Hull, for attorney general, and James M. Sheets, Judge Hull had been generally considered as a sure winner, as he had been slated. In this case the anti-state element cut a wide swath, and quite a figure. Judge Hull had been a candidate for Governor, and when he withdrew after the first ballot it was generally known among the delegates what his withdrawal meant, especially when his support went to Nash on the second ballot. In addition to the anti-state element, the anti-state element cut a wide swath, and quite a figure. Judge Hull had been a candidate for Governor, and when he withdrew after the first ballot it was generally known among the delegates what his withdrawal meant, especially when his support went to Nash on the second ballot. In addition to the anti-state element, the anti-state element cut a wide swath, and quite a figure. Judge Hull had been a candidate for Governor, and when he withdrew after the first ballot it was generally known among the delegates what his withdrawal meant, especially when his support went to Nash on the second ballot. 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