

A TREATY HAS BEEN SIGNED

And the United States Is Now at Peace With Spain

EACH NATION STILL HAS ITS TROUBLES

America Must Care for Its Newly-Annexed Savages and Spain Will Struggle With a Cabinet Crisis and Probable Carlist Uprising

Associated Press Special Wire
PARIS, Dec. 10.—The joint peace commission met at 3:30 p. m. The Americans were the first to arrive at the foreign office, the Spaniards coming half an hour later. Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, ascended the steps leaning on a cane and bundled up in a fur coat. The Americans snook hands with the Spaniards when the latter entered the conference hall. The faces of the representatives of Spain were exceedingly solemn. Apparently they regarded the occasion as a funeral one.

TREATY NOT READY
The treaty, which was not completed, was brought in sections in the hands of the engrossers, while the commissions were sitting. After being photographed, the commissioners listened to the reading of the treaty until 5:15, at which hour they took a recess until 7 o'clock, while awaiting the arrival of the treaty. The long session of the long session this afternoon and the subsequent recess were due only to the fact that each article of the treaty had to be carefully read and compared in Spanish and English, and to the fact that the engrossing of the last article in Spanish was incomplete.

THE DOCUMENT SIGNED
The treaty of peace was signed at 8:45 this evening.

Although the commissions met at half past 3 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in half an hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 8:20. Clerk Martin of the American commission, who worked all day without even a moment to eat, when they took into the chamber at 7:30 with the document found the commissions waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived an hour earlier. Mr. Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and then after that the Spanish version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank: William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whiteley Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarzuza, Senor Carranza, Senor Caballero, Senor Cervera y Saona, each commission signing the opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tri-color, with which the documents were sealed as a compliment to the French hosts of the commission. Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings.

The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose and, without formality, each member shook the hands of all of his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

PENS IN DEMAND
There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written. Some of the Americans were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.

Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American commission, requested Senor Montero to give him his pen, saying: "Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you cut your throat?"
"Not in the slightest," said the Spaniard, with a courtly bow.

EXCUSABLE ACERBITY
The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and the scramble for relics.

The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time the door of the chamber opened and Senor Villaurrutia appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor:
"C'est fini!"

The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senor Villaurrutia and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages, the American commissioners strolling out, chatting complacently, and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were dimmed.

SEVENTEEN ARTICLES
The treaty signed consists of seventeen

articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures to the original and two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States commission and by Senor Villaurrutia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission. Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commission without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

EFFECT ON SPAIN
A Cabinet Crisis Expected to Follow Signature

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the position of the Cabinet is most critical and that the resignation of the ministry is expected as soon as the treaty of peace is signed.

In commercial circles, it is added, the fall of the Cabinet has been discounted, as shown by the dull state of business and the heavy taxation.

Impartial Hopes
MADRID, Dec. 10.—The Imparcial today says it hopes the government will unreservedly approve of the energetic conduct of the Spanish commissioners, and adds:

"Other nations must not think we are thorough towards and will accept all kinds of humiliation. We congratulate the Spanish commissioners on rendering a great service to the nation, which owes them deep gratitude."

THE TREATY SIGNED
Steps Must Be Taken to Restore Relations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In view of the signing of the peace treaty, the government will be obliged, very speedily, to take steps looking to the restoration of the diplomatic machinery necessary to friendly relations with Spain. So far the president has not given much consideration to the selection of a United States minister to Madrid. The recent visit to the White House of Mr. Woodford, late minister to that capital, has been erroneously construed to indicate a determination on the part of the president to return the minister to Madrid. As a matter of fact, this is impossible, as the whole line of diplomatic precedent is in the direction of wiping out all other issues and starting afresh after a war, with new ministers on both sides.

The reappointment of Mr. Woodford might mean the return to Washington of Senor Polo y Bernabe, whose residence in Canada during the war rendered him so obnoxious to the American public. If the custom is followed of the United States minister to Madrid, or the next Spanish minister to Washington, will be accredited with credentials as a special envoy to exchange the ratifications of the treaty now being completed at Paris. Having fulfilled the function, he will then present his credentials as minister resident, and remain in that capacity. Just which of the ministers will be called upon to perform this function depends upon the place selected by the Paris commissioners for the exchange of final ratifications.

PRESIDENT IGLESIAS
Sails for France to Return Next February

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica sailed today for France on the steamship La Gasconne. He said that he was very pleased with his cordial reception in that country.

"I am on my way to France," said President Iglesias, "and I shall spend some time in Paris. Then I shall go to England. I expect to be back in the United States by February and then intend seeing the country from Maine to California. President McKinley has treated me very kindly, and through the press I send him my best regards today."

This was the first visit of the Costa Rican president to the United States.



HOLDING ON TO ALL HE'S GOT

—New York World.

HOW MAIL IS HANDLED

UNDER THE SPANISH REGIME IN PORTO RICO

The Service Was Moderately Bad and the Year's Business Showed a Big Deficit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The commission appointed to investigate the postal service in Porto Rico has made its report to Postmaster General Smith. The mail and telegraph services are operated under the same officials as the American forces. The salaries consolidated in 1886 to reduce expenses. Vacancies among their salaried places were filled by promotions based on experience and efficiency. In all, there were ninety-one postoffices in operation under the Spanish government prior to the occupation of the island by the American forces. The salaries of postmasters ranged from \$75 to \$1,750 per annum, which latter amount was paid to the postmasters at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. At the larger offices clerks were employed at from \$180 to \$1,500 annual salaries. The report gives a detailed statement showing total postal receipts of \$85,000, of which \$56,001 was from the island, \$41,511 from Cuba and \$20,771 from Spain and \$14,018 from international sources. The total expenditures were: Salaries of postmasters, who perform both telegraphic and postal duties, \$46,380; clerks, \$91,900; and rent, \$7850. Mail matter under the Spanish system was divided into eight classes, including ordinary letters, packages not over four kilograms in weight and insured articles. There was nothing corresponding to the free delivery system, but in the principal offices messengers were employed to deliver telegrams and letters, a special charge being made for the delivery of the letters. The total revenues of both telegraph and postal services for the last year were \$197,085, and the expenses were \$286,620, leaving a deficit of \$89,537.

The commission recommends the appointment of a chief supervisor, with a suitable number of assistants, inspectors and clerks. The supervisor is to have \$2500 per annum and allowances, his functions to correspond to an assistant postmaster general here. The commission recommends the establishment of postoffices at points located under the Spanish regime, and that the same rules governing here should govern in establishing proposed new offices. At the larger offices, like San Juan, Ponce and other places, Americans are to act as postmasters, with native clerks. At masters in the smaller offices are to be natives.

A continuance of the telegraphic service in connection with the postal service is

OUR GERMAN FRIENDS

HOPE TO IMPROVE EXISTING CONDITIONS

To Adjust Trifling Differences and Resume Negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty

Associated Press Special Wire.
BERLIN, Dec. 10.—(Copyright, 1898.)—Before leaving Berlin for South Germany, Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador to the United States, said in the course of a conversation:

"Both the German and Washington governments are anxious to improve the existing relations between them. This fact will soon become evident."
Baron von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, had several long interviews with Dr. von Holleben last week. All the important questions concerning America were thoroughly discussed. The ambassador said: "In behalf of the German government, I can state that the most hearty friendship exists toward the rising American nation, and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with all the legitimate aims of the United States. In a few words, effort will be made, more than in the past, to adjust all trifling differences outstanding, and the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which have been greatly delayed, mainly because of the new year and pushed vigorously."

"As to Germany's claims to retain or recover certain commercial advantages hitherto enjoyed in Spanish colonies now under American sway, their justice will undoubtedly be recognized at Washington, and especially as the claims are quite modest, and do not exceed anything the United States, under similar circumstances, would demand themselves."

"I return to my post at Washington with the firm conviction that the relations between the two countries, politically and commercially, will become better."
The Germans are now following American affairs much closer than previously. A very full report of the president's message was published here, and was commented upon as much as the emperor's speech from the throne at the opening of the reichstag. The comment was generally fair and calm, many of the papers expressing agreeable surprise at its peaceful tone.

Soldiers Mustered Out
LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 10.—The Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers, 1220 officers and men, were today paid and mustered out of service. It required \$150,000 to pay the regiment.

Judge Showalter Dead
CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Judge John W. Showalter of the United States District Court died today. He has been ill with pneumonia.

William Black Dead
LONDON, Dec. 10.—The death is announced of William Black, the novelist.

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DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE

Decide That Action of Caucus Shall Be Binding

THE MEETING DEVOID OF SENSATION

To Which Fact Mr. Bailey Points as Proof That There Are no Serious Divisions in the Ranks of the Democratic Party

Associated Press Special Wire
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Democrats of the house of representatives held a caucus tonight on the question coming over from last session, as to the binding force of caucus action. The meeting was held in the hall of representatives at 8 p. m., and of 126 members of the roll of the house 86 were present. Among those present were Representatives Bailey of Texas, Richardson of Tennessee, De Armond, Bland of Missouri, Wheeler of Alabama, Allen of Mississippi, McRae of Arkansas and Sayres of Texas. Representatives McMillan of Tennessee and Bankhead of Alabama were not among those present.

The meeting was devoid of any personal or sensational features and was devoted to a brief discussion of the wisdom of making the caucus action binding. A resolution to this effect had been introduced and this was pending when an amendment by McRae of Arkansas. The main interest centered in the ability of Mr. Bailey and his friends to pass the resolution.

At the outset De Armond made a point of order against the regularity of the resolution, but Chairman Richardson did not sustain the point.

In order to test the strength of the Bailey forces Clardy of Kentucky moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been agreed to at the last session. The motion was tabled—62 to 13—thus establish-

ing that the advocates of the resolution had a clear majority.

The resolutions were then adopted without opposition. They are:
Resolved, That hereafter the action of a Democratic caucus shall be binding upon all who participate in its proceedings, provided, that no member shall be required to vote for any bill which he may deem unconstitutional; and provided, further, that in all matters except the nomination of officers and questions of procedure, no decision shall be binding unless made by two-thirds of those voting.

Resolved, That while acting in conformity to the principles declared by the last national Democratic convention and the constitution of the United States, the Democrats in each state and in each congressional district have a right to determine for themselves in their own locality what their policy shall be; to make platforms for, accept pledges from their candidates, and to instruct their members of congress, and the full exercise of such right of local party self-government should in all cases be respected by Democratic congressional caucuses.

Beyond the adoption of the foregoing, no action was taken, and at 9 o'clock the caucus adjourned.

Bailey said after the caucus: "I have no desire to discuss the action of the caucus further than to say that it must now be plain to all thinking men that the stories of serious divisions in the Democratic party were the invention of a few sensational newspapers."

American commercial relations will have to be a matter of necessity."

This view is expressed by a large portion of the German press, but no intimation has been received from the American embassy, and it is understood that even Dr. von Holleben thus far has no specific instructions on that point.

The German foreign office, as a matter of fact, does not possess sufficient data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed views. The agrarian organs insist that tariff provisions with the United States ought to be framed to wholly exclude American meat products from Germany. They also bemoan the increasing imports of American horses, which were valued at 4,143,000 marks in 1897, and which have become set at this year. These papers also maintain that much American horseflesh comes in the shape of sausages.

The Berlin Tageblatt makes this interesting admission:
"In German commercial circles the conviction has long become settled that the dangers arising from American pork and the notorious San Jose scule have been magnified, just as years ago were the perils of the Colorado bug. We are therefore anxious to ascertain whether the renewed attempts of the American government to convince the agrarians and the German government of the thoroughness of American supervision of pork for export and the hygienic results of the drying process applied to American fruit have been successful. We doubt it, for whatever does not put money into the pockets of our agrarians they do not believe in."

Since the emperor's return from the Orient, the measures taken to provide for his safety have been much more strictly and comprehensively carried out. The Stadt Schloss at Potsdam, which is now occupied by his majesty, was formerly open to the public, so far as the outer courts were concerned. Now there are double sentries at every door, special permits are required to pass, and the building itself is overrun by scores of policemen and detectives. Police Prefect Windham admits that these precautions are due to the recent anarchist plots.

A Fatal Collision
PRESCOTT, Ariz., Dec. 10.—A head-on collision occurred two miles north of Prescott this afternoon in which one man was killed and four others wounded, one probably fatally. A north-bound extra met the regular Prescott and Eastern train from Mayer in a deep cut, and on a curve of the main line, the engines being within a few feet of each other before being seen. Engineer W. H. Wade of the extra was instantly killed and Conductor James Atkinson and Fireman Love seriously injured. Engineer Thomas Gattfield and Fireman George Walker of the P. and E. train were also seriously injured. The former, it is thought, will die.

COL. BRYAN TO RESIGN

UNLESS DAME RUMOR IS MUCH AT FAULT

The Silver Leader Will Not Talk, But Promises a Statement for the Press

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, Third Nebraska regiment, has either forwarded his resignation to Washington or is about to do so. Of this there seems to be no doubt. Today he called on General Lee, commander of the Seventh corps, and General Kiefer, commander of the First division of the corps, and which Colonel Bryan's regiment is a part, and is understood to have announced his intention of quitting the service. General Lee is to sail for Cuba on the transport Panama tomorrow, and Colonel Bryan is believed to have hastened his decision in order that he might acquaint his corps commander with his intention prior to his departure for the island. Neither of the commanding generals would discuss the matter, and referred to Colonel Bryan as the proper source to get any news.

Colonel Bryan would neither deny nor confirm the rumor, but stated that when the time came he would prepare a written statement and give it to the press, so that there would be no possibility of any misstatement of his position.

"It is well to have the newspapers to talk through," said he, with a laugh; "they beat your hat all hollow."
Colonel Bryan's regiment understands today that he will be their commander but a few days longer.

Lieutenant Colonel Vienquin is quoted by other officers of the regiment as having told them that there would soon be promotions in the regiment, as Colonel Bryan would resign and he would succeed him as colonel.

Restored to Favor
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who was excluded from all naval ships and army reservations an dposts by formal order, has been restored to favor by an order of Secretary Long today.

But Who Paid?
STOCKTON, Cal., Dec. 10.—James Callahan, alias James West, who resides on Fourth street, near Bryant, San Francisco, was shot this morning about 9:45 in a waterfront saloon by B. Carlson, the saloon-keeper. There was a dispute over paying for a drink. Callahan will recover.



WHAT TO DO WITH AGUINALDO

—Chicago Chronicle.