

DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO

BUT WILL PROBABLY DECIDE TO OBEY ORDERS

ANSWER TO THE ULTIMATUM

May Be Delayed for a Day or Two but Eventually Spain Must Yield

Associated Press Special Wire

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners last night telegraphed to Madrid the substance of the United States memorandum presented yesterday, and late last evening they were discussing it among themselves.

As late as 1 o'clock this morning a Spanish commissioner affirmed that his colleagues did not know what to do regarding the American offer.

There is a difference of opinion among unofficial people near the commissions, but the prediction is made that Spain will decline to accept the American offer of money, that she will refuse to cede the Philippines and will say to the United States: "You may take the archipelago because you have the power to do so."

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RIOS EXASPERATED

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Utterances later by a Spaniard of importance, whose name is withheld for the present, indicate another line of action, a treaty of cession of the Philippines.

"Suppose," said the speaker in question, "that Spain said to the United States: 'We are exhausted. We have no funds with which to continue the war. We do not want to continue it and we cannot. You serve us with an ultimatum. We must submit to your power. Prepare your treaty and when you want us to sign we will sign. We must bend to physical force. You have the Antilles, and you will possess the Philippines as a conquest against a helpless people. We yield, but we decline \$20,000,000 for property on which our valuation was not asked nor respected. You have your will. We trust you will not continue the war upon our helplessness because, forsooth, we decline your \$20,000,000. Surely this waiver by us of your money will not provoke a further use of arms against Spain. We sign, we cede, we are dumb. It is finished and we may be permitted to retain the privilege of assuring our people and our national creditors that we at least have not stolen and re-sold territory we had pawned.'"

MERE CHILDISHNESS

Should Spain cede, by treaty, or on the other hand, should she refuse and break off negotiations here, her protests will be argued such declarations as this: "As against such sentiment, it is embodied that the business in hand is work for grown men and it would be childish folly to refuse \$20,000,000 and the Spanish government could not justify such a refusal before the Spanish public or the public creditors of Spain, a deliberate throwing away of \$20,000,000 in addition to the loss of the Philippines."

Last night the Spanish commissioners sent the American proposal by a special messenger to Madrid, where it will arrive tomorrow. It is felt that the Spanish government must answer the American ultimatum, but as it is not likely that the answer of Madrid will arrive tomorrow in time for the commissioners to formulate their reply to the Americans by the afternoon, it is probable that the joint meeting will be deferred from tomorrow to a day later in the week.

NO WAY OUT

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish Commission tonight said to the World correspondent: "America proposes to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines. We regard it as ridiculously inefficient, considering that we raised \$40,000,000 on the security from the Manila customs alone."

"She adds a promise that for a number of years, not a specified, she will admit Spanish merchandise and ships of the United States. We regard this part of the proposal as of very little value."

"This condition no doubt has been put in at the suggestion of England—not of Germany, for she is favorable to Spain."

"When pressed for his opinion as to ultimate action on the American demands, he said: "It is for the Spanish government to decide what to do. I do not see how we are to avoid yielding to them. We have no friends and apparently are helpless in the matter."

"Is the Queen Regent in favor of accepting them?"

"Personally, no doubt she is," answered Senator Ojeda, "but she will be guided by the government and the Cortes, and nobody can tell what the Cortes will do. I am not a politician and have no idea."

"If Spain accepts," the correspondent inquired, "how long will the Commission sit?"

"In that case," Senator Ojeda responded, "there will remain only matters of detail to settle for which seven or eight sittings should suffice."

"Was there any reference in the American communication to the Cuban debt?"

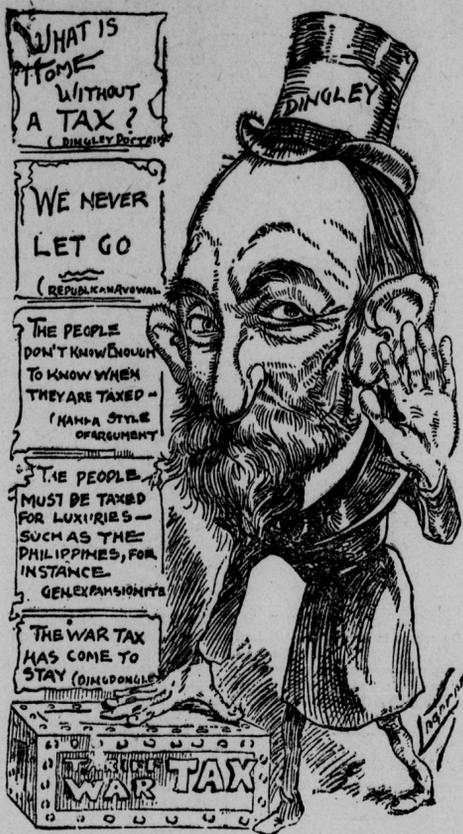
"None whatever," replied the Secretary, "but our answer next Wednesday or Thursday may refer to it. No article of a treaty has yet been finally drawn."

"Has America asked for one of the Carolines?"

"Yes, she proposes to buy a small coal station there."

Senator Ojeda's demeanor was that of a man much depressed.

The Spaniards were prepared for America's insistence on the demand for the Philippines.



DON'T TOUCH WAR TAXES IN TIME OF PEACE

ppines, but are surprised at the form of the latest proposition, which virtually is an ultimatum and at which they consider the inadequate compensation offered.

Senator Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador here, met with a serious carriage accident Monday afternoon in the Champs Elysees.

His vehicle struck a kiosque, the horses ran away and Castillo jumped out, being hurt about the head and arms.

Madrid Feeling

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The proposals of the United States peace commissioners have been received here without any public demonstration. The general feeling is in favor of a speedy ending of the negotiations. The newspapers lament the "ungenerosity" of the United States in offering "such a small indemnity." They think that Japan or some of the European powers would have paid a higher price.

There are those who contend it would be better to decline indemnity altogether, because the government could then decline responsibility for the Philippine debt.

There is much irritation at the apathy of Europe.

It has been decided to issue a thousand million pesetas of nominal interior bonds at 4 per cent, to be devoted to the treasury.

The Cabinet Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At the Cabinet meeting today a brief telegram was read which had been sent from Paris by Judge Day. It was substantially in accord with the newspaper reports of yesterday's proceedings, although no reference was made to any excitement attending the meeting or to any agreement between the commissioners.

The Cabinet discussed the matter and it was the belief of the members that there would be at least one more meeting after tomorrow if the Spaniards have decided to reject the American proposal.

The cabinet said that a reply from the Spanish Commissioners to the latest memorandum submitted by our Commissioners was expected this morning. No intimation, however, had reached here as to what the Spanish reply would be. No doubt is entertained among the members of the Cabinet that a treaty will be signed within the next few days.

The Cabinet also discussed the Cuban situation and it was developed that the Spaniards hope to be able to complete the evacuation of Havana by December 20th.

The forthcoming order of the President accepting Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and some other government officials from the operation of the civil service law, was also gone over at some length. It is expected that the order will be issued shortly.

Great Britain Pleased

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Most of the afternoon papers comment and express satisfaction at the "open door" intentions of the United States in the Philippine Islands. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Whatever may happen in Porto Rico and eventually in the United States themselves, America's colonial policy in the Pacific is clearly defined. It is a policy of open door on every ground, in the interests of the prosperity of the Philippines themselves and assuring the good will of nations really friendly to America in the Pacific."

"The community of interests of the English-speaking nations are thereby definitely assured."

A FULL GROWN ICE PICK

A Russian Effort at Navigation in Winter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There has been just launched in England at the yards of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., what is without doubt the largest ice-breaking steamer in the world, for its displacement is not less than 8000 tons.

This was built for the Russian government which is going to make an effort on a large scale to keep the Baltic open all winter. Besides this great ice crusher, the ice breakers of the Canadian lakes, which are able to crush through four feet of ice, are merely infants.

The Russian fleet is provided with a forward propeller which is calculated to vastly assist in the crushing process, by disturbing the water under the ice and depriving it of its support. It is confidently expected that through her agency the principal trade routes which depend on Baltic ports will be kept open all winter.

Ascender Hall in Mexico

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 22.—George H. Hall, the ascending collector of the county, who disappeared nearly three years ago, after a shortage of several thousand dollars had been discovered, has been located in Mexico, where he is the owner of several rich mines. He is also interested in many mines in California. The shortage was made good by Hall's bondsmen and he will not be brought back for punishment. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the State.

CONFESSION OF CROSS

OF DELIBERATE DECEIT OF HIS FRIENDS

His Crookedness Brought No Profit and the Miserable Business Ended in Suicide

EMPORIA, Kans., Nov. 22.—Since the sensational failure of the First National Bank, which was followed by the suicide of Charles S. Cross, president of the bank and owner of the celebrated Sunnyside stock farm, there have been rumors of a written confession left behind by the suicide. This letter was made public tonight by William Martindale, vice president of the bank, and has caused a sensation in Emporia, for it is an acknowledgment by the suicide that he had systematically deceived and defrauded, not only the patrons of the bank, but his business associates.

The letter follows: "Emporia, Kans., May 12, 1898, 12 m. I desire to state that the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my faults and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes, which have all been practical failures, and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employes. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by his so-called paper of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written the comptroller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on my last page and I having sent others than the one read to them, changing every one but the last sheet. I have had a hard luck story most of my life time, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife. Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. Death, I do not fear; it is preferable to the story of the past year. I know of nothing further to add except to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property."

"C. S. CROSS.

BY REASON OF AGE

Admiral Miller Retires—Bunce Follows on Friday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, recently detached from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list today on account of age. The vacancy thus created in the highest grade of the navy will be filled by the promotion of Commodore H. L. Howison, now commanding at the Boston navy yard. Captain H. E. Pickens will be advanced to the grade of commodore, and other promotions will be made all along the line.

The naval orders today contain announcements of the retirement of Rear Admiral Francis N. Bunce on the 25th proximo. Bunce is, generally regarded as the most important shore command in the navy. Rear Admiral George Dewey will be the ranking officer in the navy upon the retirement of Admiral Bunce next month. It is understood that the re-creation of the office of admiral or vice admiral for the special benefit of Admiral Dewey. Commodore John W. Philipson in temporary command of the North Atlantic station, is mentioned as likely to receive the assignment to either the command of the New York navy yard or the Boston navy yard.

Assets Not Known

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—George Heyman, wholesale dealer in metallic furniture and manufacturer of bedding and couches, made an assignment today to M. Warley Platzek, with preference. Mr. Heyman has been in business twenty-five years. His liabilities are about \$300,000. The assets are not stated.

A Georgia Lynching

MACON, Ga., Nov. 22.—Ed Merriweather was lynched at Monticello, Ga., today. Several hundred pistol shots were fired at him. The mob overpowered the sheriff and took the jail keys as soon as the coroner arrived. He found the negro guilty of the murder of John Pope, which occurred last Saturday.

NON-SECRETIVE SUSAN

WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS A CAMP MUSE

BUT SUSAN IS NOW SECRETIVE

And Declines to Say Who Tried to Exact Such a Promise From Her

Associated Press Special Wire

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The war investigating commission decided today that it would not visit Montauk Point, the site of Camp Wikoff, in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report.

Mrs. Susan E. Powert, this city was the first witness. She said she did not know why she had been called, as she had never been at any of the camps and knew only by hearsay of the treatment received by the soldiers.

"We call you," explained Gen. Wilson, "because we heard that when you offered to go to camp as a nurse you were not accepted because you would not agree to maintain secrecy should you find any dereliction of duty. We wish to know who expected such a promise from you."

"I wish you would not ask me that question."

"But," said Gen. Beaver, "the answer might aid us materially in our investigation. To whom did you make the offer to act as nurse?"

"To an officer of the auxiliary of the Red Cross society."

"Was it a male or female officer of the Red Cross?"

"I do not care to say."

"Well, had the offer any authority at camp? Was it an officer in the United States service?"

"It was an officer in the army. I do not know what authority the person had in camp. My offer and its rejection were made in a private house."

"Since you have stated that," said Gen. Wilson, "would you mind telling us whether you or the Red Cross society made the matter public?"

"I do not know who could have told of it. I do not remember having told anyone but a clergyman. He may have told Mr. Roosevelt."

Col. A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, stated in this city, was the next witness. He said that all the contracts for supplies were let to the lowest bidder after proper notification and advertisement.

"Were there any exceptions to the rule to award contracts to the lowest bidder?" asked General Beaver.

"In cases of bids or upon articles upon which the goods were not standard, the lowest responsible bidder was always accepted," he replied.

Answering ex-Governor Woodbury, Col. Kimball said:

"Contract was awarded by the department upon the findings of the open bids. Sometimes, in cases where the articles had the standard, the department would accept any recommendation which was made in such cases of the quality of the goods rather than the price. In the case of tents, for instance, it is impossible to get enough canvas up to the prescribed standard. In that case I had to be guided by the samples sent and the capacity of the bidders to furnish the goods in the required time."

"I never knew of any money or influence being used in the matter of awarding contracts. My records show that from May 12th to July 17th my office expended \$4,007,000 for clothing and camp garrison equipments."

Colonel Kimball told of the purchase and hire of transports in this city. He explained that he had obtained a list from the owners of the ships that could be purchased or chartered and had submitted the list to Washington.

"When a middleman or broker came to my office, I ignored him entirely. I dealt only with principals."

"Was the price paid for the charter of those ships fair and reasonable?" asked Dr. Conner.

"Yes, I think so, generally," replied Col. Kimball, "but when ships were wanted badly they were hard to get. In the case of the Clyde and Mallory lines, for instance, when the government offered the usual price, the companies said they could not spare the ships unless double that price was paid. The ships were needed and the government paid the price asked."

Col. Kimball told at length of the work of the railroads in transporting troops and supplies. He said there was not a movement of any magnitude made to or from this city which was not made as the result of open competition.

George Wallace, a lawyer of Freeport, N. L., who had a son and brother in the war, testified that while at Camp Wikoff, looking along the roadway, apparently too weak to move.

Wallace's son returned from Cuba on the Berkshire. He was put aboard in a precarious condition and a stateroom was assigned to him, the doctor ordering him without paying 75 cents for each meal. He had no money but a friend of Mr. Wallace's, who was aboard, advanced it to him.

"Now, what I want to know," said Mr. Wallace to the commission, "why should have been necessary for sick men in Uncle Sam's service to pay for the food prescribed for them by Uncle Sam's doctors. Three of my son's comrades died on the Berkshire, and I have often wondered if they died because they did not have money to pay for food."

Colonel Roosevelt took the stand and in reply to a request from General Wilson told of the equipment and mustering of the first volunteer cavalry, known as the Rough Riders.

"When we reached Tampa," Colonel Roosevelt said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside a mile away from our camp. No one knew where we were to go or what to do. After waiting twenty-four hours I took the law into my own hands and bought food for the men and horses. Later, when we found our camp, we were all right."

"Were you reimbursed for your outlay?" "I never asked for it. It was a personal matter entirely."

Col. Roosevelt said a condition of great confusion existed at Tampa. Nobody seemed to know anything and no arrangements were evident as to what transports were to be used. His own regiment was assigned to the Yucatan. Incidentally he mentioned the Seventy-first New York volunteers and Seventh infantry were also assigned to the Yucatan. As soon as he heard that he hurried on the Rough Riders and took possession of the ship and held it against the other regiments. His men had decided to get to Cuba and get there.

"Do you attribute all the confusion," asked Gen. Wilson, "to lack of intelligence on the part of the men in charge or to the natural overcrowding of work?"

"I was only a lieutenant colonel and I could not know whose fault it was."

Replying to other questions, Col. Roosevelt said the food was ample, and with the exception of the cold roast beef was good. The beef was very bad. Col. Roosevelt told of the voyage to Cuba and of the disembarkation of the regiment at Daiquiri. The regiment was one of the first to land. Capt. Shaw, who was associated with Col. Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan, and he took the transport a mile and a half nearer the shore than the other ships. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men and horses. Col. Roosevelt replying to questions, told in detail of the march of his regiment to its first camping place.

"After supper," he continued, "Col. Wood told us that we were to start next morning to take the Spaniards. The next morning the march was a hard one and especially for the men."

Col. Roosevelt gave brief details of the fighting.

Asked about rations, he said: "We had the regulation rations of salt pork, hard tack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables and I wanted to get them for them. I took forty men with the officers' horses to Siboney and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes unless I could certify that they were for officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could and then boarded a transport and purchased about 500 pounds of beans. The change did the men good."

Replying to questions, Col. Roosevelt said other regiments at the front suffered from lack of supplies. One man of the First Illinois regiment visited the Rough Riders' camp and offered \$7 for seven hard tacks. Two hundred men of the regiment came to the Rough Riders' camp and ate the broken hard tack. The Rough Riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual effort and individual expenditure. There was a great scarcity of all medical supplies at the front, except quinine and cologne, and a great lack of surgeons and hospital stewards.

In reference to Camp Wikoff, Col. Roosevelt said there was great confusion for the first few days after the arrival of the troops.

"During these days," he continued, "I do not think our men were treated as well as they should have been so near home, but after that there was nothing that I could find fault with."

"Was there a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Conner.

"I do not know. I heard there was plenty on the ships. There was a lamentable need of ambulances. I think we could have done better with fewer men and more transportation."

"Have you anything you can suggest to us for the future?" asked Gen. Wilson.

"I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the National guard was trained in the future as are the armies of foreign countries. Give them the march to a port and embark them. No matter if it does cost money—let them be trained. Each year let the army in peace be put through the exercises it must have in time of war."

Col. Roosevelt referred the commission to his official report for any further particulars that it might desire of his personal experience during the campaign.

The commission then adjourned.

Comparative Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General of the army, has sent a communication to Surgeon General Sternberg comparing the deaths from sickness in the war with Spain and in the civil war. He says:

"In reply to your inquiry, I can state that the sickness and mortality during the war with Spain was not relatively so great as that from which our volunteer troops suffered during the civil war. A comparison of the deaths recorded by the medical officers of the present time gives overwhelming testimony to the effect that any differences discovered in the percentage of deaths from battle casualties and from disease are not due to the great prevalence and fatality of disease in the recent struggle, but to the number of sanguinary battles of the civil war. Beginning with July, 1861, when we had medical reports from regiments aggregating only 60,118 men, and including August, September, October and November, five months, we find recorded a loss by death of 3075 men in the reports sent in by medical officers from an average strength present of 177,000 men, or 17.31 deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. More deaths occurred than are reported, for some surgeons failed to send reports, but the probabilities are that had the missing reports been forthcoming the deaths would have continued to have the same proportion to the reported strength."

"In April, 1868, President McKinley called for 125,000 men, and later for 75,000, which, with the increase in the regular army, and the immense regiments, made a total of 270,000 men. Beginning with May, for which month we have medical reports in the office of the Surgeon General from regiments aggregating 151,685 men, and including June, July, August and September, we find on file a loss by death of only 1175 men reported by medical officers in an average strength of 167,168, or about seven deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. If reports had come in from the whole 270,000 the number of deaths would probably have amounted to 2770."

"According, then, to the testimony of every medical officer who has placed himself on record then and now, we lost in the five months of the war with Spain 10.21 men out of every thousand reported present by medical officers serving with them, and in the first five months of the war of the rebellion 17.31 out of every thousand similarly reported present."

Oriental Steamers

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—According to W. B. Curtis, general manager and representative in San Francisco of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, or the Oriental Steamship Company, which arrived here on the Coptic, the first steamer of the new line will arrive in this city about January 15th. The vessels will run in connection with the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental lines.

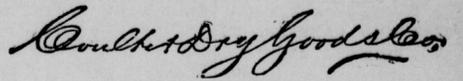
Phi Delta Theta

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—The second year's session of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity was devoted to the constitutional amendments and committee reports. Tonight the local chapter will give the visitors a banquet at the Yucatan.

Iron Works Burned

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 22.—The plant of the Racine Wrought Iron Works was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

Try McCall's Patterns Next Time



Women's Stylish Black Jackets

Nothing in the wrap line is more stylishly dressy than a black jacket. The fashion of the season is such they are more effective than usual. No matter what hat or gown, you need give no thought to color with a nobby, black jacket. No wonder they are proving popular with such as these to select from. All full tailor-made jacket of black English Melton, lined all through with black satin, double breasted, soft roll, with velvet collar, \$13.00.

Of black Kesry, lined with black satin Rhademe, strapped seams, fly front and velvet collar, only \$14.50.

Of black English beaver, lined with fancy Taffeta silk, double breasted, soft roll and plain collar, only \$16.50.

Of fine English, beaver lined, with extra heavy black Taffeta silk, applique strap, trimming plain but effective, only \$20.00. Others at \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50.

317-325 S. Broadway Laughlin Building

STATE MINERS MEET

NEFF IS AGAIN CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENT

HIS EIGHTH TERM OFFICE

Committee's Report of Action to Be Asked of State and National Law Makers

Associated Press Special Wire

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Jacob H. Neff, lieutenant governor-elect of this state, was today elected president of the California Miners' association, to succeed himself. It was a standing ovation for the nation of McWherrell, who, she stated, was a relative of hers and connected with a distinguished family in the old country.

Living among the poor, and no better off herself, Mrs. Truman tells her Hamilton neighbors that she is Lady Kinnaird, the wife of the rightful heir of one of the greatest estates in Scotland, and that she obtained her title in virtue of being the duly wedded wife of Walter McWherrell, condemned murderer, who, she claims, is the escapee son of a Scotch nobleman, who ran away and joined the army, one mile, through the death of Lord Kinnaird, becomes the heir to the title and estates.

He was received with the most enthusiastic applause, as a large majority of the association were all eager to reinstate President Neff.

The only election contest was for the secretaryship, from which Mr. Sonntag and Edward H. Benjamin of Alameda county. The following executive committee was appointed: Alameda—Frank A. Leach, Felix Chapalalet.

Anador—J. F. Parks, E. C. Voorhies. Butte—A. Ekman, W. H. Hammond. Calaveras—W. C. Hozmold, F. J. Scholander.

Eldorado—H. H. Ten Broeck, H. E. Pickens. Nevada—B. S. Reector, J. McBride. San Francisco—J. F. Halloran, S. Mooney. Placer—T. J. Nichols, Amos Stevens. Plumas—Charles C. Derby, Robert Baltimore.

Sierra—Frank R. Wehe, J. Jones. Shesheou—A. G. Meyers, H. H. Hunter. Shasta—M. E. Dettman, J. M. Glaves. Trinity—John McMurray, P. Paulson. Tuloume—M. G. Long, J. C. Hepper. Yuba—James O'Brien, Joseph Durfee. Plumas—Josh Turner, Dixon Brabbon. President Neff will appoint the other committees.

Judge Walling of Nevada county, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented his report. The resolutions recommended by the committee consisted of the following: That the branches of the Miners' association be urged to increase their membership; that the legislature of the state be urged to give its efforts toward furthering the cause of the association; that the mineral land bill be given definite time for consideration in the legislature; that the report on the mineral lands be referred to the committee on legislation; that they present to the legislature a law relating to the location of and the performance of labor on mines, making affidavits of labor performed upon mining claims; that the association urge the passage of the law now in the United States congress for the creation of a department of mines and mining; that the association second the efforts of their committee to have a representation of mining interests in the cabinet of the nation; that the Miners' association be represented in the Paris exposition of 1900, and that an appropriation from the state legislature for this purpose be requested; that the executive committee appoint a committee of seven to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed to secure an appropriation, and supervise and arrange for such an exhibit; that the members of the association co-operate with the state mineralogist to complete a full register of the mines and minerals in this state and in the preparation of maps; that the hearty thanks of this association be tendered to President J. H. Neff for his services the last seven years; that as the loss to miners through the lack of water has been from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 this year, this association appoint a committee to confer with the various commercial bodies of this state, the delegation of and the performance of the impounding and conservation of water so that it may be delivered to the people as needed.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted as read.

A resolution in favor of constructing good roads through California was adopted. Gov. Budd, Maj. Frank McLaughlin and Congressman-elect Kah, made brief complimentary addresses in the afternoon. Maj. McLaughlin read a telegram from Governor-elect Gage.

Manager Charles D. Gray of the Oakland exposition invited the members to see the exhibits across the bay.