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SPANISH QUIBBLES ARE OF NO AVAIL.

American Commission Has Said the Last Word.

NO CHANGE IN THE TERMS.

Spain's Counter Propositions Have Been Promptly Rejected.

Her Commissioners Given Sharply to Understand That the Ultimatum Delivered Means the Ultimatum Conditions and Nothing Else—Instructions Cabled From Washington to Make No Further Concessions—Spanish Commissioners Will Take the Full Time Limit Before They Reply.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Senator Montero Rios told the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening that the Spanish peace commissioners had not yet decided on the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

"We are considering the matter," he said, "in a conciliatory spirit, and are anxious to establish friendly relations between the two countries at the same time we are here to defend the interests and honor of Spain."

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that the Spanish commissioners had decided to accept the American offer of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, Senator Rios, shaking his head, said:

"No, no. The commission has not yet decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at the conference on Monday, when we will discuss the matter with the Americans. At the same time," he added, in a still lower voice, "we will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

"Then the final instructions have not yet come from Madrid?" asked the correspondent of the Associated Press.

"Ah, but we are approaching a confidential matter," said Senator Rios, innocently. "Everything connected with the commission is secret."

It is now known that Spain will exhaust her time limit, which expires Monday, before replying to the Americans' offer regarding the Philippine islands. In the meanwhile the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every resource to postpone the inevitable. As cabled to the Associated Press Wednesday, they could not accept the American ultimatum as final without asking if it were really so. That applied to the time limit. Now the Spaniards are asked to do as to the fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines, and today they sent a communication to American commissioners asking if the latter would accept a counter proposition by Spain to cede the Philippines for \$100,000,000.

Spain will learn in response to the inquiry that Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions. However strenuously Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, she will finally be compelled to know that the United States' offer means \$20,000,000, no more and no less, and the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum.

Spain, before giving up or turning away, will also propose some alternative bargain of the Carolines or Canary Islands to be held in possession of the United States, in addition to the Philippine islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines. In other words, Spain would cede certain territory in the Carolines and Canaries and the control of the Philippines by the United States, but with nominal Spanish sovereignty, and as a further inducement proposes that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine islands.

Former Instructions Are Reiterated. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at 10 o'clock tonight. All the members were with the president except Secretary Long, who was out of the city. The meeting was called by the president in order that his advisers might consider with him the advice received this evening from the American peace commissioners at Paris. It is understood the advice referred to counter proposals informally made to the Americans by the members on the commission of the Madrid government.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted only forty minutes, and which was held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary Hay said to a representative of the Associated Press that the president had received some advice from Paris that he desired to lay before the cabinet and that he had called the members together to consider them. The nature of the advice Mr. Hay declined to discuss, as he said, that was a matter which could not be made public at this time. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatch the president had called the American commissioners, reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one point not in the negotiations thus far raised in the dispatch received by the president. It related to a modification of the terms of the proposition submitted to the Spanish commissioners a few days ago by the American commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted was made clear by the president in cabling to the American commissioners a reiteration of his former instructions. The American commissioners will insist that the demands of the United States as presented to Spain a few days ago be considered without further modification. That they will be accepted by the Spanish commissioners is

the earnest belief of the members of the cabinet and the president.

Rios Is Responsible for Delay. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: It is hinted that the delay in the peace negotiations here is chiefly due to the irritation of Senor Montero Rios, who wants to resign, and has only consented to retain his membership in the Paris commission on a personal appeal of Senor Sagasta to his patriotism, the premier having assured him that personal responsibility is in no wise involved.

TARIFF LAWS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Congressman Dingley Gives His Interpretation of the "Open Door" Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in an interview with a Star reporter today, explained the "open door" policy, as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines, in case they should be acquired by the United States.

"The phrase 'open door' policy, which is now being so much talked about in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, "means simply an equality of treatment, and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of it, it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States. Of course this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with a territorial form of government, because the constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States unless there should be an amendment to the constitution permitting this. Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States under that provision of the constitution which authorizes congress to make territorial rules and regulations respecting territory or other property of the United States, I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian islands' tariff should continue in force until congress should otherwise determine.

"Of course it would be competent for the Paris commissioners to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the senate and projected into law by congress, would be the law of the land. In the discussion of the 'open door' policy, in many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in its relations with the colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 2 per cent. less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval of Chamberlain, the British secretary for the colonies, and he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country."

MORE PAYMASTERS NEEDED.

Annual Report of Gen. Stanton Shows Necessity for Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Paymaster General T. H. Stanton, of the army, shows an expenditure of \$2,499,969, an increase of \$328,394, compared with last year. Gen. Stanton says that the rapid increase of the army gave rise to many questions as to the law governing payments to volunteers, which the department endeavored to adjust satisfactorily, while the mustering out and scattering of troops has imposed additional work upon the pay department. He recommends an increase in the regular force of the pay corps, saying: "I earnestly recommend that to the regular pay corps of the army be added three assistant paymasters general, five deputy paymasters general and twenty major and lieutenant colonel to be made from the officers now in the pay department according to seniority and upon the retiring out of the volunteer forces and the reduction of the regular army to the basis prior to the act of April 25, 1898, no appointments shall be made in the pay department until the number of officers in the pay corps be reduced to the number authorized prior to the date of the act above mentioned."

SANTIAGO IS NOW CLEAN.

Gen. Wood Is Also Engaged in Distributing Rations to People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Gen. Wood, commanding the department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the war department, of which the following is an extract: "I have sent rations all along the sea coast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to satisfy the wants of the people in such manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food, while waiting the development of their first crop. Santiago today is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American sea coast south of Portress Monroe. "Excellent order prevails; there has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy."

OPPOSED TO EXTENSION.

Anti-Imperialist League Submits a Protest to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The anti-imperialist league, an organization originating in Massachusetts, today presented to President McKinley "A protest against any extension of sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event, and over any other foreign territory without the consent of the people thereof." The president informed the league of his willingness to receive suggestions from the league at any time on any plan it might offer short of the surrender of the islands to Spain.

BLANCO'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Bombastic General Will Be Succeeded by Gen. Castellano.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Gen. Blanco, whose resignation as captain general has just been accepted, sails for Spain next Sunday. He will be succeeded by Gen. Jimenez Castellano, division commander.

Spanish Fours.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Spanish fours closed at 100. PARIS, Nov. 25.—Spanish fours closed at 100.

SECRETARY LONG'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Work of Navy During War Thoroughly Reviewed.

NEW HISTORICAL FACTS.

Why Schley's Squadron Was Slow in Reaching Santiago.

Economical Conduct of the War in the Navy Department, but Little Over Half of the Appropriations Being Used—The Naval Volunteers Heartily Commended for Their Good Work—Recommendations for an Increase in Number of Vessels and Officers, and Indorsement of Personnel Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was given to the press today. In opening his report the secretary says:

"Since my last annual report the navy has, for the first time since its reorganization, been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development had brought it to a point of high efficiency, which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago, victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country. "It is not possible in the space of an annual report to state in detail the operations of the navy in the recent war, or do justice to the conspicuous gallantry of its officers and men. Only a brief summary of the appendices which accompany this report can be given."

He gives a brief review of the preparations for war, the blowing up of the Maine, the fitting out of fleets, etc., and the naval operations which followed on the declaration of war.

Dewey's Victory at Manila.

The following is the extremely succinct account of the operations of Dewey's fleet at Manila:

"On the 24th of April the following telegram was sent by the department to Commodore Dewey, in command of the Asiatic squadron: "Washington, April 24, 1898. "Dewey, Hongkong: War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to the Philippine islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors. "LONG."

"On the 27th this squadron, composed of the Olympia (flag), Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston and McCulloch, sailed from Hongkong for Manila. On the morning of May 1 it entered the harbor of Manila, successfully passing the forts and mine defenses guarding the entrance to the bay, and destroyed the Spanish fleet under the guns of the forts at Cavite.

"The Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulla were sunk, the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Gen-

ance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on its coast is invaluable.

The Chase After Cervera.

The chase after Cervera's fleet and the operations off Santiago are treated more at length, and constitute the first official account yet given of the movements of Schley's squadron and the reasons for the clearly apparent delay in reaching the station after the entrance to Santiago:

"On May 19 the flying squadron, composed of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts and Scorpion, sailed from Key West for Cienfuegos with instructions to establish a blockade at that place as soon as possible.

"On May 20 the Iowa, Castine and the collier Merrimac sailed to join Commodore Schley's squadron off Cienfuegos. On this day the department informed Admiral Sampson of a report that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago de Cuba, and advised him to order Commodore Schley to proceed off that port with the vessels under his command.

"Admiral Sampson left Key West for the Havana blockade on the 21st, having previously sent the Dufont with dispatches to Commodore Schley and ordered the Marblehead and Eagle to join the flying squadron. By the Marblehead orders were sent to Commodore Schley advising him that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago de Cuba, and directing him, if he was satisfied that it was not at Cienfuegos, to report that fact to the department. Cuba, and upon arrival there to establish communication with some of the inhabitants and ascertain definitely whether the ships were in port or not. The Hawk followed with duplicate dispatches, which were delivered to Commodore Schley on the 23d.

"On May 22 Admiral Sampson received a dispatch from Key West stating that Cervera's squadron had departed from Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 21st; also a telegram from the department that it was expected to visit San Juan, Porto Rico, and if Commodore Schley found that it had left Santiago, he should follow it.

"At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 23d Admiral Sampson left off Havana with a view to occupying Nicholas channel in such manner as to prevent the approach of the Spanish squadron. The Montgomery joined him on the 24th, with dispatches stating that information had been received to the effect that Cervera's squadron had not left Santiago.

"On the 25th Admiral Sampson received from Commodore Schley a letter dated May 23, stating that he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and that he would, therefore, remain off that port with his squadron.

"The Wasp was sent on May 27 to carry advice to Commodore Schley, informing him that daily confidential reports received at Key West from Havana stated that the Spanish squadron had been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th, inclusive, and directing him to proceed with all possible dispatch to that port. At this time two telegrams dated Cienfuegos, May 24, were received by Admiral Sampson from Commodore Schley, stating that coaling off that port was very uncertain; that he had ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos, and would go eastward on the next day, the 25th, but that on account of short coal supply in ships he could not blockade if the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas mole, from which point he would communicate with the flying squadron.

"Upon the receipt of this information Admiral Sampson at once decided to go to Key West for coal, and, if authorized by the department, to proceed to Santiago in person. The New Orleans was instructed on this same day, May 27, to proceed as rapidly as possible to that port, in company with the collier Sterling, and with orders to Commodore Schley to remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are in that port. This order further directed that the collier Sterling should be used to obstruct the channel leading into the harbor, and that in the meantime the utmost care should be exercised that none of the Spanish vessels in that port be allowed to escape. Admiral Sampson arrived at Key West on May 28 and cabled to Commodore Schley, advising him that the New Orleans would meet him off Santiago on May 29 with important dispatches, and further

POSTAL SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Postmaster - General Smith Believes Strongly in Them

SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

Auxiliary Cruisers a Strong Bulwark of Naval Power.

The Upbuilding of the Merchant Marine, Particularly in Vessels Capable of Being Converted Into War Vessels in Case of Necessity, a Legitimate Object of Governmental Concern—The Establishment of American Steamship Lines on the Pacific by Postal Subsidies Is Strongly Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The necessity for the upbuilding of the American ocean shipping, particularly in the direction of fast mail steamers, capable of conversion into auxiliary cruisers, is treated at length in the annual report of Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general.

The report refers at length to the service rendered during the late war by the auxiliary cruisers and merchant marine, and says: "Our recent experience has illustrated and emphasized the importance of this resource, and has demonstrated that one of the most effective and economical bulwarks of naval power is the possession of swift mail steamers, capable of immediate conversion into armed cruisers. In the further development of our naval force this factor cannot fail to receive consideration. The advancement of our commerce requires that we shall have carrying facilities. A commercial marine is not only vital to commercial expansion, but it provides the best source for the expansion of such a force, which becomes necessary in time of war."

"From every point of view it is thus a legitimate object of governmental concern, and the adoption of practical and reasonable measures within our power for the promotion of this object seems to be dictated by every consideration of public interest. The act of 1893 invested the postmaster general with authority to enter into such contracts for the carrying of mails on American steamships as in his judgment will best subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States. The first fruits of this act were the powerful steamers which, converted into armed cruisers, extended such useful service in the war with Spain. They were employed in carrying the mails across the Atlantic and compare favorably with the Atlantic steamers under any flag.

"But the act further provides that the mail service in lines that extend to all equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican Gulf and Pacific ports, in accordance with this provision, lines have been established to ports in the Gulf of Mexico and the steamers recently launched for this service, and just now undergoing inspection by a naval officer, will be available as cruisers should they be needed in a future emergency.

"No lines have thus far been established under this act on the Pacific and the requirement of an equitable distribution, which enjoys attention in that direction, is forced and accentuated by the recent expansion of American interests on that ocean. Should steps be taken to extend our flag over American steamships on the Pacific as it has been moderately extended on the Atlantic, such action will not only comply with the spirit and purpose of the existing laws, but it will naturally follow and utilize the opening of American opportunity in that quarter."

TWO KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

An Investigation Will Be Held of the Riotous Negro Regiment at Anniston, Ala.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 25.—The city has quieted down after last night's rioting, and it is believed that the full effect of the shooting has been learned. Two negro soldiers were killed and three wounded, and six or eight white enlisted men were seriously hurt. Two members of the white provost guard who were missing last night reported for duty today.

The dead are: Private Ed Catheron, Third Alabama, unidentified, member of the same regiment.

Wounded: William Bowie, Third Alabama, will die; names of other wounded negroes will not be known until tonight, as the commander of the regiment has not made up the list. Among the whites wounded were: Private Gildhalt, Company B, Second Arkansas; Sergt. Frank Dotson, Third Tennessee; Private Jack Graham, Third Tennessee, and Private Will Eason, Fourth Kentucky.

It is reported that several members of the Fourth Kentucky and the Fourth Wisconsin were wounded, but this could not be confirmed at headquarters.

Gen. Frank, commanding at Camp Shipp, has instituted an investigation.

HONORS TO YGLESIAS.

Costa Rican's President Is Shown About Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Yglesias, of Costa Rica, accompanied by his staff and Col. Garter, United States army, today inspected the treasury department. During the afternoon calls were exchanged between President Yglesias and Vice President Hobart. Many members of the diplomatic corps have paid their respects to President Yglesias, one of the first callers being Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, who, as head of the corps, expressed the good wishes of the foreign representatives. Thus far no arrangements have been made for a conference between the Costa Rican and President McKinley.



SECRETARY JOHN D. LONG.

eral Lazo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, Veasco and Isla de Mindanao (transport) were burnt; the tugs Rapido and Hercules and several small launches were captured. Admiral Dewey has contracted for the raising of the Cuba, Luzon and Austria, and this work is now in progress. The Spanish loss, as given in the report of Admiral Monto, was, including those at the arsenal, 281 men killed and wounded. Not a man was lost in our fleet, and but nine slightly wounded. No damage was done our ships. "This victory gave to our fleet the complete control of the bay of Manila. The naval station at Cavite was taken possession of and its fortifications were destroyed. The admiral reported that the city could be taken at any time when a sufficient number of troops were on hand to hold it. "Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehensions for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insur-

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