

IT'S VERY CLOSE

In the House of Delegates and the Democrats Appear to

HAVE A MAJORITY OF ONE VOTE

Which Would Give them Control and the Power to Misuse

THE ADVANTAGE DISHONESTLY

By Unseating a Number of Republicans Sufficient to Overcome the Honest Republican Majority in the Senate--The Republicans Have Eight Majority in the Senate, Which Gives the Party Seven on Joint Ballot--A Tabulation of the Returns on Legislative Candidates Throughout the State, the First Published.

SUMMARY BOTH HOUSES. House: 37 39 8. Senate: 17 9 8. Totals: 54 48 16.

This morning the Intelligencer presents a tabulation of the returns for state senate and house of delegates, which shows that the Republicans have a majority of seven on joint ballot. Unless there is crooked work by the Democrats of the house (where they appear to have a majority of one) the Republicans will be enabled to select a Republican to succeed Hon. Charles James Faulkner in the United States senate. The Republican majority in the senate is eight, thus giving the seven seat on joint ballot.

It does not seem possible that the Democrats of the house, even if they are dishonestly disposed, can find a number of close contests sufficient to give them the coveted majority on joint ballot. There is only one really close contest, and that is in Monroe, where the Republican candidate, Mr. Via, has five majority over his Democratic opponent. Nearly all of the Republican members of the house go in with large majorities, and it will be difficult for even an unscrupulous political organization to unseat any of them. Outside of Mr. Via, the closest contests in which Republicans were successful occurred in Roanoke county, where Mr. Spencer won on a majority of 104, and in the Webster-Lewis delegate district, where W. L. Dunnington has 16 majority over the low Democrat, Talbott.

The summaries and tabulations for both senate and house follow:

House of Delegates.

DEMOCRATS. Barbour 1, Pendleton 1, Berkeley 1, Pocahontas 1, Boone 1, Pleasants 1, Cabell 1, Raleigh 1, Calhoun 1, Wayne 1, Gilmer 1, West 1, Greenbrier 1, Wirt 1, Hampshire 1, Harrison 1, Jefferson 1, Lincoln 1, Logan-Mingo 1, Marion 1, Mercer 1, Mineral 1, Nicholas 1.

REPUBLICANS. Doddridge 1, Ritchie 1, Fayette 1, Boone 1, Jackson 1, Kanawha 1, Marshall 1, Monongalia 1, Monroe 1, Ohio 1, Putnam 1.

Barbour-Bowman (D), 1,565; Mason (R), 1,506; Bowman's (D) majority, 59. Berkeley-Cushwa (D), 2,180; Pitzer (R), 2,117; Cushwa's (D) majority, 63. Boone-Dr. H. L. Carter (D), 1,423; Cabell-E. A. Bennett and J. B. Taylor, Democrats, elected. Jefferson-Knight (D), 1,025; Taylor (R), 888; Knight's (D) majority, 137. Doddridge-Kemper (R), 1,484; Crouse (D), 1,237; Kemper's (R) majority, 257. Fayette-Dr. J. J. Hopson and G. C. McIntosh, Republicans, elected. Gilmer-Hays (D), and Summers (R); Hays' (D) majority, 159. Greenbrier-Jarrett (D), and Raymond (D), elected over McClung (R) and Workman (R) by about 600 majority.

Hampshire-H. Stump (D) elected. Harrison-Johnson (D), 2,421; Davis (D), 2,773; Wyatt (R), 2,598; Lowndes (R), 2,199; Wyatt (R) and Davis (D) elected. Jackson-McKay (D), 1,860; Johnson (R), 1,947; Durst (R), 2,235; Kelbaugh (R), 2,073; Durst and Kelbaugh, Republicans, elected. Jefferson-Hurst (R); Shepard (D); Shepard's (D) majority, 1,481 estimated. Kanawha-Hunt (R), 4,396; Malcolm (R), 4,297; Martin (R), 4,393; Morris (R), 4,297; Flournoy (D), 4,072; Drew (D), 3,825; Ray (D), 4,139; Blackwood (D), 3,929. The four Republicans are elected.

Lincoln-G. W. Smoot (D) elected. Marion-O. S. McKinley (D), 3,487; R. B. Ash (D), 3,399; A. N. Pritchard (R), 3,311; G. Z. Burris (R), 3,195; McKinley and Ash, Democrats, elected. Marshall-Frank Legge (D) and John Nixon (R) elected. Mason-Hill (R), 2,469; Redmond (R), 2,438; Edwards (D), 2,176; Bryan (D), 2,135; Hill and Redmond (R) elected. Mercer-Dunn (R), 1,746; Bee (D), 1,937; Bee's (D) majority, 241. Mineral-Thomas B. Davis (D), 1,400; G. T. Carskadon (R), 1,314; Davis' (D) majority, 186.

Monongalia-E. M. Grant (R) elected. Monroe-Via's (R) majority, 5. Nicholas-Walker (D), 1,040; Hanna (R), 892; Walker's (D) majority, 148. Ohio-H. F. Behrens (D), H. W. McClure (R), Ralph McCoy (R), and B. W. Connelly (R) elected. Pendleton-John McCoy (D) elected. Pocahontas-Moore (D), McNell (R); Moore (D) elected. Pleasants-Allen (R), 762; Gorrell (D), 596; Gorrell's (D) majority, 128. Preston-Scherr (R), 3,129; Baker (R), 3,139; Frankhouser (D), 3,098; Bonfield (D), 2,299; Scherr and Baker, Republicans, elected. Putnam-Dr. H. F. Asbury (R) elected.

Raleigh-McGlinn's (R), 1,007; Snuffer (D), 1,088; Snuffer's majority, 81. Ritchie-Zinn (R), Beall (D); Zinn's (R) majority, 965. Roanoke-Parsons (D), 1,997; Spencer's (D) majority, 304. Summers-Shumate (D), 1,584; Cook (R), 1,284; Shumate's majority, 326. Taylor-W. R. D. Dent (D), 1,077; H.

F. Brohard (R), 1,688; Brohard's (R) majority, 81. Tyler-Hughes (R) majority, 170; Hill (D), 1,579; Hughes' (R) majority, 130. Upshur-Cutright (R), 1,539; Means (D), 829; Cutright's (R) majority, 700. Wayne-Mansfield (D), Millender (D); Newman (R), Perry (R); Mansfield's (D) majority, 539; Millender's (D) majority, 501. Wetzel-Stephens (D), 1,585; Stone (R), 1,455; Stephens' majority, 130. Wirt-Fell (R), 977; O'Brien (D), 1,067; O'Brien's (D) majority, 90. Wood-H. F. Hornish (R), Charles Hunter (R) and H. G. Merrill (R) elected.

FIRST DISTRICT. County: Herron, Brown, Maj. Hancock 497 628 289. Brooke 649 708 219. Totals 1,146 1,404 1,258. Brown (R) elected.

SECOND DISTRICT. County: Rine, Burgess, Maj. Tyler 1,483 1,800 287. Wetzel 1,312 1,234 488. Totals 2,795 3,034 775. Rine (D) elected.

THIRD DISTRICT. Democrats. Republicans. Braxton 1,331 1,627 296. Clay 650 650 600. Totals 1,981 2,277 896. Braxton and Long, Democrats, elected.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Democrats. Republicans. Lewis 1,421 1,454 1,819 1,630. Webster 883 842 874. Totals 2,304 2,296 2,693 2,504. Dunnington (R) and Crook (D) elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Democrats. Republicans. Cunniff-Was. Cunniff-Lips-ham, one, ham, combe. Randolph 2,243 1,409 1,377. Tucker 1,024 976 1,244 1,328. Totals 3,267 2,385 2,621 2,705. Cunniff and Wagoner, Democrats, elected.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Price, Hall, Maj. Grant 353 1,202 853. Hardy 843 813 413. Totals 1,196 2,015 1,266. Hall (R) elected. Majority only.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Democrats. Republicans. Morrow, son, ton, well. Berkeley 2,215 2,215 2,073 2,087. Morgan 515 496 961 966. Totals 2,730 2,711 3,034 3,093. Morrow and Harrison, Democrats, elected.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. McDowell and Wyoming counties--J. A. Oldfield (R) elected.

The State Senate. First District--N. E. Whitaker (R). Second District--Jesse Sturm (R). Third District--Anthony Smith (R). Fourth District--R. F. Kidd (D). Fifth District--S. L. Woodard (R). Sixth District--J. H. Marcum (D). Seventh District--J. F. Beavers (D). Eighth District--W. O. Osenton (D). Ninth District--L. Ashby (D). Tenth District--L. Baker (R). Eleventh District--T. F. Lanham (R). Twelfth District--J. J. Cornwell (D). Thirteenth District--R. C. Burkhardt (D).

SUMMARY. Republicans 11. Democrats 7. Hold-overs 1. Total 19. Republican majority in senate 4.

FIRST DISTRICT. Water-house, aker, Maj. Hancock 412 412 142. Brooke 661 759 98. Ohio 4,883 5,306 1,023. Totals 5,940 7,303 1,263. Whitaker (R) elected.

SECOND DISTRICT. Stone, Sturm, Maj. Marion 1,481 1,316 285. Wetzel 1,567 1,390 980. Marshall 1,323 1,323 110. Totals 3,371 3,039 1,375. Sturm (R) elected. Estimated majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. Greer, Smith, Maj. Doddridge 1,175 1,543 368. Ritchie 674 674 274. Harrison 2,353 2,639 290. Tyler 1,528 1,671 132. Totals 5,127 5,647 1,440. Smith (R) elected. Majority only.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Morris, Kidd, Maj. Wirt 893 1,022 89. Calhoun 351 1,028 77. Pleasants 794 829 63. Gilmer 325 325 220. Wood 434 434 220. Totals 3,144 3,561 120. Kidd, Democrat, elected. Majority only.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Wood, Phelps, yard, Maj. Jackson 1,996 2,171 265. Hoane 1,925 1,852 268. Mason 2,178 2,438 260. Totals 5,779 6,472 693. Woodyard, Republican, elected.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Marcum, Collins, Maj. Wayne 2,629 2,629 644. Cabell 2,676 2,666 160. Putnam 359 359 203. Totals 4,712 4,515 127. Marcum (D) elected. Majority only.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Beavers, Hewitt, Maj. Raleigh 1,038 1,062 267. Logan 714 271 443. Mingo 475 475 690. McDowell 180 180 180. Wyoming 180 180 282. Totals 4,195 3,913 282. Beavers (D) elected. Majority only.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. Osenton, Andrew, Maj. Pocahontas 399 399 300. Monroe 1,328 1,267 61. Summers 1,574 1,278 296. Greenbrier 650 650 250. Fayette 150 150 150. Totals 3,853 2,696 1,157. Osenton (D) elected. Majority only.

NINTH DISTRICT. Ashby, Shirkey, Maj. Braxton 1,719 1,282 354. Kanawha 3,938 4,284 429. Clay 1,049 1,049 250. Nicholas 1,113 854 270. Boone 162 162 162. Totals 7,989 7,210 389. Ashby (D) elected. Majority.

TENTH DISTRICT. Wood, Baker, Maj. Barbour 1,480 1,726 256. Upshur 713 1,720 2,007. Randolph 1,923 1,799 1,177. Webster 871 493 378. Totals 6,015 7,266 3,713. Baker (R) elected. One precinct missing.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. Lanham, Monroe, Maj. Taylor 1,285 1,430 265. Preston 2,889 1,213 1,671. Monongalia 1,050 1,050 250. Totals 5,224 2,693 2,989. Lanham (R) elected. Estimated majority.

Twelfth DISTRICT. Cornwell, Reynolds, Maj. Mineral 2,788 1,425 277. Hardy 1,192 1,411 219. Totals 3,980 2,836 496.

Tucker 1,255 1,291 253. Hampshire 2,723 2,085 1,171. Pendleton 300 300 300. Grant 900 900 900. Totals 5,347 4,600 844. Cornwell (D) elected. Estimated majority.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT. Burkhardt, Hunter, Maj. Berkeley 2,223 2,085 1,483. Morgan 466 867 311. Totals 2,689 2,952 1,310. Burkhardt (D) elected.

CANVASSING TAYLOR'S VOTE.

Attempt Made to Exclude one Precinct, Recount Demanded. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 14.--The county court of this county to-day met at the court house and canvassed the vote, according to law, cast at the late election. A motion was made by the attorneys for Nathan Curry, a defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner, to exclude precinct No. 3 in Fetterman district on some small irregularity on the part of the election commissioners.

This motion was overruled. The precinct gave a Republican majority of about fifty. The attorneys for Curry and W. R. D. Dent, a defeated candidate for the legislature, demanded a recount on Congress was made, so the result in this county for that office remains as at first reported officially. Dent was defeated on the face of the returns 81 votes and Curry 32. There is no expectation that the result will be changed, but it will give a few Democrats about the court house an opportunity to inspect the ballots. They think the information to be gained may be of use in the future.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Filipino Junta's "Appeal" takes the Form of an Arrangement of American Actions in the Philippines.

HONG KONG, Nov. 14.--The Filipino junta, representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government, have drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality in the nature of an arrangement of American actions in the Philippines. John Barrett, former United States minister to Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that a document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive at the hands of the Americans all the consideration it merited.

The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people, as it is has always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed. "While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos--awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference--we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong the memory of General Otis. "The reports spread broadcast alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for the 'friction,' points out that 'the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American soldier or Filipino, leading to great bloodshed,' and beseeches the United States to 'help the junta to control its own people by directing American officials in Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests; but, after booting up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters, and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked the Spaniards of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies. "After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans, and were uniformly recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, leaving sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance, and of the assistance the American officials gave General Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers. "After emphasizing the junta's 'absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great republic,' stating that 'our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing in Manila, and not against the American government and people,' acknowledging 'our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines,' and expressing 'a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain,' the memorial concludes thus: "We await the arbitration of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it represents our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

Temple Project Abandoned. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.--The W. C. T. U. national convention to-day decided by a vote of 286 to 71 to abandon the Temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous and occasionally bitter and personal debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation and fought every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them and carried their point. Just before adjournment Mrs. Duerham presented some resolutions on the subject which may precipitate the whole controversy once more if she calls them up in the morning as expected.

AROLAS' HOT HEAD.

Forces of the Orden Publico of Havana in Revolt

ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS IN PAY

The Mutiny was Originally Planned to Have Extended to the Civil Guard and Artillery Regulars--The Affairs Precipitated by General Arolas, the Military Governor of the City--He Orders Troops to Fire on Mutineers and They Refuse. The General Fires into a Towering Rage. The Orden Publico Disbanded--Spanish Troops Refuse to be Reorganized Until They Receive Back Pay.

HAVANA, Nov. 13, Via KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 14.--The mutiny of the orden publico forces which for two days threatened the peace of this city has resulted in the dissolution of that body to-day when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Captain General Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the orden publico to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to exist from this date.

As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the guardia civil and the artillery regulars and it would in that event have assumed much graver importance and might perhaps have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

For some time past the uprising of the troops in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months and in some cases for years, but the reserve pay of the soldiers, their savings since the date of their enlistment, which were looked upon by them as sacred, have been appropriated or stolen as the men say, by government which now turns a deaf ear to their protests.

What amount this reserve pay reaches it is impossible to estimate, but it is known it aggregates millions. This is what has been precipitating riots, causing mutiny here, impelling the men to insubordination at Neuvitas and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in the island.

The Havana mutiny, which was started yesterday was precipitated by General Arolas, the military governor of the city, whose fiery temper and brutal treatment of officers is the source of daily spreading discontent. At midnight on Wednesday, General Arolas, at the head of a battalion of regular infantry, having been apprised of the intention of the troops to join in the mutiny and demand their pay, surprised the artillery outposts stationed along the Vedado road, including the Santa Clara and Reina Chorrera batteries, disarmed them and placed them under surveillance.

General Arolas' Fiery Temper. The next morning (Thursday) the third company of the orden publico, numbering about 150 men, drew up before the captain general's palace, in the Plaza de Armas, and demanded their overdue pay. The men were ordered to retire but refused. General Arolas, who arrived on the scene almost simultaneously, in an excess of rage, lifted his baton of office and savagely attacked some of the onlookers, seriously hurting a government employe who had rushed out of the palace from curiosity.

By this time the Plaza de Armas was filled with wildly excited crowds, who loudly condemned and cursed General Arolas. At that period of the excitement the orden publico with fixed bayonets, assumed an attitude of deep hostility towards General Arolas, whom the men considered responsible for the disgraceful way in which they had been treated. That moment General Solano, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff, appeared at the palace door and commanded the attention of the men. He addressed them in conciliatory tone, upbraided them for their insubordination and condemned the ill-advised course they were pursuing.

Then placing himself at their head, General Solano himself marched the men back to their quarters where he again addressed them, promising them they would be paid Thursday. The day passed without any further incident until dusk. The mutinous orden publico had learned that General Arolas had called over 4,000 regulars in from the suburbs. Believing that the general intended to disarm them, the orden publico again left their quarters, each man with 150 rounds of ammunition in his belt, and lined up in the street opposite the armory ready to offer resistance, if necessary.

Shortly after midnight, General Oros, at the head of the regulars, and preceded by a band of music playing national airs, arrived before the orden publico's headquarters, where he halted. Before him stood the mutinous third company, grim and sullen. Turning to the men General Arolas reminded them they were regulars and veterans, not mere policemen as they had been tauntingly referred to. The orden publico then gave three cheers for Spain and the army which were lustily answered. To the disgust of General Arolas, however, right on the heels of these cheers the regulars cheered their commander and the orden publico answered in turn.

Troops Refuse to Fire. General Arolas, mad with rage, ordered his men to charge, but they refused to obey. He then ordered them to fire, which they also refused to do. General Arolas then realized that he had lost his moral influence over the men and after calling the officers aside and conferring with them for a few minutes, he left the palace, accompanied by two staff blocks and seven officers. At by this time the mutinous orden publico party came upon an innocent and unsuspecting member of the orden publico, who was unarmed. Mad with fury, General Arolas drew his sword and savagely attacked the man, inflicting on him severe wounds from which the victim of the assault died this morning.

In the mix-up, Lieutenant Matta, General Arolas' aid de camp, had his hand cut, supposedly by General Arolas' sword, as it was the only one drawn. Towards 11 o'clock, General Arolas, who had been informed that further uprisings had taken place among other companies of the orden publico, returned to where he had left the troops and ordered them away, leaving a guard stationed in the building adjoining the barracks of the regulars, the other companies of the orden publico had been persuaded by their own officers to withdraw within their quarters.

Towards midnight most of the regiments of the orden publico, both cavali-

ry and infantry, throughout the city, had mutinied and turned out, fully armed, into the streets.

General Arolas, with the regulars, met them at the Caizada del Monte where a repetition of the earlier incidents occurred, the troops again refusing to obey orders to fire when commanded to do so.

A conference then took place between the officers and the men and the mutineers disbanded and retired for the night. At 2 o'clock the following morning, General Arolas ordered the troops to retire to their quarters and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. The palace was heavily guarded all night and extreme precautions were taken to deal with a possible general revolt. The night, however, passed without any further untoward incident, bringing about to-day the result before mentioned, namely the disbanding of the orden publico forces.

In charge of Regulars. The city to-day continues to be in charge of the regulars who are quartered in the principal thoroughfares, parks and squares of the city.

This uprising affords a palpable illustration of the condition of affairs here and of the utter demoralization of even the army, where the officers have lost entire control of the troops.

Although the possibility of further uprisings is scouted among the military authorities, there is reason to believe that trouble is anticipated among the guardia civil, artillery and even other regular forces, as proved by the fact that the troops continued to be confined to their quarters and that the city of Havana is practically in a state of siege.

The disturbances here are momentarily over. Everything is quiet, and regular Spanish troops are patrolling the city. The Spanish government, yesterday, offered the market here 425,000 pounds, at three days, on London, in order to apply the proceeds to the payment of the troops. Two Spanish bankers took 120,000 pounds, but the foreign banks refused to touch the paper unless first advised that the necessary funds had been deposited in London banks to meet the drafts.

The paper is being offered at one or two points below commercial rates, showing how far Spain's credit is impaired. It is reported that forty-five ring-leaders and the chief promoters of the mutiny of Thursday, have been arrested and imprisoned in Morro Castle, but it is understood that none of them will be court-martialed.

Spanish Troops Mutiny. Private reports from Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, Cuba, say that 7,000 regular soldiers mutinied, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain. About four thousand armed soldiers, the reports add, presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the military governor, Emilio March, for their overdue pay. Thereupon General March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers, however, refused to obey and some of them, armed with tommy knives, threatened the life of General March, who returned his sword to his scabbard, crying out: "Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me."

The soldiers, in reply, shouted: "No, we only want our pay before embarking for Spain." General March promised them that they would be paid and the soldiers returned to their quarters peacefully. The steamer Alava left Havana four days ago with 150,000 with which to pay those soldiers who were to embark immediately for Spain.

The cruiser Alfonso XIII and the gunboat Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel have proceeded for Neuvitas to compel the soldiers to embark, after which they will proceed to Gibraltar for a like purpose and will then go to Spain, unless new orders are received.

SPANIARDS DELAY

Peace Negotiations--Joint Session of Commissioners Deferred Until Wednesday. Spain's Representatives Preparing Final Reply to American Demands.

PARIS, Nov. 14.--It has been decided that there will be no joint sessions of the peace commissions to-day.

Secretary Moore, of the United States commission, received from Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission, this morning, a note saying that the Spanish commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation to-day, and asking if the United States commissioners would be inconvenienced if, owing to the late arrival from Madrid of expected data, the Spaniards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday. Secretary Moore replied that American commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spanish commissioners in this matter, and the joint session was practically deferred until Wednesday next.

Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations and it may now be definitely stated that they will not sign a treaty of peace which yields to Spain no more from the Philippine Islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the United States. Should the latter announce that the United States is only willing to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippine islands, the Spanish commissioners will reply that their mission is finished. Should this occur, it is possible that the Spaniards will also suggest a suspension of the negotiation through the commission and the resumption of negotiations between Madrid and Washington.

This attitude of the Spaniards is explained by the fact that the members of the Spanish commission have political alliances and personal responsibilities to constituents and the national creditors of Spain which restrict them to certain lines, which are as far as the ministry at Madrid cares to go. It is pointed out that if the five Spanish commissioners here signed a treaty yielding the Philippine islands to the United States without indemnity Spain's debt in an appreciable degree, they could not return home with the prospect of any political future before them and possibly would be in danger of violence at the hands of mobs.

At the next meeting of the commissions the Americans will learn the definite attitude of Spain on any proposition of the Spanish commission will not decline all negotiations closed. They will insist that the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippine islands is beyond question, but will announce Spain's readiness to yield that sovereignty for an adequate equivalent and will then invite negotiations under the Spanish construction of the protocol. The Amer-

ican commissioners may then communicate their final attitude to the Spaniards, but the Americans are expected at a future meeting, to present a carefully prepared conclusion of their contention and conditions. Should they be no different from those already presented the time will then have arrived when Spain will declare herself helpless, though steadfast and will await the next step of the United States, whatever it may be. Thus Spain will be able to say to her creditors that she has done her utmost and that the issue must rest between them and the United States.

A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds: "If the United States persist in their present claims, Spain will accept the conditions after formally announcing at a session of the commission and in a circular to the powers that she intends to yield to force and owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without obtaining assistance in defense of her rights."

Demand Decentralization. MADRID, Nov. 14.--The Aragon has now joined with the other provinces of Spain in demanding the decentralization of government, on which subject a Catalonian deputation was received in audience by the queen regent to-day. The Aragonians, in presenting their demands, point out that the "Anglo-Saxons of America, aided by the Anglo-Saxons of Europe, have obliterated half of Spain from the maps."

THE WAR TAXATION

Will not be Abolished at Coming Session. Announcement is Based on a Statement Made by Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee--Says the Government will Need for Some Time All Revenues Produced by War Taxes--Matters That will Engage the Attention of the Short Session--Outcome of Peace Commission will Determine Character of Some Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.--The Washington Post will say to-morrow that the war tax will not be abolished at the coming short session of Congress and that there will be no revision of the tariff whatever. It bases this announcement upon the positive statement made to-day by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, who in an interview, says:

"The government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During the month of October the war expenditures exceeded the war revenue by some \$14,000,000 and this month they will be \$10,000,000 in excess. This being the case, there will be no changes at least this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged except perhaps in a few minor administrative features for at least a year longer."

"It is hardly necessary to add," continued Mr. Dingley, "that there will be no revision of the tariff, although I have seen some statement to the effect that such a revision is contemplated. "The session is limited to three months," he said, "and that short period will be mainly occupied in passing the appropriation bills, in enacting new laws for the regular army and in deciding upon the legislation necessary for the government of Hawaii. In addition to these important matters, the usual number of routine matters will arise. From the present outlook, the session will be well under way before the treaty of peace with Spain will be laid before the senate and the ratification of that document may not be accomplished long before the fourth of March arrives."

"Will that necessitate an extra session?"

"It is, of course, impossible," said Mr. Dingley, "to know what will arise between the first of December and the fourth of next March, but so far as the present outlook can form a basis for judgment, I should say that no extra session will be necessary or desirable, unless some new question should arise. In the first place we shall not know until the treaty of peace has been ratified what new possessions we are to have and what legislation is necessary for them, and even then we will be in no position to act intelligently. I think that the military administration ought to be continued for at least a year longer. Military administration means the maintenance of order, the establishment of sanitary regulations, the giving of assistance to those who may need it. It will bring order out of chaos and afford us time to determine the wisest legislation. Time always elapses at its regular session in December of next year we will be much better equipped to consider the proper method of dealing with our new possessions."

"For my part," added Mr. Dingley, "I hope that the territory to be added will be no larger than is absolutely necessary. I realize that in some cases it may be easier to hold than to let go, but at the same time I hope that the treaty when it is presented to the senate will provide for the acquisition of a minimum amount of territory."

A Chronic Lamp Thrower. BEKAGAWAY, Nov. 14.--Via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14.--Returning Klondikers arriving in this city to-day bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited with a \$600,